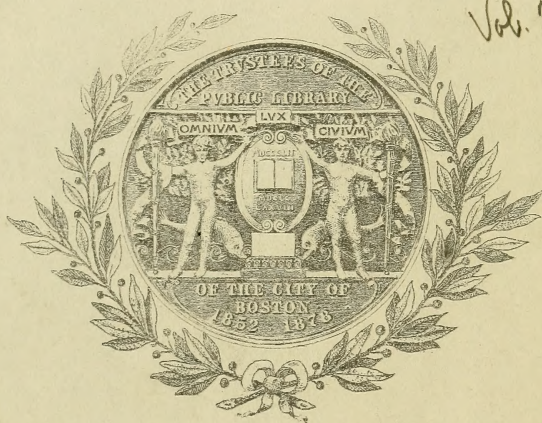


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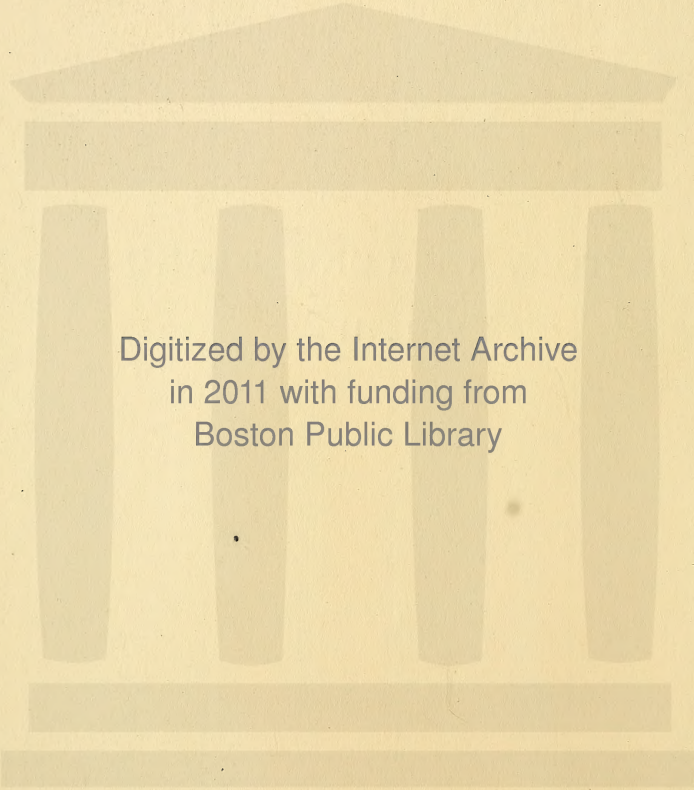
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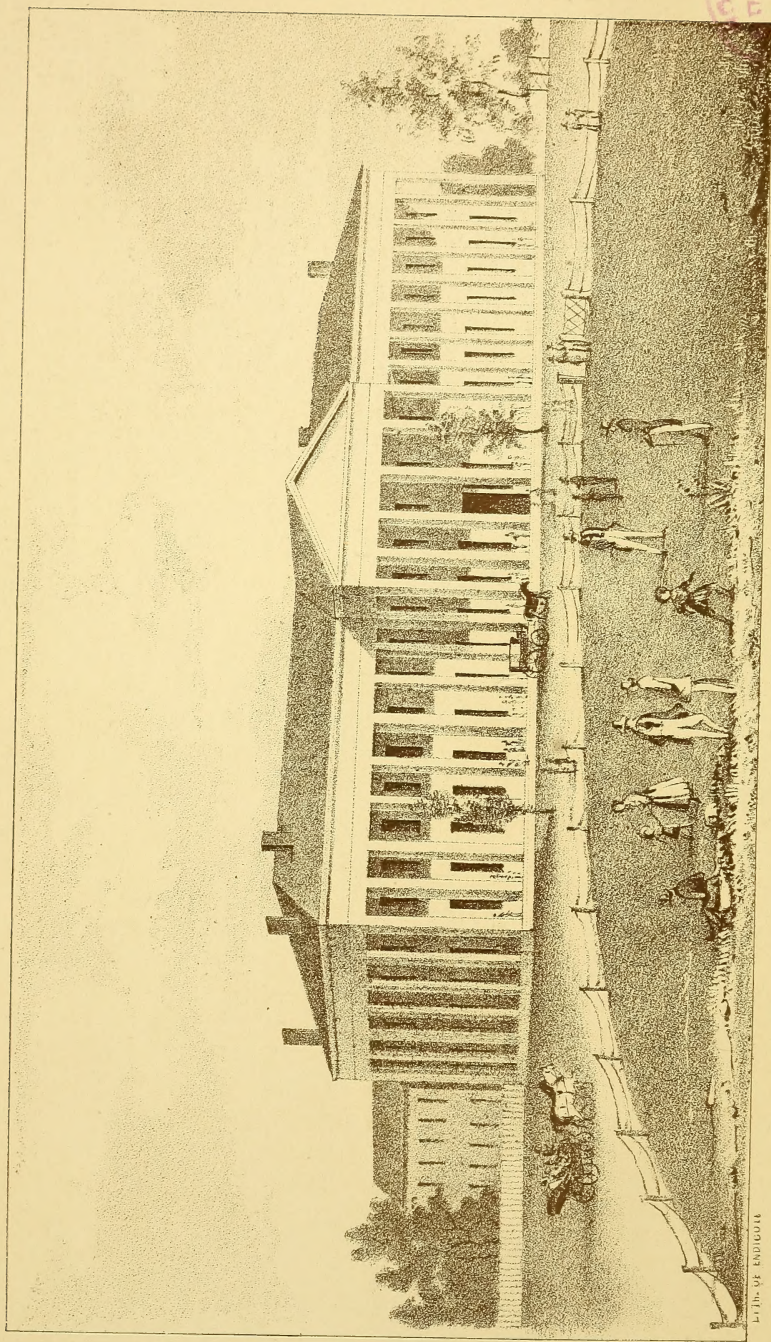


HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND

VOL. II



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MARINE PAVILION

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OSTMAN
PUBLISHED
NEW YORK

W. H. & C. B. BROWN

HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND

FROM ITS
DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT
TO THE
PRESENT TIME

BY
BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON

THE THIRD EDITION
REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED
WITH ADDITIONS AND

A BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

BY
CHARLES J. WERNER

MEMBER OF THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME
II

NEW YORK
ROBERT H. DODD

1918

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Nov. 7, 1921.

F.

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By ROBERT H. DODD

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HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND

VOL. II

HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND

SUFFOLK COUNTY

THIS extensive county, embracing more than two-thirds of Long Island, was organized November 1, 1683, by an act passed in the first general assembly, and during the administration of Governor Dongan, entitled an "act to divide the province of New York into shires and counties," which see at large in a former page.

This county includes all that part of Long Island to the eastward of Oyster Bay, and a line extending from the head of Cold Spring Harbor southwardly to the Atlantic Ocean, excepting Lloyd's Neck or Queens village, which belongs to the town of Oyster Bay.¹ The extreme length of the county (without reference to the islands in the Sound) is nearly 100 miles, and its medium breadth from the Sound to the ocean, twelve miles. Area, 1000 square miles, or 640,000 acres. It is bounded north by the Sound, east by the confluence of the Sound and ocean at Montauk Point, south by the ocean, and west by Lloyd's Neck, Cold Spring Harbor, and the east bounds of Queens County, together with *Gardiner's*, *Plumb*, the *Great and Little Gull*, and *Fisher's Islands*, in the Sound, and *Shelter* and *Robins' Island* in Peconic Bay. The county is subdivided into nine municipal corporations or towns:—*Huntington*, *Islip*, *Smithtown*, *Brookhaven*, *Riverhead*, *Southold*, *Shelter Island*, *Southampton*, and *Easthampton*.² By subsequent legislative authority, *Fisher's Island*, the *Gull Islands*, *Plumb Island*, and

¹ Now included within the town of Huntington.—EDITOR.

² Babylon, the tenth town, was erected in 1872.—EDITOR.

Robin's Island were attached to the town of Southold, and *Gardiner's Island*, with the *peninsula of Montauk*, to the town of Easthampton. The deed for Gardiner's Island (purchased by Lion Gardiner in 1638) was probably the first conveyance executed by the Indians for lands in this county.

The first general court in the county, was a court of sessions, held under the authority of the Duke's Laws, for the east riding of Yorkshire, at Southampton, March 4, 1669, which continued to be held there and at Southold, alternately, for many years thereafter. If, as has been conjectured, any county court was convened previous to that period, no record of it has been preserved, and even the minutes kept subsequent to that time are quite imperfect. It is well known that the people of the county submitted to the government of the Duke of York with great reluctance, and the code called by his name was never popular. In short, it was only from unavoidable necessity that they finally conformed to the new order of things then established.

At the court of sessions held at Southampton March 6, 1678, the following named officers presided:

Capt. Matthias Nicoll, *President*.
Capt. Thomas Willett, *Councillor*.

Mr. Thomas Baker	}	<i>Justices of the Peace.</i>
" Isaac Arnold		
" John Topping		
" Richard Wodhull		

Henry Pierson, *Clerk*.

The oldest minute yet discovered relative to the Court of Common Pleas in this county, is as follows:

" At a court of common pleas, held at Southampton, the next day, after the court of general sessions termi-

nated, being the 28th day of March, 9th year of his majesty's reign, Anno Domini 1723. Present:

Henry Smith, and Benjamin Youngs, Esqs.	} <i>Judges.</i>	Robert Hudson Joseph Wickham William Smith, <i>Clerk.</i>	} <i>Justices.</i>
Hopkins, Clowes, and Vernon, <i>Att'ys.</i> "			

This court was established and held under the act of May 6, 1691, and during the administration of Governor Slaughter; said court being continued to be held to the present day.

At a court of general sessions, held the last Tuesday of March, 1723, the presiding justices were Timothy Brewster, Jeremiah Scott, Joseph Wickham, Selah Strong, William Smith, and Brinley Sylvester. The court of common pleas, October 1, 1724, was held by:

Benjamin Youngs, and Richard Floyd, Esqs.	} <i>Judges.</i>	Joseph Wickham Thomas Chatfield John Foster Samuel Hudson, <i>Clerk.</i>	} <i>Justices.</i>
--	------------------	---	--------------------

The county house, in the village of Riverhead, was first erected in 1728, and the courts were held therein for the first time, March 27, 1729.

Under an ordinance of the governor and council, in 1699, the judges were successively as follows:

1723.. Henry Smith Benjamin Youngs Richard Floyd	1752.. Richard Floyd Elijah Hutchinson Hugh Gelston
1729.. Henry Smith Benjamin Youngs Samuel Hutchinson	1764.. Richard Floyd Samuel Landon Hugh Gelston
1738.. Henry Smith Joshua Youngs Thomas Chatfield	1771 to 1775.. William Smith Samuel Landon Isaac Post

The names of the clerks of the county, from 1669 to 1776, are as follows:

From

1669 to 1681..Henry Pierson
1681 to 1692..John Howell, Jun.
1692 to 1709..Thomas Helme
1709 to 1716..Henry Smith

From

1716 to 1722..C. Congreve
1722 to 1730..Samuel Hudson
1730 to 1750..William Smith
1750 to 1775..William Nicoll

The members of the general assembly of the colony from this county, from 1691 to 1775, and for the respective periods, were:

From

1691 to 1695..Henry Pierson
1691 to 1693..Matthew Howell
1693 to 1694..John Tuthill
1694 to 1705..Matthew Howell
1695 to 1698..John Tuthill
1693 to 1701..Henry Pierson
1702 to 1723..William Nicoll
1705 to 1726..Samuel Mulford

From

1723 to 1739..Epenetus Platt
1726 to 1737..Samuel Hutchinson
1737 to 1748..Daniel Pierson
1748 to 1768..Eleazer Miller
1739 to 1769..William Nicoll, 2d
1768 to 1769..Eleazar Miller
1768 to 1769..William Nicoll, 3d
1769 to 1775..Nathaniel Woodhull

1769 to 1775..William Nicoll, 3d

The members of the council from 1683 to 1704 were:

From

1683 to 1698..Col. John Youngs
1691 to 1704..Mr. William Nicoll

From

1691 to 1704..Col. William Smith

The justices of the peace in 1760 were:

Richard Floyd
Eliphalet Wickes
Isaac Barnes
John Mulford
Burnet Miller
Hugh Gelston

Nathl. Baker
Robt. Hempstead
Richd. Miller
Isaac Hubbard
Joshua Wells
Geo. Phillips
Jonathan Thompson

James Reeve
Job Pierson
Elnathan Wickes
John Chatfield
Jonas Williams
Samuel Landon

The justices of the peace for the county in 1763 were:

Richard Floyd	Isaac Post	Daniel Wells
Hugh Gelston	Thomas Youngs	Parker Wickham
Samuel Landon	Robert Hempstead	Thomas Cooper
John Chatfield	Isaac Hubbard	Benajah Strong
Richard Woodhull	Nathaniel Woodhull	Jonathan Thompson
George Phillips	Jonas Williams	Joseph Lewis
Richard Miller	Thomas Jarvis	William Phillips
Nathaniel Baker	Burnet Miller	Charles Floyd
Isaac Barnes	John Still Winthrop	Samuel Allen
John Pierson	Thomas Helme	Obadiah Platt
Benjamin Conkling	James Reeve, Jun.	Ebenezer White
Richard Woodhull, Jun.	Selah Strong	Samuel Hunting
Maltby Gelston	Thomas Sanford	Barnabas Terril
William Hubbard	Phineas Fanning	Benjamin Brown
John Woodhull	Thomas Osborn	

The following apportionment, made for raising £3044, 13s., in the province, in 1663, exhibits the estimated value of the property in this county at that time.

Southampton	£633	3	4	Southold	642	19	10
Easthampton	441	0	8	Isle of Wight.....	73	2	10
Huntington	409	7	6	Moriches Patent	31	13	0
Brookhaven	365	14	2	Manor of Eaton.....	19	13	0
Smithtown	163	15	0	Plumb Island	13	2	0
Fisher's Island	53	9	10	Winnecomack	13	2	0
Shelter Island	84	1	2	Islip	87	6	8
Winthrop's Patent				13	2	0	

The deputies chosen to the convention which met the 20th of April, 1775, for the purpose of electing delegates to the first continental congress, were:

William Floyd	Phineas Fanning	John Sloss Hobart
Nathaniel Woodhull	Thomas Tredwell	

The members of the provincial congress, which met on the 22d of May, 1775, were:

Nathaniel Woodhull	Thomas Wickham	James Havens
John Sloss Hobart	Thomas Tredwell	Selah Strong
Ezra L'Hommedieu	David Gelston	Thomas Dering
William Smith	John Foster	Benjamin Miller

The members of the convention elected to form the constitution of this state, in 1776, were:

William Smith
Thomas Tredwell
John Sloss Hobart

Mathias B. Miller
Ezra L'Hommedieu
Nathaniel Woodhull

Thomas Dering
David Gelston

The following gentlemen were members of the convention held at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, which adopted the Constitution of the United States, viz.:

Henry Scudder
John Smith

Jonathan N. Havens
Thomas Tredwell

David Hedges

The population of the county at different periods has been as follows: In 1698, men 973, women 1,024, children 424, and negroes 558; in 1731, inhabitants 7,675; in 1753, 1,441 men, 1,348 women, and 975 slaves; in 1771, inhabitants 13,128; in 1786, 13,793; in 1790, 16,440; in 1800, 19,734; in 1810, 21,113; in 1820, 24,272; in 1825, 23,695; in 1830, 26,780; in 1835, 28,724; in 1840, 32,469; in 1845, 34,579.

Supplied by the Editor

In 1850, 36,922; in 1855, 41,066; in 1860, 43,275; in 1865, 42,869; in 1870, 46,924; in 1880, 53,888; in 1890, 62,491; in 1900, 77,582; in 1905, 81,653; in 1910, 96,138.

In 1810 this county contained 1,062 looms; and during that year there were manufactured, chiefly in families, 51,220 yards of woollen, 158,390 of linen, and 4,087 of cotton cloth.

The delegates to the convention of 1821, for amending the constitution of this state, were Ebenezer Sage, Usher H. Moore, and Joshua Smith. The delegates to

a similar convention in 1846 were Churchill C. Cambreleng and Abel Huntington.

By an act of March 8, 1773, William Smith, Samuel Landon, and Maltby Gelston, were appointed commissioners of excise for the county.

The office of First Judge of this county, since the Revolution, has been held as follows:

From	From
1783 to 1793..Selah Strong	1810 to 1823..Thomas S. Strong
1793 to 1799..Ebenezer Platt	1823 to 1828..Joshua Smith
1799 to 1810..Abraham Woodhull	1828 to 1833..Jonathan S. Conklin
	1833 to 1843..Hugh Halsey

Supplied by the Editor

Title changed to *County Judge* under constitution of 1846.

From	From
1847 to 1852..Abraham T. Rose	1892 to 1895..Wilmot M. Smith
1852 to 1856..William P. Buffett	1896 to 1897..Benjamin H. Reeve
1856 to 1857..Abraham T. Rose	1898 to 1899..Nathan D. Petty
1858 to 1865..J. Lawrence Smith	1900 to 1901..Benjamin H. Reeve
1866 to 1869..Henry P. Hedges	1902 to 1906..Walter H. Jaycox
1870 to 1873..John R. Reid	1907 to 1912..Timothy M. Griffing
1874 to 1879..Henry P. Hedges	1913 to 1916..John R. Vunk
1880 to 1891..Thomas Young	

Surrogates of the county:

From	From
1787 to 1791..Thomas Tredwell	1827 to 1840..Hugh Halsey
1791 to 1823..Nicoll Floyd	1840 to 1844..George Miller
1823 to 1827..Ebenezer W. Case	1844 to 1847..Charles A. Floyd

when the duties of the office devolved upon Abraham T. Rose, county judge.

Supplied by the Editor

Thereafter the two offices of county judge and surrogate were held by one incumbent until 1880, when the

separate office of surrogate was again instituted with the following incumbents:

From

1880 to 1891..James H. Thuthill
1892 to 1903..Nathan D. Petty
1904 to 1909..Joseph M. Bedford

From

1910 to 1915..William G. Nicoll
1916 to 1921..Selah B. Strong

The clerks of the county appointed or elected since the revolution, have been as follows:

Appointed

1783..William B. Bevans
1784..Ezra L'Hommedieu

1810..Hull Osborn
1812..Charles H. Havens

1820..Charles A. Floyd

Elected

1822..Charles H. Havens
1829..Joseph R. Hunting
1838..George S. Phillips
1841..Samuel A. Smith

1844 to 1849..Joseph W. Case

Supplied by the Editor

1850 to 1852

Benjamin T. Hutchinson

1853 to 1855..James B. Cooper

1856..George F. Carman

1857 to 1858..Wilmot Scudder

1859 to 1861..Charles R. Dayton

Elected

1862 to 1867..John Wood

1868 to 1870..Stephen C. Rogers

1871 to 1876..George C. Campbell

1877 to 1882..Orville B. Ackerly

1883 to 1888..Holmes W. Swezey

1889 to 1894..Orange T. Fanning

1895 to 1900..William R. Duvall

1901 to 1906..Solomon Ketchum

1907 to 1912..

William F. Flanagan

1913 to 1918..

James F. Richardson

The district attorneys, since the passage of the act requiring the appointment or election of one for each county, have been:

Appointed

1818..Silas Wood

1821..Selah B. Strong

1830..Charles A. Floyd

1834..Selah B. Strong

1847 to 1856..William Wickham

Supplied by the Editor

1857 to 1858..

John Lawrence Smith

1859 to 1861..George Miller

1862 to 1865..Henry P. Hedges

Appointed

1866..Samuel A. Smith

1867 to 1875..James H. Thuthill

1876 to 1878..William Wickham

1879 to 1884..Nathan D. Petty

1885 to 1890..Wilmot M. Smith

1891 to 1893..Benjamin H. Reeve

1894 to 1899..Walter H. Jaycox

1900 to 1905..Livingston Smith

1906 to 1911..George H. Furman

1912 to 1917..Ralph C. Greene

There have been seven instances of capital punishment in this county since the year 1783, to wit: John Slocum, executed for horse stealing, September 4, 1786; William Erskine (black) for rape, October 5, 1791; William Enoch, for murder of his wife, January 12, 1835; John Hallock, for murder of a colored woman, July 2, 1836; Samuel Johnson, for the murder of his wife, July 8, 1841; Antoine Geisler, alias Stephen Kron, a German, for the murder of Alexander Smith and his wife, aged persons at Huntington, November 13, 1842, and executed June 27, 1844, and Jacamiah B. Tillet, for the murder of John Covert, April 27, 1845. Isaac Smith was found guilty of the murder of John A. Brothorton, June, 1825, and sentenced to execution 2d September following, but the punishment was commuted by the governor to imprisonment in the state prison.

The following persons have been sheriffs of the county; holding their appointments or being elected from the periods mentioned:

1702..Hugh Gray
 1710..John Brush
 1718..Daniel Youngs
 1723..Samuel Dayton
 1728..William Sell
 1730..Joseph Smith
 1734..Jacob Conklin
 1735..David Cory
 1740..Thomas Higbie
 1748..George Muirson
 1774..James Muirson
 1785..Thomas Wicks
 1787..Silas Halsey
 1791..Thomas Wicks
 1793..Phineas Carle
 1797..John Brush
 1799..Phineas Carle
 1803..Josiah Reeve
 1807..Phineas Smith
 1808..Josiah Reeve

1814..Nathaniel Conklin
 1815..Josiah Reeve
 1819..Samuel Carle
 1821..
 Abraham H. Gardiner
 1823..
 Abraham H. Gardiner
 1826..Samuel Smith
 1829..
 Abraham H. Gardiner
 1810..Benjamin Brewster
 1811..Josiah Reeve
 1812..Benjamin Brewster
 1832..Richard W. Smith
 1835..Silas Horton
 1838..Samuel Miller
 1841..David C. Brush
 1844..Henry T. Penny
 1847..David H. Rose

Supplied by the Editor

1850 to 1852..John Clark
 1853 to 1855..Samuel Phillips
 1856 to 1858..George F. Carman
 1859 to 1861..Stephen J. Wilson
 1862 to 1864..Daniel H. Osborn
 1865 to 1867..John Shirley
 1868 to 1870..George W. Smith
 1871 to 1873..J. Henry Perkins
 1874 to 1876..Egbert G. Lewis
 1877 to 1879..George W. Cooper
 1880 to 1882..Robert L. Petty
 1883 to 1885..Selah S. Brewster
 1886 to 1887..Henry W. Halsey

1888 to 1890..Robert L. Petty
 1891 to 1893..Albert M. Darling
 1894 to 1896..John Z. O'Brien
 1897 to 1899..Benjamin B. Wood
 1900 to 1902..J. Sheridan Wells
 1903 to 1905..Henry H. Preston
 1906 to 1908..John S. Wells
 1909 to 1911..Charles V. Platt
 1912..Melville E. Brush
 1913..D. Henry Brown
 1914 to 1916..Charles J. Odell
 1917 to 1919..Amza W. Biggs

List of county treasurers, and clerks of the Board of Supervisors, from 1749 to the present time:

TREASURERS

1749 to 1764..Nathaniel Smith
 1764 to 1786..Josiah Smith
 1786 to 1802..Selah Strong
 1802 to 1803..William Smith
 1803 to 1834..Nicoll Floyd
 1834 to 1849..Wm. Sidney Smith
 1848 to 1852..Harvey W. Vail

Supplied by the Editor

1852 to 1854..J. Wickham Case
 1855 to 1857..Lester H. Davis
 1858 to 1860..Elbert Carll
 1861 to 1863..

Francis M. A. Wicks

1864 to 1866..Jarvis R. Mowbray
 1867 to 1869..

Joseph H. Goldsmith

1870 to 1875..Stephen B. French
 1876 to 1881..J. H. Nevins
 1882 to 1893..J. Henry Perkins
 1894 to 1896..Albert M. Darling
 1897 to 1902..John Sherry
 1903 to 1908..Henry S. Brush
 1909 to 1914..Charles R. Fitz
 1915 to 1917..Henry P. Thuthill

CLERKS

1764 to 1774..William Nicoll
 1774 to 1784..Ezra L'Hommedieu
 1784 to 1787..Nathaniel Wells
 1786 to 1790..Nath'l Wells, Jr.
 1790 to 1793..Joseph Strong
 1793 to 1811..John Franks
 1811 to 1837..David Warner
 1837 to 1871..Benj. F. Wells

Supplied by the Editor

1872 to 1876..John C. Davis
 1878..George H. Howell
 1879 to 1881..

Thaddeus H. Corwin

1882-1895..James L. Millard
 1896..Joseph M. Belford
 1897 to 1899..John Bagshaw
 1900 to 1904..

Frederick M. Welch

1905..John H. Hagen
 1906 to 1909..John Bagshaw
 1910 to 1911..J. Fred Flugrath
 1912 to 1913..Myron E. Overton
 1914 to 1916..James A. Early

The following miscellaneous particulars, from old records and other sources, are considered sufficiently curious and interesting to be preserved.

The spelling, as well as the ordinary abbreviations, have been observed, as distinguishing features of the olden time:

“At y^e co^{rt} of sessions held March 4th, 1669, complaint is presented to the co^{rt} against Mr. John Loughton, for his misdemeanour in saying to Mr. John Howell, that hee was a traytor to y^e State, and hee would prove him soe. Mr. Loughton being called, appears and being questioned by y^e co^{rt} about it, hee ownes y^t hee called Mr. Howell Soe, And confesseth y^t hee had noe just cause soe to call him. The co^{rt} adjudg Mr. Loughton to pay a fine of £3 to y^e cuntry and costs of co^{rt} in current pay, without further trouble.

“Edward Avery, y^e Smith at Easthampton, being brought before y^e cort, to answer for his commission of fornication wth her hee now calls his wife; hee acknowledging y^e fact ingenuously, and undertaking for his wife therein alsoe; the cort give sentence that he pay £3 to the country, and costs of cort, which he promisseth to satisfie. Mrs. Alce Stanborough enters complaint against Wm. Edwards of their Towne of Easthampton, for turning a water course upon her land and howsing, to her great inconveniency and damage, to the value of £5 10s. The complaint being prosecuted at this co^{rt}, and y^e witnesses on both sides duely considered, y^e cort doth give thier judgm^t and order as followeth:—that y^e plff., suing for £5 10s. damage, and not proving it, the cort doth judg, that y^e plf. shall lose her suite or plaine, and pay unto y^e defend^t costs of suite. And for prevention of any further trouble between y^e plf. and y^e defend^t concerning the turning of a flux of water into plf's grounds, this

cort doth order that y^e constable of Easthampton, and three of thi^ere overseers, namely Steeven Hand, Nathaniell Bishop and Steeven Hedges shall view the ground belonging to y^e plf. and def^t., and set downe, order and dispose of that occasion, as may bee most convenient for both y^e plf. and def^t. wth y^e assistance of Mr. Mulford. And what these four men doe determine concerning the premises, shall bee a finall conclusion betweene y^e plf. and def^t. therein, they beeing to satisfy y^e s^d four men for what paines they shall bee at.

“ Mr. Jonas Wood, of Huntington, enters a complaint against Jonathan Smith, of Neersaquake, for his taking up and keeping in his hand, neere three quarters of a yeare, a horse belonging to y^e comp^t, and for the s^d Jonathan, his new marking, branding, and docking of y^e s^d horse. The above s^d complaint was prosecuted at y^e co^{rt} of sessions, held at Southold, June y^e first, 1670, by Mr. Wood, his att’y, namely, Thomas Skidmore. Richard Smith, Jun^r, as att’y for his brother Jonathan, made answer. The plea on both sides heard by y^e cort, they adjudge that y^e s^d horse rightly belongeth to Mr. Wood, and doe order the def^t. to pay to y^e plf. 30 shillings in current pay, with 25 shillings unto y^e s^d Thomas Skidmore, att’y in y^e case, besides his charges. And if y^e s^d horse die before y^e s^d Wood is discharged of him, then hee, y^e s^d Jonathan, to satisfie Mr. Wood, y^e value of y^e s^d horse and such costs as may arise thereby.

“ Same court. Whereas trying of oyle so neare y^e street and houses, is soe extreme noysome to all passers by, especially to those not accustomed to the sent thereof, and is considered hurtful to y^e health of people—and respect it is very dangerous (if the oyle should fire) for firing howses or hay-stacks. The cort doth order y^t noe person after this present yeare, shall try any oyle in this towne nearer than twenty-five poles from y^e main street of y^e towne, upon penalty of paying £5 fine—more-

over y^e cort doth appoynt this order to be in force in Easthampton alsoe.

“ Thomas Benedick and Henry Whitney’s complain against Mr. Richard Smith of Necceaquake in an action of defamation. The cort order the def^t to make publick acknowledgement of the wrong hee hath done or pay to the pl^{ffs} £50. Whereas I Richard Smith of Necceaquake have spoken words of defamation of Mr. Benedick and Whitney in saying they were foresworne or perjured persons, and this fully evidenced against mee in cort, I doe acknowledg my great evil therein, desiring the parties whome I have wronged to forgive mee, hoping it shall bee a warning to mee hereafter of offending in y^e like.

“ Jan. 14, 1671-2. Mr. John Tomson of Seatauk enters an action of slander against John Beswick. The parties agreed as follows—know all men whome it may concerne, that I, John Beswick, have taken up an evill report against Mr. John Tomson, w^{ch} I made not of myself, but took it up of another man in saying y^t I was never banished from Stamford as hee was, which I acknowledg, that I know noe such thing—by which I confess to have done the aforesaid John Tomson much wrong.

“ John Cooper, as Att^y for James Mills of Virginia, enters an action of Debt against Hackaliah Bridges, on w^{ch} accompt some of his goods were attached. The pl^f produced his letter of att^y from Mr. Mills, alsoe severall writings knowne to be signed by y^e s^d Hackaliah, which were compared with y^e s^d bill, to confirme to y^e cort y^e reality thereof. The jury finde for y^e pl^f wth costs of suite.

“ At a cort of sessions held March 6, 1671-2. The constable and overseers of Easthampton, enter complaint against Reneck Garison and his wife, for being guilty of fornication before they were married. It being sufficiently proved, y^e cort gives sentence that they both shall

have corporall punishment publickly, viz., wth five stripes a-piece. But John Denison and Cornelius Vonk, engaging to y^e justices to pay to y^e cuntry for y^e s^d Reneck and his wife as a fine 40s., sentence is reversed.

“ Complaint against Peeter Whittere, for his abusive carriage toward Justice Mulford. The cort doth order that y^e s^d Peeter shall make acknowledgement of his evil and abusive carriage, next Lord’s day come seven-night, at y^e publike meeting in Easthampton to y^e satisfaction of Mr. Mulford; and hee is to pay y^e costs of y^e complainte, as alsoe his former fine imposed.

“ Mr. John Tomson of Seatauk, pl^f enters an action of slander or deffamation against Richard Mintorne. The pl^f and def^t are agreed as follows.—Bee it knowne to all, that I, Richard Mintorne of Southampton, doe acknowledg that I have spoken foolishly and unadvisely, to the dissparagement of Mr. John Tomson of Seatauk, and that of my knowledg I know nothing of it, and this I give for a publike satisfaction.

“ A complaint being presented against Thomas Dimont of Easthampton, for forming a warrant and fixing a Justice’s hand to it, and making some use of it, and the complaint appearing to y^e cort to bee just, hee is sentenced to pay a fine of 10s. to y^e countrie, and noe more, because hee pleads and affirms it was done in merrym^t, and hee is alsoe to pay co^{rt} charges.

“ At a court of assize, held in New York, Oct. 22, 1670, Rebecca Leveridge is divorced from her husband, Eleazer, on account of his alleged impotence for seven years past, and due examination of the matter, by surgeons well skilled and sober matrons, who privately examined both the man and the woman.

“ At a court of oyer and terminer, held before Chief Justice Morris, at Brookhaven, July 30, 1724, *Samuel Bennet* was indicted for the murder of *Lyon Gardiner*, but on trial he was found not guilty.

“At the same court, held before Chief Justice De Lancey, Nov. 24, 1746, *Jeaf*, a *mustee*, was found guilty of a *felony* and executed, Dec. 10, 1746.”

New York Gazette, May 18, 1737.—“These are to give notice, that on Monday, the 16th instant, there dyed, at the house of Plat Smith, in Smithtown, in Suffolk county, on Long Island, alias Nassau Island, one Hugh Reny, a pedlar; and the said Plat Smith, not knowing certainly where the said Hugh Reny’s relations live, he therefore gives this public notice when and where he dyed, and that what money he had, and his pack of goods, are in the hands of the said Plat Smith, where his friends and relations may come and receive the same.”

“In December 1758, there died at Smithtown, L. I., *Harry*, a negro man aged at least one hundred and twenty years, who said he remembered when there were very few houses in New York city. He could do a good day’s work, when he had passed one hundred years. He was purchased at New York by Mr. Richard Smith, patentee of Smithtown, and descended to his grandson, Captain Richard Smith, who was living at Harry’s death, he having been a slave in the family one hundred years. The memory of this remarkable individual must have extended back to the administration of Governor Kieft. In a note to Moulton’s History of New York, it is stated that an obituary appeared in a newspaper, printed in 1739, of the death of a negro at Smithtown, Long Island, reputed to have been *one hundred and forty years old*, who declared that he well remembered when there were but *three houses* in New York. The memory therefore, of this remarkable individual, must have extended back to the first settlement of New Amsterdam (as New York was then called) in 1626.”

Virginia Gazette, May 9, 1760.—“A brig loaded with coarse salt, is ashore near Jones’s Gut, on the south side of Long Island, and it is feared every soul on board

perished, as three dead bodies, and 7 hats, have been taken up on the beach near where the vessel lies; but as yet from whence, or where bound, we have not been able to learn."

New York Gazette, March 28, 1765.—"The schooner called the Newport Packet, Capt. Johnson, bound from Newport to New-York, with a considerable Number of Passengers on board, among whom were several Gentlemen and Ladies, was in the Bad Weather about one o'Clock on Saturday Morning last driven ashore on Long Island, not far from Satucket, where all the People were for many hours in the utmost Danger of being lost; but after being a long time in the Water, and suffering great Hardship and Distress, they were happily all put safe on shore, by a Whale Boat, on Long Island, from whence some of the Passengers came to Town on Tuesday last. The Vessel, we hear, if the weather proves favourable, will not be lost, and most of the Cargo, consisting of Rum, Sperma-Ceti Candles, &c., will be saved."

Jan. 1, 1772.—"Mr. David Smith of Smithtown, aged twenty-four, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun, leaving a widow and child."

New York Mercury, June 29, 1772.—"We hear from Brookhaven, that on the night of the 18th instant, about midnight, a barn, belonging to Mr. Samuel Davis, of that place, was discovered to be all in flames, so that the fire could not be extinguished till the barn was burnt to the ground. The people who assembled on this occasion perceived another barn hard by to be on fire at both ends, but as the fire had been but lately kindled, it was soon suppressed; and while they were about it, they perceived a third barn, at a little further distance, to be also on fire, which they likewise suppressed. These fires were supposed to be designedly kindled, by a runaway negro, who had belonged to Mr. Davis."

The same.—"We learn from Southhaven, in Suffolk County, on Long Island, that about four o'clock last Monday afternoon, *Nathaniel Brewster, Esq.*, of that place, being in the woods with one of his negroes (a native of Africa), attempted to correct him for some misdemeanor, which the negro resented, and wounded his master, by giving him several such heavy blows on his head with a billet of wood, that he expired the next morning. The negro was tried the next day (by three justices and five freeholders), and being found guilty of murder, was to be executed last Friday." (June 22, 1772.)

New York Gazette, January 16, 1774.—"From Huntington, on Long Island, we are informed that last Christmas-day, Mr. Ebenezer Platt, being hunting deer with some other young men, near that village, they surrounded a swamp where the game were, and agreed with each other not to enter any part of it. Mr. Platt, seeing a buck at some distance, rushed forward, and one of his companions, hearing a noise in the bushes, immediately fired, and lodged five swan-shot in Mr. Platt, three of which entered his arm, and two his body, which render his life despaired of."

"In provincial congress, July 8, 1775, ordered that Colonel Phineas Fanning, David Mulford and Captain Timothy Carle, be and are appointed Muster-Masters of the troops raised in Suffolk County, in defence of American liberty."

Suffolk Gazette, May 7, 1806.—"Died at Fairfield, Ct., Mr. John Bradshaw, who was born on Long Island, June 7, 1701, O. S., aged 104 years, 10 months, and 20 days. One week before his death he walked near a mile to his neighbor's and home again. He retained his reason, sight, and hearing, as well as men in common at the age of 80 years."

Long Island Star, Sept. 10, 1813.—"On the evening

of Friday, the 5th instant, eleven men, belonging to Fire Place, went to the south shore, with a seine for fish; to wit, William Rose, Isaac Woodruff, Lewis Parshall, Benjamin Brown, Nehemiah Hand, James Homan, Charles Ellison, James Prior, Daniel Parshall, Henry Homan, and John Hulse. On Saturday morning, the afflicting discovery was made, that they were all drowned. The boat came on shore in pieces, and also eight of the bodies. The six first named persons had families."

The same, Jan. 24, 1815.—"On the evening of the 16th instant, during a snow storm, the British sloop of war *Sylph* rating eighteen guns and three hundred and ninety tons, commanded by Capt. Dickens, with a crew of officers and men, in number one hundred and seventeen, went ashore on the south side of Long Island, near Shinecock. She drove over the bar, head onwards, within a few rods of the shore. The inhabitants attempted to give relief, but the height of the surf and the violence of the wind made it impossible to reach the vessel. Sixty of the crew were safe in the main-top and rigging until eight o'clock, when a tremendous sea cap-sized the vessel, and broke her in two, fore and aft. Only *five* of the crew were saved, and *one hundred and eleven* drowned. The captain was a young man, and had been lately married. Some of the bodies were found near the wreck, others floated as far west as Fire Place, and even to Fire Island Inlet. The humanity and kindness of the people of Southampton were handsomely acknowledged in the account given to Commodore Hotham, and nobly responded to by him."

The following list comprises the names of those who have represented the county of Suffolk in the House of Assembly of the State of New York, from 1776 to the present time:

- 1777 to 1783..Burnet Miller
David Gelston
Ezra L'Hommedieu
Thomas Tredwell
Thomas Wicks.*
- 1784..David Gelston
Thomas Youngs
Ebenezer Platt
John Smith
Jeffrey Smith
- 1785..The same
- 1786..Jonathan N. Havens
David Hedges
Thomas Youngs
Jeffrey Smith
Nathaniel Gardiner
- 1787..Jonathan N. Havens
David Hedges
Daniel Osborn
John Smith
Caleb Smith
- 1788..Jonathan N. Havens
John Smith
David Hedges
Daniel Osborn
- 1789..Jonathan N. Havens
David Hedges
Nathaniel Gardiner
John Smith
Henry Scudder
- 1790..Nathaniel Gardiner
Henry Scudder
John Smith
Jonathan N. Havens
Jared Landon
- 1791..Jonathan N. Havens
John Gelston
John Smith
Philetus Smith
Thomas Wickham
- 1792..Jonathan N. Havens
John Smith
John Gelston
Henry Scudder
- 1793..Jonathan N. Havens
John Smith
Ebenezer Platt
John Gelston
- 1794..Jonathan N. Havens
John Smith
John Gelston
Joshua Smith, Jr.
- 1795..Jonathan N. Havens
John Gelston
Isaac Thompson
Joshua Smith, Jr.
- 1796..Abraham Miller
Silas Wood
Jared Landon
Joshua Smith, Jr.
- 1797..The same
- 1798..Abraham Miller
Silas Wood
Josiah Reeve
John Howard
- 1799..John Smith
Jared Landon
Nicoll Floyd
Joshua Smith, Jr.
- 1800..Silas Wood
John Smith
Jared Landon
Nicoll Floyd
- 1801..Nicoll Floyd
Mills Phillips
Abraham Miller
Jared Landon
- 1802..Israel Carll
Jared Landon
Abraham Miller
Tredwell Scudder
- 1803..Israel Carll
Josiah Reeve
Jonathan Dayton
- 1804..David Hedges
Israel Carll
Sylvester Dering
- 1805..Jared Landon

* Appointed by the Convention. Suffolk was in possession of the British from 1776 to 1783, during which time no elections, of course, could be held.—H. O.

HISTORY OF LONG ISLAND

- Israel Carll
Jonathan Dayton
1806..Jared Landon
Israel Carll
David Hedges
1807..Israel Carll
David Hedges
David Warner
1808..Israel Carll
Jonathan Dayton
Thomas S. Lester
1809..Mills Phillips
Abraham Rose
Daniel T. Terry
1810..Abraham Rose
John Rose
Tredwell Scudder
1811..Tredwell Scudder
Thomas S. Lester
Jonathan S. Conklin
1812..Abraham Rose
Usher H. Moore
Nathaniel Potter
1813..
Benjamin F. Thompson
Henry Rhodes
Caleb Smith
1814..Thomas S. Lester
Nathaniel Potter
Jonathan S. Conklin
1815..Tredwell Scudder
John P. Osborn
John Wells
1816..Abraham Rose
Benjamin F. Thompson
Phineas Carle
1817..Israel Carll
Thomas S. Lester
Abraham Parsons
1818..Charles H. Havens
John P. Osborn
Nathaniel Miller
1819..John P. Osborn
Isaac Conklin
Daniel Youngs
1820..Charles H. Havens
Abraham Parsons
Ebenezer W. Case
1821..John M. Williamson
Isaac Conklin
John P. Osborn
1822..Tredwell Scudder
Hugh Halsey
John M. Williamson
1823..Samuel Strong
Joshua Fleet
1824..Hugh Halsey
Josiah Smith
1825..Joshua Smith
David Hedges, Jr.
1826..John M. Williamson
Usher H. Moore
David Hedges, Jr.
1827..Samuel Strong
George L. Conklin
1828..Tredwell Scudder
Abraham H. Gardiner
1829..John M. Williamson
1830..Samuel Strong
Noah Youngs
1831..George S. Phillips
George L. Conklin
1832..John M. Williamson
Samuel L'Homme-
dieu, Jr.
1833..David Hedges, Jr.
William Wicks
1834..William Sidney Smith
John Terry
1835..George S. Phillips
George L. Conklin
1836..Charles A. Floyd
Nathaniel Topping
1837..John M. Williamson
Josiah Dayton
1838..Charles A. Floyd
Sidney L. Griffin
1839..Joshua B. Smith
Joseph Wickham Case
1840..John M. Williamson
David Halsey
1841..Alanson Seaman

- Josiah C. Dayton
 1842..Richard A. Udall
 Benjamin F. Wells
 1843..Samuel B. Nicoll
 Joshua B. Smith
 1844..Silas Horton
 Richard W. Smith
 1845..Darling B. Whitney
 John H. Dayton
 1846..Richard A. Udall
 Samuel B. Gardiner
 1847..Henry Landon
 John Lawrence Smith
 1848..Edwin Rose
 William Sydney Smith
 1849..Edwin Rose
 Nathaniel Miller

Supplied by the Editor

- 1850..David Pierson
 Walter Scudder
 1851..Franklin Thuthill
 Egbert T. Smith
 1852..Henry P. Hedges
 Zophar B. Oakley
 1853..Abraham H. Gardiner
 William H. Ludlow
 1854..George Miller
 William S. Preston
 1855..John E. Chester
 David Platt
 1856..David G. Floyd
 William Sidney Smith
 1857..Edwin Rose
 Abraham J. Thompson
 1858..George Howell
 George P. Mills
 1859..Benjamin F. Wiggins
 Richard J. Cornelius
 1860..Philander R. Jennings
 Richard J. Cornelius
 1861..James H. Thuthill
 Alexander J. Bergen
 1862..John C. Davis
 John S. Havens
 1863..Benjamin F. Wiggins
 John S. Havens
 1864..William H. Gleason
 Henry C. Platt
 1865..William H. Gleason
 Henry C. Platt
 1866..James H. Thuthill
 Richard A. Udall
 1867..Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.
 1868..James M. Halsey
 1869..William A. Conant
 1870..Brinley D. Sleight
 1871..George F. Carman
 1872..John S. Marcy
 1873..John S. Marcy
 1874..Nathan D. Petty
 1875..Nathan D. Petty
 1876..Samuel B. Gardiner
 1877..Francis Brill
 1878..Charles S. Havens
 1879..Charles T. Duryea
 1880..Everett A. Carpenter
 1881..Everett A. Carpenter
 1882..George M. Fletcher
 1883..Edwin Bailey
 1884..Simeon S. Hawkins
 1885..Simeon S. Hawkins
 1886..Henry E. Huntting
 1887..Henry A. Reeves
 1888..Henry E. Huntting
 1889..Henry E. Huntting
 1890..James H. Pierson
 1891..James H. Pierson
 1892..James H. Pierson
 1893..Richard Higbie
 1894..Richard Higbie
 1895..Richard Higbie
 1896..Erastus F. Post
 Carll S. Burr, Jr.
 1897..Erastus F. Post
 Carll S. Burr, Jr.
 1898..Erastus F. Post
 Carll S. Burr, Jr.
 1899..Joseph N. Hallock
 Regis H. Post
 1900..Joseph N. Hallock
 Regis H. Post

1901..Joseph N. Hallock George A. Robinson	1909..George L. Thompson John M. Lupton
1902..Willis A. Reeve George A. Robinson	1910..George L. Thompson John M. Lupton
1903..Willis A. Reeve Orlando Hubbs	1911..De Witt C. Talmage Fred. Scheide
1904..Willis A. Reeve Orlando Hubbs	1912..De Witt C. Talmage Fred. Scheide
1905..Willis A. Reeve Orlando Hubbs	1913..John J. Robinson Stephen A. Fallon
1906..Orlando Hubbs John M. Lupton	1914..Henry A. Murphy De Witt C. Talmage
1907..Orlando Hubbs John M. Lupton	1915..Henry A. Murphy De Witt C. Talmage
1908..Orlando Hubbs John M. Lupton	1916..Henry A. Murphy De Witt C. Talmage

Contributed by the Editor

The Suffolk County Agricultural Society was definitely organized on October 10, 1848, when a constitution was adopted at a meeting held at Huntington.

The earliest record of a fair in the minute book of the Society is of one held by the Western Branch of the Society at Comac (Commack) October 16, 1843.

The next recorded fair was held at Thomas Hallock's Inn at Smithtown on October 2, 1845, and the officers elected at this time were:

President, L. Lawrence Smith, of Smithtown
Vice-President, Lester H. Davis, of Brookhaven
Secretary, Nathaniel Smith, of Smithtown
Treasurer, Richard Smith, of Smithtown

who were to take office on January 1, 1846.

The fairs were held at different places in the county and the list is as follows:

1846 at Smithtown	1849 at Greenport
1847 at Islip	1850 at Babylon
1848 at Huntington	1851 at Smithtown
1852 at Huntington	

From this date there is a lapse in the records and no fairs appear to have been held until 1865 when a new constitution was formed.

The fair for this year and 1866 was held at Riverhead.

In 1867 it was decided to hold the fair annually at Riverhead and in this year and 1868 fair grounds at the above place were constructed. The fair for 1867 was held at Greenport as the grounds at Riverhead were in process of construction, but in 1868 the new grounds were occupied and the fair held there.

Since then it has been held annually at its own grounds at Riverhead.

The above information has been compiled from the minute book of the Society, through the kindness of Mr. Henry S. Brush, President of the Society.

“The following prospectus of a Moral Society instituted in Suffolk County in 1815, is worthy of insertion. The subscribers at the end of the prospectus were members of the Setauket division”:

EDITOR.

Suffolk County Moral Society

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Suffolk County at Riverhead, on Wednesday the 4th inst., for the purpose of instituting a Moral Society, the following preamble and constitution was adopted:

“Impressed with the urgent necessity and importance of moral reformation, and convinced that in this great work much good may be done by united councils and exertions, we the subscribers have agreed to form ourselves into an Association to be conducted in conformity to the following constitution, viz:

" *Article 1.* This Association shall be known by the name of the *Suffolk County Moral Society*.

" 2. The object of the Society shall be to suppress vice and promote good morals in general; and particularly to discountenance and suppress *profaneness, sabbath-breaking, idleness, intemperance*, and the various vices more immediately connected with them, and promote the contrary virtues.

" 3. Any person of a fair moral character may become a member of the Society by subscribing this constitution.

" 4. Any member wishing to withdraw from the society, may do so by signifying his intention to the society or their secretary; and the Society shall have power at any regular meeting to dismiss any member whose conduct is manifestly unfriendly to the design of the institution.

" 5. The stated meetings of the society shall be annual on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday in October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to be holden at the Court-house at Riverhead.

" 6. Twelve members, at any meeting regularly convened, shall be a quorum to do business.

" 7. At the meeting in October annually the following officers shall be elected, viz. a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, who, together with five other members, shall constitute a committee to receive and communicate information, arrange business for the consideration of the society, and report the result of such measures as have been adopted.

" 8. It shall be the duty of the Committee to meet annually on the morning of the day, and in the place of the meeting of the society, and at such other times and places as shall be notified by their chairman, with the advice of any two members of their body. They shall

also have power to appoint such sub-committees as they may think necessary and proper.

"9. The members of this society residing in each congregation shall meet on the 2d Wednesday of next December, and afterwards quarterly, and by adjournment from time to time, as they may think proper, and appoint a Chairman and Clerk; and it shall be their duty to adopt and prosecute such measures in relation to themselves and their particular district, as they may judge best calculated to accomplish the object of the general association, to carry into effect such regulations as may be recommended by the society, and annually to report their proceedings to the general Committee at their annual meeting the first week in October.

"10. Whatever expenses the society may think proper to incur, shall be defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the members.

"11. This constitution may be altered at any annual meeting, by a vote embracing two thirds of the members present."

"The members then present proceeded to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Nicoll Floyd, <i>President</i>	
Joshua Smith, <i>1st Vice-President</i>	
Rev. Aaron Woolworth, <i>2d Vice-President</i>	
Richard Smith, <i>Recording Secretary</i>	
Rev. Jonathan Hunting, <i>Corresp'g Secretary</i>	
David Warner, <i>Treasurer</i>	
Rev. Abraham Luce	} <i>Committee</i>
Rev. Ebenezer Phillips	
Jonathan Horton, Jr.	
Merit S. Woodhull	
Nathaniel Potter	

"*Resolved*, That this Constitution, together with the names of the Officers of the Society, be published as soon as convenient in the Long-Island Star.

"Riverhead, Oct. 4, 1815."

"Nathaniel Shorley

Beriah Petty

Samuel Satterly

Henry P. Dering

John D. Gardiner

Jeremiah Goldsmith

Lathrop Tomson

Thomas S. Strong

Benjamin Bailey

John Woodhull

Zachariah Greene

Benjamin Th. Hobart

Daniel Tooker, Sen.

Isaac Satterly

Joseph Jayne

Benj. F. Thompson

Jedidiah Williamson

Alexander Hawkins

William Dickerson

Ebenezer Bayles."

SUFFOLK COUNTY

EXTRACT FROM THE COMMON SCHOOL RETURNS FOR 1843

TOWNS	Whole No. of school districts.	No. of parts of districts.	No. of districts from which returns have been received.	No. parts of districts from which returns have been received.	Average number of months' school.	No. of volumes in district libraries.	Amount of public money received and expended in said district, as stated in reports of trustees, during the year 1840.		Amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages, besides public money.	No. of children taught during the year.	No. of children residing in said town over 5 and under 16.	Amount of public money received from all sources by commissioners, during the year reported.
							Teachers' money.	Library money.				
Brookhaven...	35	3	35	3	8	2065	\$1390 31	\$347 47	\$2310 02	2014	1952	\$1800 60
Easthampton.	7		7		8	537	355 27	91 72	529 42	401	476	477 04
Huntington...	25	4	24	3	9	1632	1128 30	277 93	3216 33	1405	1829	1441 82
Islip.....	8	2	8	2	8	600	356 62	77 30	746 24	552	578	420 70
Riverhead....	11	3	11	3	9	490	439 39	112 66	873 20	603	681	560 66
Shelter Island.	1		1		7	85	67 50	17 00	107 50	78	86	84 50
Smithtown....	7	6	6	6	8	687	319 81	78 33	466 42	406	489	414 36
Southampton..	21	3	19	2	9	1706	1053 96	265 86	1684 73	1174	1462	1393 38
Southold.....	16	1	16	1	9	992	678 90	169 72	1187 15	899	920	848 62
	131	22	127	20	8	8794	5790 06	1437 99	11121 01	7532	8472	7431 68

COUNTY OF QUEENS

WAS organized as it now is, by the act of November 1, 1683, for dividing the province into shires and counties.

Contributed by the Editor

“ Much of the following data is as Thompson wrote it and refers to conditions before the erection of Nassau County in 1898.”

Its entire length from east to west is twenty-six miles, and its breadth from north to south about sixteen, making its whole area 396 square miles, or 250,000 acres.

It is bounded east by Suffolk County, south by the ocean, north by the Sound, and west by Kings County, and includes in its civil jurisdiction Lloyd's Neck, or Queens Village, the islands called the North and South Brother, Hewlett's (or Riker's) Island, and all the other islands in the East River, opposite said bounds, and south of the main channel.

This county is subdivided into six municipal corporations or towns, namely: Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, North Hempstead, Hempstead, and Oyster Bay.

The first conveyance for land obtained from the natives here, was made to the settlers in 1643, and embraced most of the territory included within the original town of Hempstead, where the first county courts were held,

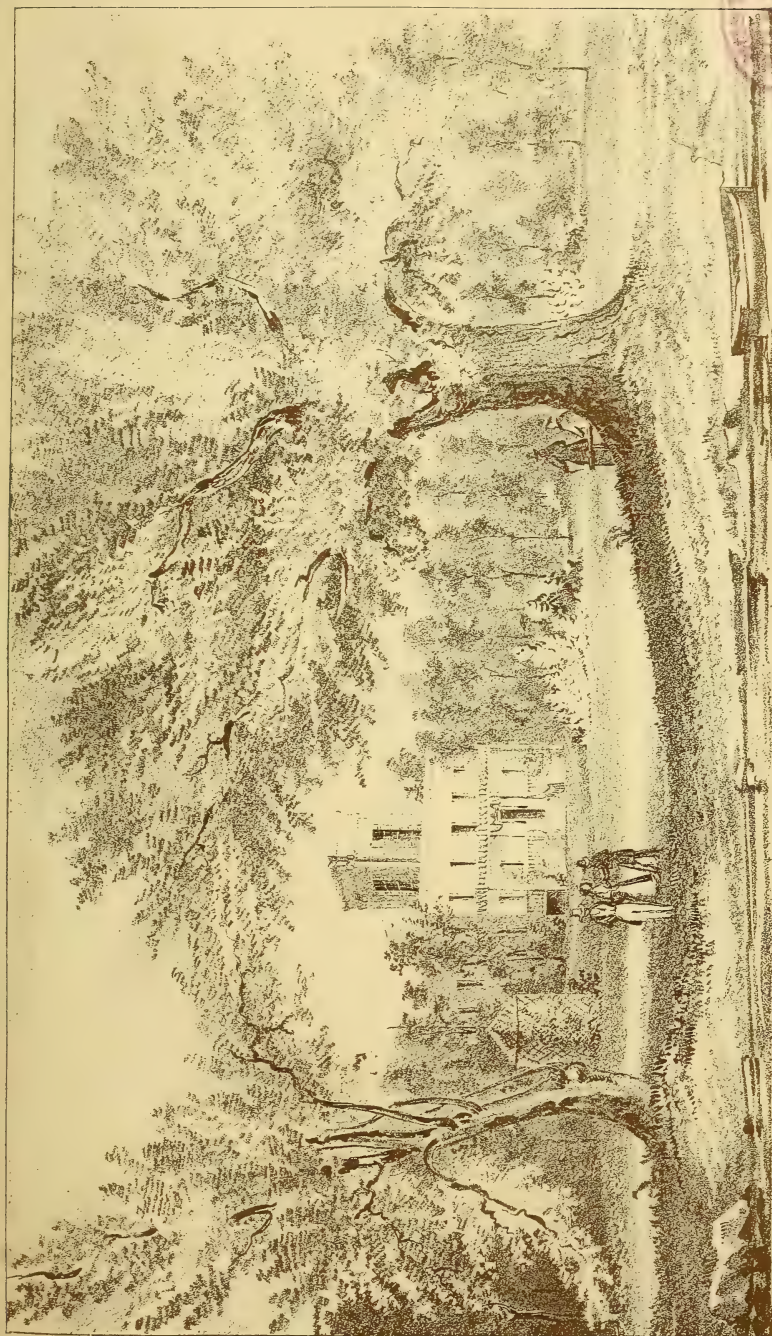


PLATE OF TRUCKS

SCENE AT LITTLE NECK BAY L.I.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE DOUGLASS 489

as well as several conventions ordered by the governor for the execution of matters relating to the whole of Long Island, particularly the meeting of delegates from the several towns in March, 1665. The court of sessions in the north riding, was afterwards held at Jamaica, and finally established there by the assembly in 1683.

For this purpose a building was erected there in 1684, called the County Hall, which in 1686, was devised to one Richard Cornwell for the term of twenty-one years, on his undertaking to keep the same in repair, and allow the courts of sessions and assize to be held in it.

In 1690, this edifice was repaired and somewhat enlarged, but was soon found too small to answer the necessities of the county.

After the completion of the new Presbyterian Church in 1700, the courts were held therein for several years. But in 1708, an act was passed for rebuilding the County Hall, which was finished the year following, and stood upon or near the site of the late female academy in the village of Jamaica, now occupied by Herriman's brick buildings. This edifice continued to be used for all county purposes, till it shared the fate of many other buildings, being pulled down by the British troops during the revolutionary war, for the construction of barracks and other accommodations for the forces stationed here.

At the return of peace the courts were generally held in the stone Presbyterian Church in the same village, and at the Dutch Church, Success, until the erection of the present court house upon Hempstead Plain, in 1786, in which the court of common pleas was first held November 13, 1786.

This site was doubtless fixed upon as the territorial centre of the county, and nearly dividing the population

in all directions; a matter which was thought by the founders, of sufficient consequence to outweigh all the disadvantages which might reasonably have been anticipated from a location so extremely improper.

Contributed by the Editor

This location continued to be the county seat until the early "seventies," when lack of accommodations and transportation facilities caused its removal to Long Island City, then lately incorporated as a municipality, in the extreme western part of the county, where it has remained ever since.

The Legislature in 1872 authorized the erection of a court house and county offices and appointed the following board to carry on the work: Edward A. Lawrence, Carmen Cornelius, Robert Burroughs, Isaac Coles, Isaac H. Cocks, George H. Hunter, and James Nostrand. An appropriation of \$150,000 was also made to defray expenses. In 1876 an additional appropriation of \$100,000 was made and the work carried to completion by the County Board of Supervisors composed of Edward A. Lawrence, Robert Burroughs, John H. Brinckerhoff, George S. Downing, James Bradley, Samuel Willets, and Ebenezer Kellum. The building was formally turned over to the Board of Supervisors on March 29, 1877.

The building did not prove large enough for the growing needs of the county, and during recent years a new and magnificent court house and jail has been erected.

The written records of the county are coeval with the period of its organization, and have been well preserved to the present time. The first entry is that of a release from James Feeke to Mary Feeke, widow of Tobias Feeke of Flushing, dated February 1, 1683, at which

period William Nicoll, Esq., was clerk of the county, and John Bowne, treasurer, whose dwelling, erected in 1661, is still standing at Flushing in a good state of preservation.

At a court of sessions held at Jamaica, June 8, 1675, the following officers were present: Matthias Nicoll, (secretary) president, Chidley Brooke, councillor, and Sylvester Salisbury, high sheriff.

Thomas Hicks was appointed a judge, by Governor Andros, in pursuance of the act of 1691, and held the office till 1699; at which time an ordinance was passed, relative to the office of judge of the common pleas, by authority of which the following were commissioned, and held their offices for the periods mentioned:

From	From
1699 to 1703.. John Coe	1740 to 1749.. James Hazzard
1703 to 1710.. Thomas Willet	Thomas Hicks
1710 to 1723.. Thomas Willet	John Willet
John Jackson	1749 to 1756.. Thomas Hicks
1723 to 1730.. Thomas Willet	David Seaman
Isaac Hicks	Joseph Sacket
1730 to 1734.. Isaac Hicks	1756 to 1757.. Thomas Hicks
David Jones	Jacob Smith
John Tallman	Penn Townsend
1734 to 1738.. David Jones	1757 to 1771.. Thomas Hicks
John Messenger	Valentine H. Peters
James Hazzard	Penn Townsend
1738 to 1740.. David Jones	1771 to 1774.. Thomas Hicks
James Hazzard	Valentine H. Peters
Thomas Hicks	Daniel Kissam

The following persons held the office of county clerk for different periods, viz.:

From	From
1683 to 1693.. William Nicoll	1722 to 1757.. Andrew Clark
1693 to 1702.. Andrew Gibb	1757 to 1770.. Whitehead Hicks
1702 to 1710.. Samuel Clowes	1770 to 1775.. Thomas Jones
1710 to 1722.. Joseph Smith	

The following persons were elected to the assembly at different periods, from its origin in 1691, to the Revolution:

From	From
1691 to 1705..Daniel Whitehead	1716 to 1839..Isaac Hicks
1691 to 1693..John Robinson	1726 to 1737..Benjamin Hicks
1693 to 1709..John Jackson	1737 to 1757..David Jones
1705 to 1709..	1639 to 1759..Thomas Cornell
Jonathan Whitehead	1759 to 1761..Thomas Hicks
1709 to 1710..John Tallman	1761 to 1764..Thomas Cornell
1709 to 1710..John Townsend	1759 to 1774..Zebulon Seamen
1710 to 1716..John Jackson	1764 to 1775..Daniel Kissam
1710 to 1726..Thomas Willet *	

The justices of the peace in this county in 1772, were:

Isaac Hicks	William Doughty
Jonathan Whitehead	Samuel Dickerson
William Cornwell	James Hazzard
Theodorus Van Wyck	Thomas Smith
John Clements	

Jacob Blackwell and John Tallman were deputies from this county to the convention at New York, April 20, 1775, to elect delegates to the continental congress.

The members of the provincial congress from this county, which assembled on the 22d of May, 1775, were:

Col. Jacob Blackwell	Joseph French
Capt. Jonathan Lawrence	Joseph Robinson
Daniel Rapelje	Nathaniel Tom
Zebulon Williams	Thomas Hicks
Samuel Townsend	Richard Thorn

* The above named Thomas Willet was the eldest son of Col. Thomas Willet, son of the Hon. Thomas Willet, first mayor of New York; and was a member of the council from 1677 to 1692. He was elected to the assembly in 1701, but was expelled the house for addressing an impudent letter to the speaker.

On the 24th of June, 1776, the following persons were elected to the congress:

Col. Jacob Blackwell
Capt. Jonathan Lawrence
Waters Smith
Samuel Townsend

Cornelius Van Wyck
James Townsend
Rev. Abraham Keteltas
Benjamin Sands

till the second Tuesday in May following, with power to determine on the subject of creating and constituting a new form of government, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction.

The members of the convention which met at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, and adopted the Constitution of the United States, were:

Samuel Jones
John Schenck *

Nathaniel Lawrence
Stephen Carman

The following is a list of justices of the peace for Queens County, in the year 1763:

* The following obituary notice of this gentleman is from the *Hempstead Inquirer* of August 26, 1831.

"Died at his residence in North Hempstead, Queens county, on the 22d inst., the Hon. John Schenck, in the 93d year of his age. Few individuals have been more generally respected, or enjoyed a larger share of public confidence. He was a sincere and ardent Whig in the Revolution; and from that eventful period, till within a few years of his death, he was frequently chosen to represent this county in the State Legislature; and for most of that period held the office of Judge of the Common Pleas, the duties of which he discharged with ability and usefulness. Judge Schenck has been blessed through a long period with all that could make life desirable; while his exemplary temperance and industry, aided by a constitution naturally sound and vigorous, sufficiently account for his existence being protracted so far beyond the generality of the human race. Thus endeth the days of this excellent man. Happy in the recollection of the past; the consolation of a well spent life, and possessing

"A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and quiet conscience."

Thomas Hicks	Thomas Betts	Samuel Smith, Jr.
Jacob Smith	Benjamin Woolsey	John Jackson
Penn Townsend	John Wyckoff	Samuel Townsend
Josiah Martin	James Denton	Christopher Robert
James Hazzard	Isaac Smith	Tallman Waters
Daniel Rapelyea, Jr.	Thomas Smith	Philip Edsall
Abraham Polhemus	John Betts	Hendrick Brinkerhoff
Daniel Kissam	Benjamin Whitehead	Samuel Moore, Jr.
William Jones	Benjamin Hewlett	Hendrick Eldert
Joseph Kissam	John Van Wyck	Joseph Skidmore
Samuel Smith	Peter Tallman	Samuel Clowes
Direck Elbertson	Richard Alsop	

Surrogates of this county, since the establishment of the office:

1787..Joseph Robinson	1821..John W. Seaman
1815..David Lamberson	1826..Nicholas Wyckoff
1820..John D. Ditmas	1834..Henry I. Hagner

who from July 1, 1847, continued to discharge the same duties under his election as county judge

"1855 to 1865..Morris Fosdick	1881-1882..C. DeKay Townsend
1866 to 1869..	1883-1885..Jacob I. Bergen
William H. Onderdonk	1886 to 1899..Augustus N. Weller
1870 to 1873..James W. Covert	1900 to 1916..Daniel Noble"
1874 to 1879..Alexander Hagner	—EDITOR.
1880..Garret J. Garretson	

Judges of the county in 1830:

1830..Singleton Mitchell	1846..Isaac E. Haviland
James Hegeman	John D. Feekes
David Lamberson	Samuel Willet
Joseph Pettit	James Jackson
Benjamin W. Strong	Morris Fosdick

The office of first judge of the county courts has been held successively by:

John Lloyd	Singleton Mitchell
Benjamin Coe	Benjamin W. Strong
Cary Dunn, Jr.	1840..David S. Jones
Effingham Lawrence	1843..Henry I. Hagner
James Lent	1846..Isaac E. Haviland

"The title changed to *County Judge* under Constitution of 1846:

1847..Henry I. Hager
 1855 to 1857..Morris Fosdick
 1858 to 1865..Elias J. Beach
 1866 to 1885..John J. Armstrong

1886 to 1896..Garret J. Garretson
 1897 to 1903..Harrison S. Moore
 1904 to 1916..Burt J. Humphrey"
 —EDITOR.

The office of county clerk has been held as follows:

From

1784 to 1796..Abraham Skinner
 1796 to 1812..Daniel Kissam
 1812 to 1820..Walter Burling
 1820 to 1821..Edward Parker *
 1821 to 1836..Samuel Sherman
 1836 to 1843..John Simonson
 1843 to 1848..
 Abraham D. Snedeker
 1849 to 1851..John C. Smith
Supplied by the Editor
 "1852 to 1855..Martin I. Johnson
 1856 to 1858..Steven L. Spader

From

1859 to 1864..Elisha B. Baldwin
 1865 to 1867..Jonah T. Hegeman
 1868 to 1870..Robert Burroughs
 1871 to 1900..John H. Sutphin
 1901 to 1903..James Ingram
 1904 to 1906..
 David L. Van Nostrand
 1907 to 1909..John Niederstein
 1910 to 1912..Martin Mager
 1913 to 1915..Leonard Ruoff
 1916..Alexander Dujat "

The office of district attorney for this county, since the act authorizing the appointment or election of one for each county, has been held as follows:

1818 to 1821..Eliphalet Wicks
 1821 to 1826..William T. M'Coun
 1826 to 1836..

Benjamin F. Thompson
 1836 to 1842..William H. Barroll
 1842 to 1845..Alexander Hadden
 1846 to 1850..John G. Lamberson

Supplied by the Editor

"1851 to 1859..

William H. Onderdonk
 1860 to 1865..John J. Armstrong
 1866 to 1883..

Benjamin W. Downing
 1884 to 1886..John Fleming

1887..

Thomas F. McGowan

1888 to 1893..John Fleming
 1894 to 1896..Daniel Noble
 1897 to 1899..William J. Youngs
 1900 to 1902..John B. Merrill
 1903 to 1905..George A. Gregg
 1906 to 1908..Ira G. Darrin
 1909 to 1911..

Frederick G. De Witt

1912 to 1914..Matthew J. Smith
 1915 to 1916..Denis O'Leary "

* This gentleman was a native of Boston, and for several years was a respectable merchant of the city of New York. He was a younger brother of the Hon. Isaac Parker, the late distinguished Chief Justice of Massachusetts, who held his office from 1814 to his death in 1830, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Parker resided many years at Jamaica, and was a magistrate of the county at his death, which took place at Hempstead, October 2, 1828, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

"Many Queens County officials enjoyed long terms in office. Surrogate Weller served thirteen years, and Surrogate Noble has officiated for sixteen years. County Judge John J. Armstrong remained on the bench for nineteen years and most remarkable of all was John H. Sutphin, County Clerk for twenty-nine years. The ability and popularity of these officials are thus proved in no uncertain manner."

EDITOR.

The delegates to the convention in 1821 for amending the constitution of this state, were Rufus King, Elbert H. Jones, and Nathaniel Seaman. To the convention of 1846 for the like purpose the county made choice of John L. Riker, Esq., of Newtown.

The following are the names of those who have represented the county in the house of assembly since the year 1776:

1777 to 1778..	Philip Edsall	James Townsend
	Daniel Lawrence	Samuel Riker
	Benjamin Coe	Benjamin Coe
	Benjamin Birdsall	1785..James Townsend
1779..	Benjamin Birdsall	John Sands
	Daniel Lawrence	Joseph Lawrence
	Benjamin Coe	Abraham Skinner
1780..	Philip Edsall	1786..Samuel Jones
	Daniel Lawrence	Daniel Whitehead
	Benjamin Coe	James Townsend
	Benjamin Birdsall	Daniel Duryea
1781..	Benjamin Coe	1787..John Townsend
	Daniel Lawrence	Samuel Jones
	Benjamin Birdsall	Richard Thorn
1782..	Philip Edsall	John Schenck
	Daniel Lawrence	1788..Samuel Jones
	Benjamin Coe	Stephen Carman
	Benjamin Birdsall	Whitehead Cornell
1783..	Benjamin Coe	Francis Lewis
	Daniel Lawrence	1789..Samuel Jones
	Benjamin Birdsall	Stephen Carman
	Nathaniel Tom	Whitehead Cornell
1784..	Hendrick Onderdonk	John Schenck

- 1790..Samuel Jones
 Stephen Carman
 Samuel Clowes
 Benjamin Coe
 1791..Samuel Clowes
 John Schenck
 Samuel L. Mitchell
 Nathaniel Lawrence
 1792..Samuel Clowes
 Whitehead Cornell
 Nathaniel Lawrence
 1793..Jacob Hicks
 Samuel Clowes
 Whitehead Cornell
 1794..Harry Peters
 Samuel Youngs
 Samuel Clowes
 1795 to 1796..Nathaniel Lawrence
 Samuel Clowes
 Stephen Carman
 1797..Lewis Cornell
 Daniel Kissam
 John M. Smith
 William Pearsall
 1798..William Pearsall
 John I. Skidmore
 Stephen Carman
 Whitehead Cornell
 1799..John I. Skidmore
 John M. Smith
 Stephen Carman
 Whitehead Cornell
 1800..Abraham Monfort
 Isaac Denton
 Jonah Hallet
 John I. Skidmore
 1801..Jonah Hallet
 Joseph Pettit
 Abraham Monfort
 John I. Skidmore
 1802..John D. Ditmas
 Joseph Pettit
 William Mott
 Abraham Monfort
 1803..Stephen Carman
 Henry O. Seaman
 Abraham Monfort
 1804..Stephen Carman
 John D. Ditmas
 William Mott
 1805..Henry O. Seaman
 Stephen Carman
 Benjamin Coe
 1806..Henry O. Seaman
 Benjamin Coe
 John W. Seaman
 1807..Henry O. Seaman
 William Mott
 Stephen Carman
 1808..Henry O. Seaman
 John W. Seaman
 Jacobus Montfort
 1809 to 1812..Stephen Carman
 William Townsend
 Daniel Kissam
 1813..Stephen Carman
 Daniel Kissam
 John Fleet
 1814 to 1815..Daniel Kissam
 Stephen Carman
 Solomon Wooden
 1816 to 1818..Stephen Carman
 Daniel Kissam
 William Jones
 1819..John A. King
 Stephen Carman
 Daniel Kissam
 1820..John A. King
 Thomas Tredwell
 William Jones
 1821..John A. King
 John D. Hicks
 Benjamin T. Kissam
 1822..William Jones
 Timothy Nostrand
 Thomas Tredwell
 1823..Benjamin T. Kissam
 John D. Hicks
 1824 to 1828..William Jones
 Thomas Tredwell
 1829 to 1830..Henry F. Jones
 1831..Thomas Tredwell
 1832..John A. King
 1833 to 1835..Thomas B. Jackson

- 1836 to 1837..Jarvis Jackson
 1838..John A. King
 1839..Elias Hicks
 1840..John A. King
 1841 to 1842..John W. Lawrence
 1843 to 1844..Samuel Young
 1845..Elbert F. Jones
 1846..John Willis
 1847 to 1849..Wessell S. Smith

Supplied by the Editor

- "1850..John S. Snedeker
 1851..James Maurice
 1852..Sylvanus S. Smith
 1853..Sylvanus S. Smith
 1854..John A. Searing
 1855..James Rider
 1856..Seaman N. Snedeker
 1857..David R. Floyd-Jones
 1858..Edward A. Lawrence
 John S. Hendrickson
 1859..Edward A. Lawrence
 Robert L. Meeks
 1860..Stephen Taber
 John Pettit
 1861..Stephen Taber
 John D. Townsend
 1862..Isaac Coles
 Henry D. Hall
 1863..Charles T. Duryea
 Henry S. Lott
 1864..Charles T. Duryea
 Charles McNiell
 1865..William Turner
 Charles McNiell
 1866..Jas. Maurice
 Obadiah J. Downing
 1867..Francis Skillman
 William B. Wilson
 1868..Francis Skillman
 John B. Madden
 1869..John B. Madden
 James B. Pearsall
 1870..James B. Pearsall
 Francis B. Baldwin
 1871 to 1875..L. Bradford Prince
 James M. Oakley

- 1876..Townsend D. Cock
 Alvin T. Payne
 1877..George E. Bulmer
 Elbert Floyd-Jones
 1878..Elbert Floyd-Jones
 John Keegan
 1879..William J. Youngs
 William E. Pearse
 1880..William J. Youngs
 B. Valentine Clowes
 1881..Townsend D. Cock
 George E. Bulmer
 1882..Townsend D. Cock
 John J. Mitchell
 1883..Lewis K. Church
 George E. Bulmer
 1884..Louis K. Church
 Edward A. Darragh
 1885..Lewis K. Church
 Thomas A. Smith
 1886..Joseph Fitch
 James S. Allen
 1887..Joseph Fitch
 William J. Hines
 1888..John Cashow
 James L. Hogins
 1889..Solomon Townsend
 Philip T. Cronin
 1890..Solomon S. Townsend
 Henry C. Johnson
 1891..Solomon S. Townsend
 James A. McKenna
 1892..Solomon S. Townsend
 George L. Weeks
 1893..Solomon S. Townsend
 Samuel V. Searing
 1894..James S. Fairbrother
 Eugene F. Vacheron
 1895..James S. Fairchild
 Eugene F. Vacheron
 John P. Madden
 1896..Jacob Stahl
 Frederick Storm
 Morton Cromwell
 1897..Thomas F. Kennedy
 Harvey S. McKnight
 Morton Cromwell"

"On January 1, 1898, a part of the County of Queens became included within the city of New York, and the assemblymen from this date take on the character of representatives of the city. Many additional assembly districts were created after this date and lack of space prevents the continuance of the list. That part of Queens County not included within the city was erected as Nassau County and the assemblymen of that county will be found under that heading."

EDITOR.

Sheriffs have been appointed or elected for this county at the periods mentioned:

1688..Thomas Willet	1835..Thomas Tredwell
1691..John Jackson	1838..Elbert Tredwell
1695..John Harrison	1841..Jonathan T. Furman
1702..Thomas Hicks	1844..John A. Searing
1705..Thomas Jones	1847..Isaac Willets
1708..Cornelius Willet	<i>Supplied by the Editor</i>
1709..William Creed	" 1850 to 1852..Robert S. Seabury
1710..John Evert	1853 to 1855..George S. Downing
1720..Samuel Willet	1856 to 1858..Bernardus Hendrickson
1724..Benjamin Hicks	1859 to 1861..Joseph Curtis
1747..John Van Wyck	1862 to 1864..Jacob Platt Carll
1755..Adam Lawrence	1865 to 1867..William Durland
1771..Thomas Willet	1868 to 1870..George Durland
1785..Uriah Mitchill	1871 to 1873..Armstead C. Henry
1788..Jonah Hallet	1874 to 1876..Charles A. Sammis
1791..Daniel Minema	1877 to 1879..Benjamin F. Rushmore
1796..John Fleet	1880 to 1882..Alonzo B. Wright
1800..John B. Hicks	1883 to 1885..Garret Furman
1801..James Mitchill	1886 to 1888..John J. Mitchell
1804..John B. Hicks	1889 to 1891..Matthew J. Goldner
1806..Nicholas Wyckoff	1892 to 1894..James Norton
1810..John B. Hicks	1895 to 1897..Henry Dohrt
1811..Jonathan Howard	1898 to 1900..William C. Baker
1813..John B. Hicks	1901 to 1903..Joseph H. DeBragga
1816..Jonathan Howard	1904 to 1906..Joseph Myerrose
1819..Richard Cornell	1907 to 1909..Herbert S. Harvey
1821..Samuel Mott	1910 to 1912..Thomas M. Quinn
1823..Same, elected	1913 to 1915..George Emener
1826..John Simonson	1916..Paul Stier"
1829..Samuel Mott	
1832..John Simonson	

A list of those who have held the office of county treasurer, and clerk of the board of supervisors, with the dates of their appointment or election respectively:

TREASURERS

1683..John Bowne	1836..Platt Willetts
1684..Daniel Whitehead	1848..Robert Cornwell
1700..William Lawrence	<i>Supplied by the Editor</i>
1714..Cornelius Willet	" 1852 to 1854..Lewis W. Angevine
1723..Benjamin Hicks	1855 to 1857..Thomas H. Clowes
1732..David Jones	1858 to 1866..Lewis W. Angevine
1747..Thomas Hicks	1867 to 1872..Charles A. Roe
1759..Daniel Kissam	1873 to 1875..George W. Bergen
1783..George Townsend	1876 to 1878..G. Edward Carll
1788..Martin Schenck	1879 to 1884..F. B. Baldwin
1793..John M. Smith	1885 to 1890..Elbert Hegeman
1812..William Ludlum	1891 to 1896..Joseph Dykes
1817..Sylvanus Smith	1897 to 1898..Charles L. Phipps"
1825..Lawrence Denton	

" Office abolished by Chapter 433, Laws of 1899."
EDITOR.

CLERKS

1683..William Nicoll	1780..James Cebra
1694..Elias Doughty	1788..Andrew Onderdonk
1699..James Clement	1797..John Kissam
1717..Samuel Clowes	1821..John I. Schenck
1729..John Messenger	1828..Joseph Dodge
1748..Andrew Clark	<i>Supplied by the Editor</i>
1754..Whitehead Hicks	" 1835 to 1876..Pierpont Potter
1763..Thomas Jones	1877 to 1898..Robert Seabury"

" Two incumbents held this office for sixty-three years, and of these Mr. Potter served forty-two years, and Mr. Seabury twenty-one years—surely a unique record in county annals."
EDITOR.

The following capital executions took place in this county during the last years of the eighteenth century and early years of the nineteenth century. Will Guthrie

and Joseph Alexander were executed November 4, 1784, for burglary and robbery of the house of Thomas Thorne on Cow Neck (now Manhasset Neck). Nell and Sarah, colored slaves, convicted September 8, 1790, of burning the dwelling of John Vanderbilt at Flushing, were executed the 15th of October following. Absalom, alias Bob (a negro), was convicted of robbery Sept. 4, 1793, and sentenced to be executed on the 25th of October following. Benjamin Tuan (a negro) was convicted of murdering another negro and executed September 11, 1808.

The compiler has lately examined a manuscript account of the proceedings of the supreme court of the colony, in possession of the Hon. Robert H. Morris, mayor of the city of New York, during the time his great-grandfather, Lewis Morris, held the office of chief justice, by which it appears that Samuel, a colored man, of Flushing, was executed for burglary at Jamaica, December 30, 1726; that Edward King, convicted of murder, was executed September 15, 1733, and Richard Combs was hanged for burglary October 13, 1740.

Last Wills and Testaments were in former times proved in the court of sessions, by commission from the governor and council, under the Duke of York, and recorded in the minutes of the court. We accordingly find the records of the court, and sometimes those of the towns also, abounding with copies of wills, as well as inventories of the personal effects of deceased persons.

As a specimen of old wills, we give the following, as worthy of preservation. It was made in favor of a young lady, to whom the testator was under an engagement of marriage, and as a proof of the sincerity of his attachment:

"I, Lattimer Sampson, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, being intended (God permitting) to travell to the Barbados, and well knowing the casualty of man's life and certainty of death, do make, constitute, and appoynt this to bee my last will and testament, in manner and form following; that is to say: I give, will and bequeath all my estate, both reall and personall, on Long Island, Shelter Island, or elsewhere in New England; and the gains or advance (the principal being repaid in England, within two yeares after my decease) of all such goods as shall bee sent to mee (within one year after the date hereof) upon my proper accompt, unto Grizzle Sylvester, daughter of Nathaniell Sylvester, of Shelter Island; and to her heyres and assignes for ever. And I doe hereby constitute and appoynt the said Nathaniel Sylvester, and the said Grizzle Sylvester, to bee my executor and executrix of this my will. In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and seale.

"Dated in Shelter Island, the sixteenth day of the month called february, 1668.

"LAT. SAMPSON, [L. S.] "

The testator, it is reported, actually died abroad on this voyage, and the lady of his affections became, of course, possessed of his part of Horse (now Lloyd's) Neck. She afterwards intermarried with James Lloyd, Esq., of Boston, who subsequently became owner of the whole Neck, from which time it was called Lloyd's Neck, and is one of the most valuable and extensive farms in Queens County.¹

Although prosecutions for witchcraft were at one period not uncommon in some parts of New England, and many hapless victims were sacrificed to this singular delusion, it is believed that charges of this kind were

¹ Now in Suffolk County.—EDITOR.

rare in the colony of New York, and no individual, as we can find, was ever executed here, on such an accusation.

But in the year 1660, suspicions fell upon one Mary Wright, a poor and ignorant woman of Oyster Bay, and it became a matter of very grave consideration, that a crime so enormous should undergo a rigid investigation. There being no tribunal in this quarter competent, in the opinion of the people, to hear, try and determine a business of such magnitude, it was resolved to transport the accused to the general court of Massachusetts, where charges of this sort were supposed to be better understood. She was arraigned there soon after, and although the evidence of the guilt of witchcraft failed, she was convicted of quakerism, a crime, in the opinion of her judges, of about equal enormity, and therefore was sentenced to banishment.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD RECORDS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

COURT OF SESSIONS, HELD AT JAMAICA, FOR THE NORTH RIDING

June 5, 1659.—"Whereas Richard Latting, of Hempsteede, hath reproached the good name of Robert Jackson, saying that he was a *raschall*, and *lyeing dog*, wth other approprias *schandalls*, tending to his defamacon and disparagement, therefore it is *ordered*, that defent^t shall submissively acknowledge his ffault, and publicly make reparacon at y^e next cort, otherwise to paye 40 gilders wth in fourteen dayes to y^e cort or to suffer corporall punishm^t; and y^e s^d Latting shall confess y^t he hath slanderously wronged y^e s^d Jackson, and is sorry for it."

April 2, 1667.—"Cause tried between Thomas Ochel, plaintiff, and John Bale, defendant. George Cummings, witness, heard John Bale's wife tell her husband that he and Ochel made exchange about two hats, and that he was to give ten shillings to boot if her husband was willing, and at the hearing of it grumbled, but could not tell what *he* said, but *she* said, she hoped her husband had more wit than that. The court has *seriously* considered the business about the two hats, and seeing that John Bale wore the hat, and did not return Thomas Ochel's hat again; ordered that John Bale pay Thomas Ochel ten shillings for the hat, and what he owes him besides, and costs."

"Ordered at the same court, that Richard Ogden and John Ludlum shall take order of every man's arms and ammunition within *fower* days after the end of this weeke, and for neglect herein shall pay five shillings a man, and what palpable and aparent defects they shall find, shall return to the authority of the plase."

"Also it was agreed that every man of our inhabitants having sufficient warning to a town meeting, that every man shall come to the plase at the hour appointed, and for neglect, shall pay as followeth; for not comeing at the hour, sixpence; for not comeing at all, two shillings; and for departing away without license, twelve pence."

Court of Sessions, held at Jamaica, April 10, 1671.—"Samuel Davis, having by his own confession taken away divers particulars, and also a jug, from a private place where an old squaw had hid them, and the said squaw making her complaint against him, he hath three days allowed to make the said squaw satisfaction. And the magistrates do further award that the said Samuel Davis, upon penalty of ten pounds, shall appear at the next sessions in September, to answer this said fact, and in the mean time to be of the good behavior."

In May, 1665, horse-races were instituted by Governor Nicoll, upon Hempstead Plains, and a plate given to be run for. The races were run upon the site of the *Old New Market course*, near the Little Plains. In April, 1669, Governor Lovelace ordered the justices of Hempstead, to receive subscriptions from all such as were disposed to run for a *crown of silver*, or the value thereof in good wheat, "*for the purpose (he says) of improving and encouraging a good breed of horses.*"

At the first general assembly, held in April, 1691, John Bowne and Nathaniel Pearsall were returned for Queens County, but being Quakers, and refusing to take the necessary oath of qualification, were dismissed, and a new election ordered.

In the assembly, September 22, 1701, Thomas Willett, John Tallman, and John Willet, members from this county, were expelled the house, and declared guilty of a contempt, for contumaciously refusing to take their seats in the assembly, and for sending a paper to the house, written "*in barbarous English, and shewing their ignorance and unacquaintedness with the English language.*" This paper is so peculiar in its style and matter, as to be an object of some curiosity, and is as follows:

"On the 20th day of Ougost last, the house, consisting of 20 Persons, wheareof the Speeker was one, Tenn of the number did in the House chalings the Speeker to be unquallified, for his being an aliane, and afterwardes did repetit the same to the Govner, which they have all so giv in under theare hands; upon which heed the House being equally divided, could give noe decision. Till you giv us fader satisfacktion, and the speeker clere him self from being an aliane, we cannot acte with you, to sit and

spend ower Tyme and the country's money, to mak actes that will be voyd in themselves."

In the second year of Queen Anne (1703) a public highway was laid out of the breadth of four rods, from the ferry, in Kings County, extending through that and the counties of Queens and Suffolk, to the town of Easthampton, which was established the ensuing year. *Commissioners* for Kings were Peter Cortelyou, Joseph Hegeman, Esq., and Benjamin Vandewater; for Queens, Colonel John Jackson, Thomas Stephenson, and Edward Burroughs; and for Suffolk, Thomas Helme, Joseph Pierson, and John Tuthill. It was laid out March 28, 1704, and commonly called the King's Highway.

New York Gazette, March 12, 1726.—"On Friday last, died at Jamaica, Queen's county, Samuel Mills, yeoman (who was born in America) aged ninety-five years. He was always a laborious, honest man, of a very temperate life, and was able to do a good day's work but a few days before he died. He lived sixty-eight years with one wife, who is still alive, by whom he had sixteen children. He hath left behind him nine children, eighty grand-children and fifty-four great-grand-children, and several of his great-grand-children are marriageable. His wife was delivered of a child when she was one and fifty years of age."

New York Mercury, July 7, 1756.—"On Sunday last, we had the most violent gale perhaps ever felt in this part of America. It began near Hell Gate, and run across the island to the south, being about 15 miles in length, and eighty rods in breadth, destroying every thing in its way. The largest oak and hickory trees could not stand its violence, but were torn up by the roots, split into pieces, and many large limbs of several 100 weight,

carried into open fields more than half a mile. Several houses are damaged, six barns destroyed, more than eight hundred apple trees blown down, and near eighty acres of excellent timber entirely ruined. A grind stone of more than 150 lbs. was moved, with the frame it stood on, 12 or 15 feet. Capt. Langdon's barn was shattered into innumerable pieces; timber and boards carried to an incredible distance; the iron hinges of the doors, of several pounds weight, were found a quarter of a mile off; two apple trees were moved upwards of thirty rods, and yet the utmost extent of the hurricane did not exceed half a minute. Captain Betts, near Jamaica, lost nearly two hundred apple trees, and other damage computed at £300."

New York Gazette, June 13, 1757.—"The New York subscription plate, run for at Jamaica, on Monday last, was won by the horse *American Childers*, owned by Lewis Morris, Esq."

In 1762, there died at Jamaica, L. I., one John Crookever, who had been a soldier in New York, in Leisler's time, and said that when a youth he had often shot squirrels in a part of the city, now the most dense, but then a wilderness.

In March, 1770, the house of Sam'l Hallet, near Hell Gate, L. I., was burnt, by which he sustained a loss of £1000.

New York Gazette, Dec. 30, 1773.—"At 1 o'clock last Thursday morning, the house of the Hon. George Duncan Ludlow, at Hempstead Plains (now Hyde Park) took fire, and burnt to the ground, with almost every thing therein; but, providentially, no lives were lost. The injury sustained cannot be less than £3000; for besides furniture, plate, &c., a library worth £1200 was entirely consumed."

It may be remarked that the house rebuilt on the same spot, by Judge Ludlow, was consumed by fire in 1817, while occupied by the celebrated William Cobbet.

New York Journal, Feb. 10, 1774.—"We hear from Long Island, that on Saturday the 29th ult., as Dr. William Lawrence, of Musquito Cove,¹ was returning from the city in a sleigh, wherein with him were Mr. Jordan Coles, and Mrs. Carpenter, widow of Mr. Thorn Carpenter, deceased, when they were got near home, in descending a long steep hill, where a large rock projected into the road, the horses, taking fright, ran violently down the hill, when one of them running against a rock, was killed dead on the spot, and the people thrown out of the sleigh. Dr. Lawrence escaped with little hurt, Mr. Coles was considerably injured, and Mrs. Carpenter much more."

New York Gazette, Sept. 10, 1780.—"Last Sunday night died, at Jamaica on Long Island, of a very painful illness, Dr. Jacob Ogden, in the 59th year of his age. Through a long course of successful practice he acquired an extensive and respectable acquaintance, who valued him for his great kindness of heart, which marks the honest and benevolent man. To the community in general his death must prove a loss; but when applied to the private feelings of a family, who tenderly loved him, it becomes the heaviest of calamities."

This gentleman was descended from a respectable family, that early came to New England, and thence to Long Island and New Jersey. He was son of Josiah, and younger brother of the Hon. David Ogden, for many years one of his Majesty's justices of the supreme court of New Jersey. He was born at Newark, 1721, married

¹ Now Glen Cove.—EDITOR.

Miss Bradford, sister of the (then) attorney-general of Pennsylvania—and having studied medicine, settled in Jamaica in 1746. He enjoyed, through life, an acquaintance with the most celebrated physicians, particularly Colden and the elder Bard.

He was a bold supporter of inoculation, and early discovered the value of calomel in the diseases incident to our climate. His letters addressed to Hugh Gaine, on the malignant sore throat distemper, which made its appearance about that time (Oct. 1769) and again in 1774, were considered the best treatise on that disorder then published.

While others (says Dr. Francis) were timidly and capriciously prescribing small doses of mercury, in the cure of this disease, Dr. Ogden, with more correct pathological principles, employed mercurial remedies with a confidence which his success amply warranted. He may therefore justly be considered as entitled to the honor of being the first in the United States to whom may be attributed the free use of mercury, in the class of inflammatory diseases. His publications may be taken as creditable evidence of his attainments in medical literature and science. For at a time when medicine in this country was obscured by prejudice, encumbered with forms, and shrouded in mystery, he thought and acted for himself, and proved, by a long course of success, that he was not only an original thinker, but a sagacious observer. After an active and well spent life, he met with an accident, which closed his days as above stated.

Dr. Ogden left several daughters, one of whom only now survives, and two sons, William and Jacob, both deceased. The former became a merchant, married

Miss Murray of New York, left several daughters and one son, Murray Ogden, Esq. Jacob was, like his father, a physician; he inherited a good portion of his medical talent, and was a cotemporary with Dr. Hosack, as students of Dr. Bard. He married Mary, daughter of James De Peyster, Esq., a retired merchant of New York, but died young, leaving James De Peyster Ogden—now a merchant of New York, and resident of Jamaica—his only child.

On Tuesday, October 12, 1794, a purse of £100 was run for over the Beaver Pond course, Jamaica, L. I., by six horses, the best of which were the noted sorrel horse, Bed Bird, and Polydore, the last of which took the purse, and another of £50, at a second heat. Next day a purse of £50 was won by Young Messenger from New Jersey.

New York Herald, Jan. 12, 1806.—“We understand that, one day this week, the *mills* at Musquito Cove,¹ belonging to Mr. Thorne, took fire by the friction of the machinery, and was totally consumed, together with a vessel lying at the mill, 10,000 bushels of grain, and a large quantity of flour.”

Great Storm.—On the night of the 23d December, 1811, commenced one of the most remarkable snowstorms and gales of wind ever experienced together, upon Long Island. It came from the north-east, and swept over Long Island with dreadful violence. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and many lives lost.

It is supposed that more than sixty vessels were cast ashore upon the north side of Long Island; most of which were destroyed, or so greatly injured, as to be of

¹ Now Glen Cove.—EDITOR.

little value. Whole crews were lost—the mercury fell to eight degrees before the storm abated. The snow continued to fall, the wind increased almost to a tornado, and swept over the plains with desperate intensity. It raged for twenty-four hours. The snow was so drifted, that no mail could pass, and all travelling was effectually impeded. Perhaps (says Dr. Mitchell) there never was a time when more damage was sustained by shipmasters on the north side of this island. The wind poured from the north, rendering it a fatal lee shore, from one end of the Sound to the other. The Boston mailstage, from New York, Tuesday morning, only reached Stratford Thursday night, a distance of 60 miles. Indeed, the newspapers of that period were filled for many days with a succession of the most disastrous accounts of the loss of life and property.

Mr. Holly's mill dam at Stamford was washed away, and several dwelling-houses and other buildings thrown down. Many vessels were driven upon Lloyd's Neck, Eaton's Neck, and Gardiner's Island. Thirty-six bilged and stranded vessels were counted in one day. The day previous had been remarkably pleasant, and the transition from warm to cold was so great, that in many instances human beings perished on land as well as on water. Sheep expired in great numbers, domestic fowl were frozen to death, and neat cattle were overcome by the severity of the cold.

Almost every vessel from Hell Gate to Montauk was driven on shore. At Litchfield, Conn., one man lost ten cows out of sixteen, and some of them were congealed in an erect position, standing upon their legs.

The population of this county, at different periods, has been as follows:

In 1698, 1,465 men; 1,350 women; 551 children; and 197 negroes; in 1731, inhabitants, 7,895; in 1753, 1,568 males; 1,599 females; 1,123 slaves and negroes; 1771, inhabitants, 10,980; in 1776, 13,084; in 1790, 16,014; in 1800, 16,980; in 1810, 19,336; in 1820, 21,519; in 1825, 20,333; in 1830, 22,276; in 1835, 25,130; in 1840, 30,324; in 1845, 31,849; "in 1880, 90,574; 1890, 128,059; 1900, 152,999; 1910, 284,041." EDITOR.

Consolidation with the City of New York

"At the election of November 6, 1894, the question of consolidation with the city of New York was put before the people of the county for decision. The question was carried in the affirmative mainly by the votes of Long Island City, whose inhabitants had been in favor of the project for many years, on account of their proximity to New York. The eastern part of the county, however, did not become a part of the city; and was erected into a separate county, known as Nassau, taking its name from an old appellation of the entire island.

"On January 1, 1898, the western part of the county formally became a part of the city, and became known as the Borough of Queens; but retaining its county organization, as did all counties included within the city at this time. That part of the county comprehended in the consolidation comprised Long Island City, the towns of Newton, Jamaica, Flushing, and that portion of the town of Hempstead extending westward from the eastern limits of the incorporated village of Far Rockaway to the Rockaway Beach Inlet. This territory comprised about two-thirds of the original county and included therein were eight incorporated villages besides Long Island City; namely, Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Far Rockaway, Arverne and Rockaway

Beach. There were also many unincorporated villages included in the consolidation, chief among which were Queens, Springfield, Little Neck, and Hollis; also fourteen school districts in the town of Newtown, eleven in Jamaica, seven in Flushing, and three in Hempstead.

"Consolidation with the Greater City has not seemed to agree with certain localities and the inhabitants of the Rockaways during the past few years (1914-16) have exhibited a desire to secede from the city. The project has not passed beyond the stage of preliminary discussion."

EDITOR.

QUEENS COUNTY

EXTRACT FROM THE COMMON SCHOOL RETURNS FOR 1843

TOWNS	Whole No. of school districts.	No. of parts of districts.	No. of districts from which returns have been received.	No. of parts of districts from which returns have been received.	Average number of months' school.	No. of volumes in district libraries.	Amount of public money received and expended in said district, as stated in reports of trustees, during the year 1842.		Amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages, besides public money.	No. of children taught during the year.	No. of children residing in said town over 5 and under 16.	Amount of public money received from all sources by commissioners, during the year reported.
							Teacher money.	Library money.				
Flushing.....	5	1	5	1	10	839	\$ 961 89	\$240 41	\$ 725 79	277	895	\$ 955 36
Hempstead.....	17	2	17	2	10	2185	1783 82	450 12	1311 06	1285	1972	1747 91
Jamaica.....	7	1	7	1	11	821	786 09	241 52	1162 88	456	864	756 60
Newtown.....	8		8		12	833	952 48	227 85	2092 21	543	948	919 18
North Hempstead	9		7		10	706	687 45	171 84	1221 62	380	752	181 16
Oyster Bay.....	27	3	14	2	10	1501	1152 23	267 00	2238 09	808	1465	1422 94
	73	7	58	6	10	6885	6323 96	1598 74	8751 65	3749	6897	6683 15

CENSUS STATISTICS, ETC., OF QUEENS COUNTY IN 1845
(OFFICIAL)

TOWNS.	Males.	Females.	Militia.	Voters.	Aliens.	Paupers.	Colored Persons.			Married females under 45.	Unmarried do. between 16 and 45.	Unmarried do. under 16.	No. Births last year.		No. deaths last year.		Inhabitants born in U. S.	
							Taxed.	Not taxed.	Voters.				Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	N. Y.	New Eng.
Oyster Bay.....	3202	3159	518	1275	103	45	12	790	10	781	546	1204	73	115	96	69	588	87
Hempstead.....	4192	4077	797	1830	51	28	17	351	4	1042	626	1586	51	123	123	59	7920	91
N. Hempstead....	1063	1944	456	728	85	00	22	687	11	470	359	727	25	57	66	23	3584	33
Flushing.....	1972	1946	276	682	343	12	25	575	7	545	311	694	24	56	41	14	3050	62
Jamaica.....	1913	1970	205	783	101	6	12	347	5	489	360	765	34	47	54	19	3278	76
Newtown.....	3000	2512	353	870	583	456	17	359	7	600	586	891	66	101	101	53	3378	151
Total.....	16251	15608	26656	6168	1356	547	105	3109	44	4017	2840	6867	273	499	581	237	27117	470

TOWNS.	Gt. Britain &c.	Children 5 and 16.	No. attend- ing Com. Schools.	do. private or unincor- porated.	Academies or incorpo- rated do.	Inns & Taverns	Yds. Cloth made in Families.	Linen.	Acres of land im- proved.	Acres	Bushels raised.	Acres Beans.	Bushels raised.	Acres Buck- wheat.	Bushels raised.	Acres Turnips.	Bushels raised.
Oyster Bay.....	324	1613	864	115	5	19	1039	641	35995	000	594	2½	20	12691	10950	34	7744
Hempstead.....	313	2135	905	136	35	37	109	1453	4098	116	14	14	364½	16084	27634	23	3479
N. Hempstead....	225	986	408	131	8	8	310	273	23540	161	117	4	300	7654	9720	27	5436
Flushing.....	659	797	304	191	4	3	484	23	12083	281	1117	4	300	3024	5864	41	9027
Jamaica.....	389	819	357	57	741	12	00	00	110954	15615	15615	79	977	2464	4464	38	2439
Newtown.....	1455	1074	460	234	46	12	75000	50	123794	3071	20983	206	18728	404	319	335	66695
Total.....	3365	7424	3238	864	839	91	77132	2440	135574½	618	28291	305½	20399	4400	31956	498	91721

TOWNS.	Acres Potatoes.	Bushels raised.	Acres of Corn.	Bushels raised.	Acres of Rye.	Bushels raised.	Acres of Wheat.	Bushels raised.	Acres of Oats.	Bushels raised.	Horses.	Hogs.	Lbs. Butter made last year.	Lbs. Cheese do.	No. Sheep.	Lbs. Wool.	Cattle.	Cows milked.
Oyster Bay.....	400	20363	4972	11156	1449	14036	2201	30876	3301	92515	1870	5101	140251	7983	10053	22443	1901	2440
Hempstead.....	339	30900	4274	135844	2328	24836	842	17749	3672	85871	1822	4444	163944	140	2234	4357	4701	2831
N. Hempstead....	271	21230	3134	54699	795	9580	1568	26077	2387	66228	1328	5440	91268	2076	5658	10959	2506	1671
Flushing.....	374	27883	1834	54685	102	2109	693	10974	1238	33379	667	560	64000	....	2131	170	1594	886
Jamaica.....	393	2919	1759	45379	335	9116	2029	7040	971	40682	897	1475	43601	....	54	91	1502	925
Newtown.....	685	87466	2445	37207	231	183	4029	11488	709	79243	1027	1916	29130	....	34	64	1817	1270
Total.....	2436	226874	17818	43670	5300	96919	6900	90374	12158	384212	7402	1838	533110	10199	21055	38684	18971	619

NASSAU COUNTY

BY THE EDITOR

“THAT part of Queens County not included within the city of New York in 1898 was erected into a separate county under the name of Nassau. The entire Island while under Dutch rule was for a time known by this appellation, and it seemed fitting to perpetuate the old name in the erection of the new county.

“Governor Frank S. Black, on April 28, 1898, signed the act constituting the county and on the following election day November 8, county officials were elected. On January 1, 1899, the county formally started on its career.

“The county comprises the towns of Oyster Bay, North Hempstead, and Hempstead; and the county seat is at the outskirts of Mineola in Hempstead town, where an imposing and modern building houses the courts and county offices. An up-to-date jail is located directly in the rear of the court house. The total area of the county is 320 square miles. It is bounded on the west by Queens County, on the north by Long Island Sound, on the east by Suffolk County and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length from east to west is sixteen miles and from north to south the distance is twenty-two miles.

“A large proportion of the territory is under cultivation and improvement. Within its borders lie some of the finest country estates in America, particularly in the northern part. Along the north shore are the harbors of Cold Spring, Oyster Bay, and Hempstead; also

Manhasset and a part of Little Neck Bay, all of which serve as havens of refuge for yachts and commercial vessels. On the south the broad beaches of the Atlantic are a great playground for multitudes. Long Beach with its magnificent Hotel Nassau, its cement walk, its fine restaurants and comfortable homes, bids soon to rival its southern neighbor, Atlantic City. Throughout the summer, prevailing breezes from the ocean make it a most delightful spot for a sojourn. Quite a number of the inhabitants along the south shore gain a livelihood from fishing in the bays and inlets which make into the coast.

"Nassau County's highways are deservedly famous and there is probably as much automobile traffic over its roads as exists in any other rural county—perhaps more. The Long Island Motor Parkway, a private right-of-way for pleasure motor-vehicles, extends throughout the entire length of the county and is a principal artery of travel east and west, reaching by highway connections all the principal points on the Island.

"Properly speaking the territory of Nassau County has but little history as the county has only been in existence since 1898. Its very rich and interesting history as Queens County and included towns is covered under their respective headings, and we will not repeat it here. We may, however, note a few developments since the erection of the county in 1898.

"Almost coincident with the establishment of the county, a large military camp was made on the Hempstead Plains, northeast of Hempstead village. The camp was a depot for troops to be used in the Spanish-American War and was named Camp Black in honor of the Chief Executive of our state at that time. Unfortunately sanitary conditions were not given sufficient thought with the result that too large a proportion of our soldiers were stricken with disease—typhoid fever

predominating. Throughout the summer, the small hospital at Hempstead was crowded with the more serious cases, and the editor vividly recalls the constant passing of ambulances—night and day—between the camp and hospital. His residence was at that time on one of the main thoroughfares from Hempstead to New York, and the tedium of an extraordinarily hot summer was often times broken by the dash of a deserter through the fields and shouts and sometimes a shot from the pursuing guard.

“The plains of Nassau have been the scene of important developments in the new science of aviation. The pioneer aviator, Glenn Curtiss, made some of his early flights on the plains just east of the Fair Grounds at Mineola, and McLoughlin's Hotel nearby was the meeting place of many devotees of the then new sport. It is very probable that if a “Zeppelin” from Germany should conclude to visit our shores, these same plains would be her harbor of refuge on this side of the Atlantic, as this territory is practically the only location near New York, where such a craft could make an easy landing and be sheltered.

“The Long Island Railroad has been largely instrumental in building up the county. Many additional trains have been put on its several lines and electrification of some of them, notably those to Long Beach and Hempstead, has shortened the time between points and given better service.

“The following are some of the more important villages and localities within the several towns of the county: Oyster Bay Town; Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Farmingdale, Mill Neck, Massapequa, Jericho, Brookville, Syosset and East Norwich. North Hempstead Town; Roslyn, Westbury, Manhasset, Great Neck, Port Washington, Mineola, East Williston and Sands Point. Hempstead Town; Hemp-

stead, Garden City, Floral Park, Valley Stream, Lynbrook, Cedarhurst, Rockville Centre, Freeport, Long Beach, Meadow Brook, and Baldwin.

"The population of the county in 1900, (one year after its establishment), was 55,448. In 1910 it was 83,930.

"The following is a list of county officers and representatives to the legislature at Albany from 1899 to the present:

COUNTY JUDGE

1899 to 1904..Robert Seabury
1905 to 1910..Edgar Jackson
1911 to 1916..Joseph P. Niemann

SHERIFF

1899 to 1901..William H. Wood
1902 to 1904..Jerome B. Jackson
1905 to 1907..Frederick H. Gilder-
sleeve
1908 to 1910..Joseph H. Foster
1911 to 1913..Charles T. DeMott
1914 to 1916..Stephen P. Pettit

COUNTY TREASURER

1899 to 1901..Henry M. W. East-
man
1902 to 1910..Charles F. Lewis
1911 to 1916..Daniel J. Hegeman

SURROGATE

1899 to 1904..Robert Seabury
1905 to 1910..Edgar Jackson
1911 to 1916..John J. Graham

COUNTY CLERK

1899 to 1900..Thomas Patterson
1901 to 1916..Thomas S. Cheshire

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

1899 to 1904..Joseph P. Niemann
1905 to 1910..Franklin A. Coles
1911 to 1913..Charles N. Wysong
1914 to 1916..Lewis J. Smith

CLERK TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1899 to 1903..J. Seymour Snedeker
1904..Edward J. Meehan
1905..Solomon S. Townsend
1906 to 1907..James L. Long
1908 to 1912..William E. Luyster
1913 to 1916..George M. Goodale

ASSEMBLYMEN

1899 to 1903..George W. Doughty
1904..William W. Cocks
1905 to 1910..William G. Miller
1911..Henry A. Hollmann
1912..Jeremiah Wood
1913..Thomas B. Maloney
1914..LeRoy J. Weed
1915 to 1916..Thomas A. McWhin-
ney"

COUNTY OF KINGS

THIS county was originally organized, with the other counties, November 1, 1683, when the ridings then existing were abolished.

Staten Island, which was once a part of the north riding of Yorkshire, was, in 1675, made a separate town, and in 1683, erected into a distinct county, by the name of Richmond.

The territory of Kings county is of small extent when compared with that of Suffolk, or even Queens; and is scarcely equal with many of the towns in those counties. Its extent, in any direction, hardly exceeds ten miles; its figure is very irregular, and has an area of about seventy-six square miles, or 48,000 acres.

It is bounded east by Queens County, north by New York, west by the middle of the main channel of the Hudson to the ocean, and south by the ocean, including Plum Island, Barren Island, Coney Island, and all the other islands south of the town of Gravesend.

Its division is into seven towns, or municipal corporations, namely:—Gravesend, Flatlands, New Utrecht, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Bushwick, and Williamsburgh.

The first European settlements upon Long Island were made in parts of this county, which, from its proximity to the capital (New Amsterdam) soon became a desirable residence. If the first court of sessions for the west riding was not in fact held at Gravesend, it was soon removed there, as appears from the most ancient

record of the court (now in the clerk's office) which bears date in 1669, and is as follows:

"At a court of sessions held at Gravesend, the 16th day of June, by his Majesty's authority, in the twenty-first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, ffiance, and Ireland, King, Defender of the ffaith, &c., in the year of our Lord, 1669. Present:

"Matthias Nicoll, Esquire, *Secretary, President.*

Mr. Cornelius Van Ruyven	} <i>Justices."</i>
Capt. John Manning	
Mr. James Hubbard, and	
Mr. Richard Betts	

Among other singular entries is the following:

"Whereas, during this court of session, there hath been several misdemeanors committed in contempt of authority in this town of Gravesend, by one throwing down the stocks, pulling down of ffences, and such like crimes; the court also find that there was no watch in the town, which might have prevented it; and being the offenders cannot be discovered, it is ordered that the town stand fined in five pounds till they have made discovery of the offenders."

A court house was erected in the town of Gravesend in 1668, upon one of the squares of the original village plat, near where now stands the Reformed Dutch Church. Another was built in the village of Flatbush in 1686, on the spot still called the court house lot; and the courts of the county were removed there the same year, in pursuance of an act passed November 7, 1685, at the session of the second colonial assembly, under the administration of Governor Dongan, the cause assigned for which was, the inconvenience which the people ex-

perienched in travelling so far from their residences; Flatbush being nearly the geographical centre of the county. This remained till a larger one was built there in 1758, the expenses of which, amounting to four hundred and forty-eight pounds, were raised by an assessment upon the inhabitants of the county. It became so much out of repair, and was found in many respects so inconvenient, that a new court house and jail were erected in 1792, and stood till destroyed by fire on the 30th of November, 1832; since which time the county courts have been holden in the town of Brooklyn. It is reported that the prisoners, with one exception, exerted themselves during the conflagration, to extinguish the flames, and immediately and voluntarily submitted to re-imprisonment, in another place, selected by the jailor for that purpose. This building had, it seems, been erected at an expense of two thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars, under the superintendence of John Vanderbilt, Johannes E. Lott, and Charles Doughty, Esquires.

The following are the names of the several county judges anterior to the American Revolution:

1715 to 1718..Cornelius Sebring
1718 to 1720..

Cornelius Van Brunt

1720 to 1722..Peter Stryker
1722 to 1724..Daniel Polhemus
1724 to 1729..Peter Cortileau
1729 to 1732..Samuel Garretson
1732 to 1739..Ryck Suydam
1739 to 1742..

Christopher Codwise

1742 to 1745..Johannes Lott
1745 to 1749..Abraham Lott
1749 to 1752..Isaac Sebring

Samuel Garretson
Barnabas Ryder

1752 to 1761..Charles De Bevoice
1761 to 1766..John Lefferts

Abraham Schenck
Samuel Garretson

1766 to 1770..Cornelius Van Brunt
1766 to 1770..Samuel Garretson

John Lefferts

1770 to 1777..John Lefferts

Jeremiah Remsen
Peter Nagel

1777 to 1780..Englebert Lott
Theodorus Polhe-
mus

Jeremiah Vander-
bilt

List of county clerks before the revolution:

1671 to 1782.. John West	1704 to 1715.. Henry Filkin
1682 to 1684.. Peter Smith	1715 to 1726.. John M. Sperling
1684 to 1687.. John Knight	1726 to 1750.. Adrian Hegeman
1687 to 1704.. Jacobus Vanderwater	1750 to 1775.. Simon Boerum
	1775 to 1783.. John Rapelje

The following persons were justices of the peace for this county in 1763:

Abraham Schenck	Aury Remsen	Jeremiah Vanderbilt
Samuel Garretson, Jr.	Englebert Lott	Peter Cortelyou
John Lefferts	Johannis Bergen	Albert Van Brunt
Jacobus Debevois, Jr.	Phillip Nagel, Jr.	Cornelius Wyckoff
Thomas Polhemus	Barent Johnson	Christopher Codwise
Garret Cowenhoven	John Suydam	Leffert Lefferts
Jeremiah Remsen	Derrick Remsen	Abraham Voorhis

Judges of the county:

1830.. John Dikeman	1846.. John Vanderbilt
Joseph Conselyea	Peter G. Bergen
Tunis Jerolaman	Samuel Smith
John Terhune	Joseph Conselyea
Elias Hubbard, Jun.	Nicholas Stilwell

Names of first judges when appointed or elected:

1808.. William Furman	1833.. Nathan B. Morse
1828.. Leffert Lefferts	1838.. John A. Lott
1827.. Peter W. Radcliff	1843.. John Greenwood
1830.. John Dikeman	1844.. John Vanderbilt
1847.. William Rockwell ¹	

Contributed by the Editor

" Title changed to *County Judge* under Constitution of 1846:

¹ Samuel E. Johnson was admitted to the office vacated by Mr. Rockwell in November, 1848, the same having been contested, the vote being a tie, or nearly so.—EDITOR.

1852 to 1855..Henry A. Moore	Lewis L. Fawcett
1856 to 1859..Samuel D. Morris	1915..Norman S. Dike
1860 to 1863..Samuel Garrison	Lewis L. Fawcett
1864 to 1867..John Dikeman	John F. Hylan
1868 to 1871..James Troy	Robert H. Roy
1872 to 1896..Henry A. Moore	1916..Norman S. Dike
1897 to 1901..Joseph Aspinall	Lewis L. Fawcett
William B. Hurd	John F. Hylan
1902 to 1906..Joseph Aspinall	Robert H. Roy
Frederick E. Crane	Mitchell May"
1907 to 1914..Norman S. Dike	

Clerks since the revolution when appointed or elected:

1784..Jacob Sharp, Jun.	1880 to 1882..Charles B. Elliott
1800..Leffert Lefferts	1883 to 1885..Rodney Thursby
1816..Abraham Vandever	1886 to 1888..John M. Ranken
1821..Joseph Dean	1889 to 1891..William J. Kaiser
1822..Abraham Vandever	1892 to 1894..John Cottier
1837..Charles E. Bulkeley	1895 to 1896..Henry C. Saffen
1840..Adrian Hegeman	1897..Jacob Worth
<i>Contributed by the Editor</i>	1898 to 1899..William P. Wuest
" 1843 to 1849..John M. Hicks	1900 to 1901..Peter P. Huberty
1850 to 1852..Francis B. Stryker	1902 to 1903..Charles T. Hartzheim
1853 to 1855..Charles A. Denike	1904 to 1906..Edward Kaufman
1856 to 1858..William H. Campbell	1907..Charles T. Hartzheim
1859 to 1861..Charles W. Thomas	1908 to 1909..Frank Ehlers
1862 to 1864..John N. Stearns	1910 to 1911..Henry P. Molloy
1865 to 1870..John J. White	1912 to 1915..Charles S. Devoy
1871 to 1876..George G. Herman	1916..William E. Kelly"
1877 to 1879..John Delmar	

District attorneys when appointed or elected:

1816..Elisha W. King	1863 to 1871..Samuel D. Morris
1819..James B. Clarke	1872 to 1873..Winchester Britton
1829..Nathan B. Morse	1874..Thomas H. Rodman
1833..William Rockwell	1875 to 1877..Winchester Britton
1840..Nathan B. Morse	1878 to 1883..Isaac S. Catlin
1847..Alex. Campbell	1884 to 1895..James P. Ridgeway
1848..Harmanus P. Duryea	1896 to 1897..Foster L. Backus
<i>Contributed by the Editor</i>	1898 to 1899..Josiah T. Mareau
" 1855 to 1856..Richard C. Underhill	1900 to 1911..John F. Clarke
1857 to 1859..John G. Schumaker	1912 to 1914..James C. Cropsey
1860 to 1862..John Winslow	1915 to 1916..Harry F. Lewis"

The following are the names of those who represented this county in the colonial assembly, between the respective periods mentioned from 1691 to 1775 inclusive:

From

1691 to 1693..Nicholas Stillwell
 1691 to 1693..John Poland
 1693 to 1694..Coert Stuyvesant
 1693 to 1698..Johannis Van Eck-
 len
 1694 to 1695..Henry filkin
 1695 to 1698..Cornelius Sebring
 1698 to 1699..Myndert Coerten
 1698 to 1699..Gerardus Beekman
 1699 to 1716..Cornelius Van Brunt

From

1699 to 1726..Cornelius Sebring
 1716 to 1737..Samuel Garretson
 1726 to 1727..Richard Stillwell
 1727 to 1761..Johannis Lott
 1737 to 1750..Abraham Lott
 1750 to 1759..Dominicus Vande-
 veer
 1759 to 1767..Abraham Schenck
 1761 to 1775..Simon Boerum
 1767 to 1775..John Rapelje

Cornelius Van Ruven, member of the council

The deputies who met in convention at New York, April 20, 1775, to choose delegates to the continental congress, were Simon Boerum, Richard Stillwell, Theodorus Polhemus, Denyse Denyse, and John Vanderbilt. Johannis E. Lott, Henry Williams, Jer. Remsen, Richard Stillwell, Theodorus Polhemus, John Lefferts, Nicholas Cowenhoven, and John Vanderbilt, were elected delegates to the provincial congress at New York City, May 22, 1775. The members of the provincial congress from this county, April 16, 1776, were:—Jeremiah Remsen, Theodorus Polhemus, Jeremiah Vanderbilt, Nicholas Cowenhoven, Leffert Lefferts, Rutgert Van Brunt, John Vanderbilt and John Lefferts; but it does not appear that, after the first meeting of congress, any one of them attended subsequent to the 30th of June, 1776. The delegates from this county to the convention which met at Poughkeepsie on the 27th of June, 1788, to adopt the Constitution of the United States, were Peter Lefferts and Peter Vandervoort.

The population of the county at different periods has been as follows:

In 1698, 308 men, 332 women, 581 children, and 296 negroes; in 1731, inhabitants 2,150; in 1753, 1,374; in 1771, 3,623; in 1786, 3,986; in 1790, 4,495; in 1800, 5,740; in 1810, 8,303; in 1820, 11,187; in 1825, 14,679; in 1830, 20,537; in 1835, 32,057; in 1840, 47,613; in 1845,

Contributed by the Editor

"78,691; in 1880, 599,495; in 1890, 838,547; in 1900, 1,166,582; in 1905, 1,358,686; in 1910, 1,634,351."

John Lefferts, Esq., of Flatbush, was the delegate from this county, to the state convention of 1821, which framed the second constitution; and Henry C. Murphy, Conrad Swackhamer, and Tunis G. Bergen, were elected to the convention of 1846, for a like purpose.

The following persons have represented the county in the assembly, under the state constitution:

1777 to 1783..William Boerum	1811 to 1813..John C. Vanderveer
Henry Williams	1814..Jeremiah Lott
1784..Johannes E. Lott	1815..Tunis Schenck
Rutgers Van Brunt	1816 and 1817..Richard Fish
1785 and 1786..John Vanderbilt	1818..Cornelius Van Cleef
Charles Doughty	1819 and 1820..Tunis Schenck
1787 and 1788..Cornelius Wyckoff	1821 and 1822..Jeremiah Lott
Charles Dougherty	1823..William Conselyea,
1789 to 1791..Peter Vandervoort	Jr.
Aquila Giles	1824 to 1826..William Furman
1792..Charles Doughty	1827 and 1828..Clarence D. Sacket
1793..Aquila Giles	1829..John Wyckoff
1794 to 1799..Peter Vandervoort	1830 to 1833..Coe S. Downing
1800 and 1801..Jacob Sharp, Jr.	1834 and 1835..Philip Brasher
1802..John C. Vanderveer	1836..John Dikeman
1803 to 1808..John Hicks	1837..Richard V. W.
1809 and 1810..Jeremiah Johnson	Thorne

- Joseph Conselyea
 1838.. Benjamin D. Silliman
 Cornelius Bergen
 1839.. Jeremiah Lott
 Cornelius Bergen
 1840.. Jeremiah Johnson
 Adrian Hegeman
 1841.. Jeremiah Johnson
 William Conselyea
 1842.. John A. Lott
 William M. Udall
 1843.. William M. Udall
 William Conselyea,
 2d
 1844.. William Burbank
 Jacob Rapelje
 1845.. Richard L. Wyckoff
 Daniel D. Winant
 1846.. Gamaliel King
 John A. Voorhees
 1847.. Eben. W. Peck
 John A. Emmons
 Abm. D. Soper
 1848.. Eben. W. Peck
 Edward W. Fiske
 John A. Cross
 1849.. Joseph Boughton
 Edwards W. Fiske
 John A. Cross
Contributed by the Editor
 "1850.. Joseph A. Yard
 Edwards W. Fiske
 John H. Baker
 1851.. George E. Baker
 Edward T. Backhouse
 Howard C. Cady
 1852.. John Berry
 Waldo Hutchens
 Samuel E. Johnson
 1853.. Nicholas P. O'Brien
 George A. Searing
 James H. Hutchins
 1854.. John G. Bergen
 Samuel D. Backus
 Samuel D. Morris
 1855.. August H. Ivans
 George A. Searing
 John C. Rhodes
 1856.. John Hanford
 Francis B. Spinola
 Edward T. Wood
 1857.. John Hanford
 Thomas Mulligan
 John H. Funk
 1858.. John A. Voorhies
 Moses S. Beach
 Harmanus B. Dur-
 yea
 David M. Chauncey
 John A. Dayton
 John Hanford
 George W. Bleecker
 1859.. Joseph Wilson
 Marcus D. Moore
 Harmanus B. Dur-
 yea
 Thomas Gardiner
 Lucius C. Andrus
 Abraham Meserole,
 Jr.
 Franklin Thuthill
 1860.. Andrew A. Myers
 Charles Kelsey
 Theophilus C. Cal-
 licott
 James Darcy
 William C. Jones
 Charles M. Briggs
 George H. Fisher"

"Beyond this date the assemblymen become so numerous that space forbids their insertion." EDITOR.

The following individuals have been surrogates of the county for the periods mentioned:

1787 to 1793..Johannes E. Lott	1859 to 1866..Roswell C. Brainard
1793 to 1799..Jacobus L. Lefferts	1867 to 1876..William D. Veeder
1799 to 1814..William Livingston	1877 to 1878..Walter L. Livingston
1814 to 1833..Jeremiah Lott	1879 to 1880..A. H. Dailey
1833 to 1841..Richard Cornell	1881 to 1882..Walter L. Livingston
1841 to 1845..Alden Spooner	1883 to 1885..Jacob I. Bergen
1845 to 1847..Alonzo G. Hammond	1886 to 1889..Abraham Lott
<i>Contributed by the Editor</i>	
"1847 to 1854..Andrew B. Hedges	1890 to 1901..George B. Abbott
1855 to 1858..Rodman B. Dawson	1902 to 1907..James C. Church
	1908 to 1916..Herbert T. Ketcham"

List of sheriffs with the dates of their respective appointments, or elections, as far as ascertained:

1705..Richard Stillwell	1841 to 1843..Francis B. Stryker
1717..Tunis Lott	1844 to 1845..William Jenkins
1736..Dominicus Vander- veer	1847 to 1849..Daniel Van Voohis
1749..Jacob Rider	<i>Contributed by the Editor</i>
1754..Mowerris Loft	"1850 to 1852..Andrew Hodges
1760..Rem Vanderbilt	1853 to 1855..Englebert Lott
1763..Jeremiah Vanderbilt	1856 to 1857..Jerome Ryerson
1767..Alexander Forbus	1858 to 1860..George Remsen
1770..Rutger Van Brunt	1861 to 1863..Anthony F. Campbell
1784..William Boerum	1864 to 1866..John McNamee
1786..Peter Vandervoort	1867 to 1869..Patrick Campbell
1789..Charles Turnbull	1870 to 1872..Anthony Walter
1791..John C. Vanderveer	1873 to 1875..Aras G. Williams
1793..Cornelius Bergen	1876 to 1878..Albert Daggett
1797..Peter S. Cortelyou	1879 to 1881..Thomas M. Riley
1800..Cornelius Bergen	1882 to 1884..Lewis R. Stegman
1804..John Schoonmaker	1885 to 1887..Charles B. Farley
1807..Benjamin Birdsall	1888 to 1890..Clark D. Rhinehart
1810..John Dean	1891 to 1893..John Courtney
1811..William D. Creed	1894 to 1897..William J. Buttling
1813..John Dean	1898 to 1899..Frank D. Creamer
1815..Lawrence Brower	1900 to 1901..William Walton
1817..John Wyckoff	1902..Charles Guden
1821..John T. Bergen	1903..William E. Melody
1825..John Wyckoff (elected)	1904 to 1905..Henry Hesterberg
1828..John T. Bergen	1906 to 1907..Michael J. Flaherty
1830..John Lawrence	1908 to 1909..Alfred T. Hobley
1834..John Van Dyne	1910 to 1911..Patrick H. Quinn
1837..William M. Udall	1912 to 1913..Charles B. Law
	1914 to 1915..Lewis M. Swazey
	1916..Edward Riegelmann"

The office of sheriff was of course vacant during the revolutionary war.

In 1786, a man of the name of Wessels was hanged in this county for forgery, and was the last person executed in a community so populous; which, considering the mixed character of the inhabitants, and their proximity to one of the greatest commercial cities in the world, is quite a phenomenon in the history of morals; while the more distant, and proverbially peaceful, county of Suffolk has had at least six executions in the same period.

The following miscellaneous selections from records, newspapers, and other sources, are not only interesting and curious, but characteristic also of the times to which they refer.

“ On the 1st of January, 1643, a soldier was convicted before the court of sessions, at Gravesend, of having left his station while on guard, and was punished by being compelled to sit upon a wooden horse during the parade, with a pitcher in one hand and a drawn sword in the other; to show that he loved beer more than his duty, and that his courage was always to be determined by the quantity consumed.”

From the council minutes, March 25, 1643.—

“ Whereas, in some time past, several misunderstandings have taken place between the savages of Long Island and our nation, by which, from both sides, the blood has streamed upon the land, the houses have been robbed and burned, with the killing of the stock and carrying off the corn by the Indians, so it is, that between us and them, who already follow the banner of their great chief, *Pennowits*, a solid peace has been established, so that all injuries, from whatever side, are hereby forgiven and forgotten.”

In the year 1654, this county was so greatly infested by *robbers* and other persons, who depredated frequently upon the property of the inhabitants, that the magistrates of the several towns united in organizing a company "*to act against robbers and pirates*," and for this purpose appointed an officer in each town, called a *sergeant*, with a suitable guard.

At a court of general sessions, held at Gravesend December 1, 1669:

"John firman, plf. *vs.* Abm. ffrost, deft.

"The plaintiff declared in an action of defamation, how that the defendant reported him to be a perjured person and common lyer; which was sufficiently proved, and also confessed by the defendant. The jury brought in the verdict for the plaintiff, with five pounds damages, and costs."

"*At a Court of Sessions, held at Gravesend, June 21, 1671.*—Present, Matthias Nicoll, president; Mr. Cornelius Van Ruyven, Captain John Manning, Mr. Thomas Lovelace, Mr. James Hubbard, and Thomas Betts, justices; Robert Coe, high sheriffe; constables sworn, John Ramsden for Newtown; John Hanch, flatbush; Wessell Garrett, Bushwicke; Simon Johnson, flatlands; John Thomas, New Utrecht; Ralph Cardell, Gravesend; and Lambert Johnson, Brookeland. The following resolution was adopted:

"We, his majestie's justices, being assembled at a court of sessions at Gravesend, for the West-riding of Yorkshire upon Long Island, being assisted by some of the governor's council, and likewise of our brethren of the North-riding, and having had the perusal of three papers presented at the court of sessions at Jamaica the week before, from and in the names of the towns of Flushing, Hempstead, and Jamaica, upon mature delib-

eracon and consideracon had thereupon; we have unaniously concluded and adjudged that the said papers are in themselves scandalous, illegal and seditious; tending only to disaffect all the peaceable and well-meaning subjects of his majestie's territories and dominions; and do declare this to bee our sentiments and opinions, the which we humbly present to his Honor the Governor and his councill to proceed upon itt, as they shall conceive will tend to the suppression of such mischiefs as may arise, by the impression of ffalse suggestions and jealousies in the minds of peaceable and well-meaning subjects from their duty and obedience to the laws."

"*At a court of Sessions held at Gravesend, June 21, 1676.*—John Cooke and John Tilton, being Quakers, and refusing to take the oath, were ordered to give their engagement to Mr. Justice Hubbard to perform their office as overseers, under the penalty of perjury." "At the same court, holden Dec. 17, 1679. Mr. Jos. Lee, deputy-sheriff, presented Ferdinandus Van Strickland for refusing to give entertainment to a stranger who came from Huntington about business at this court; upon which the court doe order, that if the said Ferdinandus does not make his submission to the sheriff and the justices to-morrow, that he be dismissed from *tapping*."

"This court having taken into consideration the mis-carriages of Samuel Scudder and Thomas Case, *Quakers*, by disturbing and seducing the people and inhabitants of this government, contrary to the peace of our sovereign lord the king, doe therefore order that they forthwith give security to the value of forty shillings sterling, before Mr. Justice Betts, for their good behaviour and appearance at the sessions."

"Upon the complaint of the constable of Flatbush, that there are several persons in the town who doe refuse to pay their minister,—The court doe order that such

persons who shall refuse to pay their minister, it shall be taken from them by distress."

The following singular agreement, made between the town of Flatbush and Johannes Van Eckkellen, accepted schoolmaster and chorister, is in all respects curious and amusing.

"Art. 1.—The school shall begin at 8 o'clock, and go out at 11; shall begin again at 1 o'clock, and end at 4. The bell shall be rung before the school commences.

"Art. 2.—When school begins, one of the children shall read the morning prayer as it stands in the catechism, and close with the prayer before dinner; and in the afternoon, the same. The evening school shall begin with the Lord's prayer, and close by singing a psalm.

"Art. 3.—He shall instruct the children in the common prayers; and the questions and answers of the catechism on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to enable them to say them better on Sunday in the church.

"Art. 4.—He shall be required to keep his school nine months in succession, from September to June, one year with another; and shall always be present himself.

"Art. 5.—He shall be chorister of the church, keep the church clean, ring the bell three times before the people assemble, and read a chapter of the Bible in the church between the second and third ringing of the bell; after the third ringing, he shall read the ten commandments and the twelve articles of our faith, and then set the psalm. In the afternoon, after the third ringing of the bell, he shall read a short chapter, or one of the psalms of David, as the congregation are assembling; afterwards he shall again sing a psalm or hymn.

"Art. 6.—When the minister shall preach at Brooklyn or Utrecht, he shall be bound to read twice before

the congregation, from the book used for the purpose. He shall hear the children recite the questions and answers out of the catechism on Sunday, and instruct them therein.

“ Art. 7.—He shall provide a basin of water for the administration of Holy Baptism and furnish the minister with the name of the child to be baptised, for which he shall receive twelve styvers in wampom for every baptism, from the parents or sponsors. He shall furnish bread and wine for the communion, at the charge of the church. He shall also serve as messenger for the consistory.

“ Art. 8.—He shall give the funeral invitations, dig the grave, and toll the bell; and for which he shall receive, for persons of fifteen years of age and upwards, twelve guilders; and for persons under fifteen, eight guilders; and if he shall cross the river to New York, he shall have four guilders more.

“ *The school money*

“ 1. He shall receive, for a speller or reader, three guilders a quarter; and for a writer, 4 guilders, for the day school. In the evening, four guilders for a speller or reader, and five guilders for a writer, per quarter.

“ 2d. The residue of his salary shall be four hundred guilders in wheat (of wampom value,) deliverable at Brooklyn Ferry, with the dwelling, pasturage and meadow, appertaining to the school.

“ Done and agreed upon in consistory, under the inspection of the honorable constable and overseers, this 8th day of October, 1682. Signed by Casper Van Zuren and the consistory.

“ I agree to the above articles, and promise to observe them.

“ *Johannes Van Eckkellen.*”

Court of Sessions, Sept. 7, 1681.—"The court doe order that John Gerritson Van Marken, shall deliver up to the constable and overseers of Flatbush, all the books and writings belonging to the towne, and if he refuse the constable is hereby ordered and empowered to take them from the said Marken."

Same.—"There being a strange man in the custody of the constable of Flatbush, and no person laying claim to him, the court order y^e man shall be appraised and sold, and if any person hereafter lay lawful claims to him, he paying what lawful charges are out upon him, may have him again."

In 1685, Theodorus Polhemus in refusing to stand constable, although legally elected, was by the court fined £5 to the public.

"Oct. 11, 1693. At a meeting of the justices of King's county, at the county hall. Present, Roeleff Martense, Nicholas Stillwell, Joseph Hegeman, and Henry filkin, Esqs., justices; John Bibout of Broockland, in the county aforesaid, we aver being committed by the said justices to the common jail of King's county, for divers scandalous and abusive words spoken by the said John against their majesties justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, to the contempt of their Majesty's authority and breach of the peace; the said John having now humbly submitted himself, and craves pardon and mercy of the said justices for his misdemeanor, is discharged, paying the officers' fees, and being on his good behavior till next court of sessions, in November next, ensuing the date hereof."

During the same year in the town of Bushwick, a man named Urian Hagell was imprisoned for having

said, on a training day (speaking jestingly of the soldiers), "*Let us knock them down; we are three to their one.*" The justices called these *mutinous, factious, and seditious words*, and threatened to imprison the offender.

May 8, 1694, two women of the town of Bushwick were indicted at the sessions in this county, for having *beat and pulled the hair* of Captain Peter Praa, while at the head of his company of soldiers on parade. One of them was fined £3, and the costs £1 19s. 6d.; and the other 40s. and the costs £1 19s. 9d. During the same year Volkert Brier, constable of Brooklyn, was fined £5, and the costs, amounting to £1, by the court of sessions, *for tearing and burning an execution directed to him as constable*; on account of which he made the following application to the governor for relief:

"The Petition of Volkert Brier

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY. The humble peticon of Volkert Brier, inhabitant of the towne of Broockland, on the Island of Nassau.

"May it please your Excellency, your peticoner being fined five pounds last court of sessions, in King's County, for tearing an execucon directed to him as constable. Your peticoner being ignorant of the crime, and not thinking it was of force, when he was out of his office, or that he should have made returne of it as the lawe directs, he being an illiterate man, could not read said execucon nor understand any thing of lawe: humbly prays yr Excellency, yt you would be pleased to remit said fine of five pounds, yr peticoner being a poor man, and not capaciated to pay said fine without great damage to himself and family. And for yr Excellency yr peticoner will ever pray, &c.

VOLKERT BRIER."

November 12, 1695, the court ordered that the constables of the towns shall, on Sunday or Sabbath day, *take law* for the apprehending of all Sabbath breakers, and search all houses, taverns, and other suspected places, for all profaners and breakers of the Sabbath day, and bring them before a justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law; and for any neglect of the constable, he should pay a fine of six shillings. The court also made an order requiring each of the towns to cause to be immediately erected a good pair of *stocks* and a good *pound*, by which, it seems, they were resolved to keep both man and beast in proper subjection.

“Sept. 14, 1696, about eight o'clock in the evening, John Rapale, Isaac Remsen, Joras Yannester, Joras Danielse Rapale, Jacob Reyersen, Aert Aersen, Tunis Buys, Garret Cowenhoven, Gabriel Sprong, Urian Andriese, John Williamse Bennet, Jacob Bennet, and John Meserole, Jun., met armed at the court-house of Kings, where they destroyed and defaced the king's arms which were hanging up there.”

The following singular proceeding (says Judge Furman) may be amusing to some readers, and will serve to show to what extremes both the people and the magistrates carried themselves in former times.

“*Hendrick Vechte, Esq.*, a justice of the peace was presented at the Kings County sessions, May the 14, 1710, for coming into the Brooklyn Church, on Sunday, August 10, 1709, ‘with his pen and ink in his hand, taking of peoples names, and taking up one particular man's hatt, and in disturbance of the minister and people in the service of God, &c.’ Vechte's plea was that in obedience to an order of the Governor, he did go into

the church as alleged, 'to take notice of the persons that were guilty of the forcible entry made into the church, that by Abram Brower, and others, by breaking of said Church doore with force and arms, forcibly entering into said Church, notwithstanding the forewarning of Mr. Freeman, the minister, and his people to the contrary.' The Court found that Justice Vechte was not guilty of a breach of the peace, and discharged him. It must be remembered that Justice Vechte was a member of the Court. There was a considerable difference of opinion and many disputes among the inhabitants of the town and county, as to the right of the Rev. Mr. Freeman to preach; into the merits of which controversy it is not expected we should enter at this distance of time. Excepting the above proceeding of the court, the only document which the compiler has been able to obtain, is the following letter to the secretary of New York.

"SIR:—I am in expectation of a complaint coming to his Excellency by Coll. Beeckman against me, and that his Excellency may be rightly informed of the matter, my humble request to you is, that if such a thing happen, be pleased to give his Excellency an account thereof which is as follows: A ffriday night last, the Justices of the County and I came from his Excellency's; Coll. Beeckman happened to come over in the fferry boat along with us, and as we came over the fferry, Coll. Beeckman and we went into the fferry house to drink a glass of wine, and being soe in company, there happened a dispute between Coll. Beeckman and myself, about his particular order that he lately made to Mr. ffreeman, when he was President of the Councill, without the consent of the Councill: Coll. Beeckman stood to affirm there, before most of the Justices of Kings County, that said order, that he made then to Mr. ffreeman as President only, was still in fforce, and that Mr. ffreeman should preach at Broockland next Sunday according to that order;

whereupon I said it was not in fforce, but void and of noe effect, and he had not in this County, any more power now than I have, being equall in commission with him in the general commission of the peace and one of the quorum as well as he; upon which he gave me affronting words, giving me the lie and calling me pittifull fellow, dog, rogue, rascall, &c., which caused me, being overcome with passion, to tell him that I had a good mind to knock him off his horse, we being both at that time getting upon our horses to goe home, but that I would not goe, I would fight him at any time with a sword. I could wish that these last words had bin kept in, and I am troubled that I was soe overcome with passion and inflamed with wine. The works of these Dutch ministers is the occasion of all our quarrells. And this is the truth of the matter, there was no blows offered, nor noe more done. Mr. freeman has preached at Broockland yesterday accordingly, and the church doore was broke open, by whom it is not yet knowne. Soe I beg your pardon ffor this trouble, crave your favour in this matter, and shall always remaine,

“Sir, your ffaithful and humble servant,

“H. FFILKIN.”

A negro man, named Caesar, was executed at Flatbush, Sept. 16, 1768, for robbing the house of the widow Rapelje at Brooklyn ferry.

From Gaine's New York Gazette, Sept. 28, 1778.—
“Wednesday last departed this life at Flatbush, on Long Island, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, Esquire, President of his Majesty's council and chief justice of this province. He was a native of Great Britain, but has resided in America above fifty years. It may be observed that he was a lawyer of high reputation and held many and important offices

in the city and colony of New York. He was recorder of the city of New York, from 1734 to 1747, and filled the place during the extraordinary proceedings, arising out of the celebrated Negro Plot in 1741, and published a full history of those very remarkable trials soon after."

For the following list of county treasurers and clerks of the board of supervisors, as well as for many other particulars, we are indebted to Strong's *History of Flatbush*, published in April, 1842.

TREASURERS

1714 to 1737..John Vanderbilt	<i>Contributed by the Editor</i>
1737 to 1772..Peter Lefferts	" 1849 to 1851..Ebenezer W. Peck
1772 to 1786..Jeremias Vanderbilt	1852 to 1853..Crawford C. Smith
1786 to 1792..Phillip Nagel	1854 to 1863..James M. Seabury
1792 to 1806..Johannes E. Lott	1864 to 1877..Thomas A. Gardiner
1806 to 1811..Hendrick J. Lott	1878 to 1879..Samuel S. Powell
1811 to 1813..John Lefferts	1880 to 1882..Gilliam Schenck
1813 to 1837..John C. Vandever	1883 to 1894..Henry H. Adams
1837 to 1840..John A. Lott	1895 to 1897..Hubert G. Taylor
1840 to 1849..John Skillman	1898 to 1902..John W. Kimball"

"Office abolished by chapter 466, laws of 1901, and duties of office assumed by City Chamberlain."

EDITOR.

CLERKS

1714 to 1715..Sam'l Garrison	1785 to 1801..Jacob Sharp, Jr.
1715 to 1725..J. M. Sperling	1801 to 1843..Jeremiah Lott
1724 to 1725..Adrian Hegeman	<i>Contributed by the Editor</i>
1725 to 1727..J. M. Sperling	" 1843 to 1850..Chas. E. Buckeley
1724 to 1752..Adrian Hegeman	1851 to 1856..Albert H. Horn
1752 to 1775..Simon Boerum *	1857 to 1861..A. H. Osborn
1775 to 1782..Johannes Lott	1862 to 1893..Edward B. Cadley
1782 to 1784..Johannes J. Lott	1894 to 1897..Thomas F. Farrell"
1784 to 1785..Nich's Cowenhoven	

* Simon Boerum was a native of this county, and descended from an ancestor who came from Holland at an early period. He was born about the year 1725, and was favored with a good common education. It is related of him, that having won the affections of a young lady in

"Office abolished when the form of town government became extinct at the consolidation of the several towns into the City of New York."—EDITOR.

Contributed by the Editor

"On January 1, 1898, all of Kings County became part of the City of New York and is known as the Borough of Brooklyn. It retains its identity as a county as did all the other counties included within the consolidation at this time."

his youth, and obtained the consent of her parents, an obstacle presented itself, which forever prevented their union. This was nothing less than fixing upon the clergyman to perform the marriage ceremony. Both belonged to the Dutch church, but to different parties, into which the church was then most unhappily divided. The family of Mr. Boerum insisting that it should be solemnized by a *Coetus*, and that of the young lady by a *Conferentie* dominie. Thus matters came to a stand, and as neither would yield the point in dispute, further thoughts of a matrimonial union between these parties were abandoned. In 1750, Mr. Boerum was appointed by Governor Clinton, clerk of this county, which office he held during life, as well as that of clerk of the board of supervisors, continuing from 1752 till his death. In 1761 he was elected to the colonial legislature, in which he remained four years, when he reached the period that terminated the royal authority in the province. He was held in such estimation that in 1774 the county elected him a delegate to the continental congress, where he became associated with Washington, Samuel and John Adams, Edmund Randolph, and other illustrious patriots of that body. On his return from which, he took his seat, as usual, in the assembly, then sitting in New York. During this session measures were adopted that decided the part he intended to act in the approaching crisis. But his usefulness was defeated by his death at Brooklyn, July 11, 1775.

KINGS COUNTY

EXTRACT FROM THE COMMON SCHOOL RETURNS FOR 1843

TOWNS	Whole No. of school districts.	No. of parts of districts.	No. of districts from which returns have been received.	No. parts of districts from which returns have been received.	Average number of months' school.	No. of volumes in district libraries.	Amount of public money received and expended in said district, as stated in reports of trustees, during the year 1842.		Amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages, besides public money.	No. of children taught during the year.	No. of children residing in said town over 5 and under 16.	Amount of public money received from all sources by commissioners, during the year reported.
							Teachers' money.	Library money.				
Brooklyn.....	9	2	9	2	11	3425	\$6139 59	\$1929 42	\$6175 00	3356	8048	\$14356 87
Bushwick.....					10	147	107 93	26 97	558 00	178	484	134 90
Flatbush.....	2		2		12	317	177 84	44 46	289 95	67	352	396 01
Flatlands.....	1		1		12	75	138 48	34 62	229 12	52	127	173 10
Gravesend.....	2		2		12	250	140 67	35 15	505 00	65	216	175 82
New Utrecht.....	3		2		12	301	337 89	84 48	477 33	152	233	331 58
Williamsburgh ...	1	2	1	2	11	510	742 78	90 00	185 69	144	1252	721 92
	18	4	17	4	12	5125	7785 18	2245 10	8420 09	4014	10712	16290 20

EASTHAMPTON

THIS town embraces the southeasterly portion of Long Island, including the peninsula of Montauk, Gardiner's Island, and a smaller island in its vicinity called Ram Island. It is bounded easterly by the confluence of the Sound and Atlantic Ocean; southerly by the ocean; westerly by Southampton, and northerly by the Sound and by Gardiner's Bay.

The southern shore is in some parts a low sandy beach, and in others formed into small hills assuming every variety of shape, while on Montauk are high and rugged cliffs, against whose base the waves dash with almost ceaseless violence, and anything like a profound calm is here a very rare occurrence. The northern shore being less exposed to the heavy action of the sea, is for the most part level, being indented with numerous coves, or small bays, which abound in fish, and in some instances are navigable for vessels of light draught. The extent of the town from west to east is about twenty-five miles, being centrally distant from the court house of the county thirty miles; from New York City 110; and from the capital of the state 260.

Previous to 1648 the soil and jurisdiction of this town were possessed by the Montauketts, a numerous and warlike tribe, whose chief held dominion over several others, and bore the pre-eminent title of Grand Sachem of Paumanacke, or Long Island. Being from their position

exposed to invasion at all times from other and powerful tribes east of the Sound, they had become accustomed to war, subjecting and rendering tributary to them many, if not most, of the other Long Island Indians.

The general and acknowledged supremacy of the Montauketts made it both advisable and necessary for the planters on their arrival to obtain the assent of their chief to the transfer of lands to them by the natives, not only in his immediate neighborhood, but in other and remote parts of the island. Indeed the commissioners of the United Colonies recognized his authority as principal sachem having a qualified dominion over others, who sought his approbation and assistance in all military affairs, and co-operated with him in all measures against the Pequots and Narragansetts.

Wyandanch, who appears to have been a wise and good man, was sachem of this tribe at the arrival of the white people, having his particular residence between two considerable ponds upon Montauk, with the main portion of the tribe in his vicinity. He seems to have been from the first prepossessed in favor of the settlers, who as may well be presumed, did not fail to avail themselves of his continued good will by a mild and conciliatory course of proceeding, which accomplished all that could be wished. His elder brother Poggatacut, Sachem of the Manhassets (or Shelter Islanders) was hostile, regarding the white people as intruders, and would have exterminated them, or attempted it at least, but for the restraining influence of the Montauk sachem.

The present aspect of their ancient burial places exhibits evidence of a large population at the time of the arrival of the English in this town; at which period two

younger brothers of Wyandanch, were respectively chiefs of the Shinnecock and Manhasset Indians.*

The first English settlement in this town, Gardiner's Island excepted, was begun upon the site of the present village of Easthampton, in the spring of 1648, by a few families from Lynn and the adjoining towns of Massachusetts; a previous arrangement having been made with the Governors of Connecticut and New Haven, for procuring by their means, a conveyance from the native proprietors. These gentlemen cheerfully undertook and happily accomplished the object without difficulty. The deed was executed by the monarch of Montauk and three other of the neighboring sachems, thus securing the purchasers against any future claim from those tribes, and saving their posterity from controversies that might endanger their peace and prosperity. The deed bears date April 29, 1648, and is as follows:

“This present wrighting testyfieth an agreement betwixt the Worshipful Theophilus Eaton, Esq., Governor of the Colony of New Haven, the Worshipful Edward Hopkins, Esq., Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, their associates on the one parte; Poygratasuck, Sachem of Manhasset; Wyandanch, Sachem of Mountacutt; Momometou, Sachem of Chorchake; and Nowedonah, Sachem of Shinecock, and their associates, the other party. The said sachems having sould unto the afore-said Th: Eaton and Ed: Hopkins, with their associates, all the land lying from the bounds of the inhabitants of Southampton unto the east side of Mountacutt high-land,

* It is asserted by Gookin, that the Pequots held dominion over divers petty sagamores *and over part of Long Island*, and it may, therefore, be reasonably presumed that several of the eastern tribes of Long Island were tributary to their more powerful neighbors across the Sound.

with the whole breadth from sea to sea, not intrenching uppon any in length or breadth which the inhabitants of Southampton unto the east side of Mountacutt high-land, right shall make appeare; for a consideration of twenty *coates*, twenty-four *hatchets*, twenty-four *hoes*, twenty-four *knives*, twenty-four *looking-glasses*, one hundred *muxes*, already received by us the fornamed sachems, for ourselves and associates; and in consideration thereof we give upp unto the said purchasers all our right and interest in said land, to them and their heirs, whether our or other nation whatsoever, that doe or may hereafter challenge interest therein. Alsoe we, the sayd sachems, have covenanted to have libertie ffor ourselves to *ffish* in any or all the *cricks* and *ponds*, and hunting *upp and downe* in the woods, without molestation; they giving to the English inhabytants noe just offence or injurie to their goods and chattels. Alsoe, they are to have the *ffynnes* and *tayles* of all such whales as shall be cast upp, to their proper right and desire they may be friendly dealt with in the other parte. Alsoe, they reserve libertie to *ffish* in convenient places ffor *shells* to make *wampum*. Alsoe, Indyns hunting any *deare*, they should chase into the water, and the English should kill them, the English shall have the *body* and the sachems the *skin*. And in testimony of our well performance hereof, we have set our hands the day and years above written.

“In presence of Richard Woodhull, Thomas Stanton, Robert Bond, and Job Sayre.

“ (Signed) POYGRATASUCK,
WAYANDANCH,
MOMOMETOU,
NOWEDONAH.”

The quantity included in this conveyance is estimated at 30,000 acres, and the value of the articles given in

payment at £30 4s. 8d. The title thus acquired by Eaton and Hopkins was, in the spring of 1651, transferred to the settlers, whose names, and those associated with them soon after, were:

<i>John Hand, sen.</i> (d. 1663)	Thomas Chatfield
<i>John Stretton, sen.</i>	Thomas Osborn, jun.
<i>Thomas Tallmage, jun.</i>	William Edwards
<i>Robert Bond</i>	William ffithian
<i>John Mulford</i>	Richard Brookes
<i>Thomas Tomson</i>	William Symonds
<i>Daniel Howe</i>	Richard Shaw (d. 1708)
<i>Joshua Barnes</i>	Samuel Beltnapp
<i>Robert Rose</i>	Charles Barnes
<i>Thomas James</i>	Samuel Parsons
William Mulford	Joshua Garlick (d. 1701)
Richard Stretton (d. 1670)	ffulke David (or Davis)
Ananias Conkling	Nathaniel Bishop
John Miller	William Barnes (d. 1700)
Luke Lilles	Lion Gardiner
Benjamin Price	John Osborne
Thomas Osborn, sen. (d. 1712)	Jeremiah Veale (or Neals)
William Hedges	Stephen Hand
Ralph Dayton (d. 1657)	Thomas Baker (d. 1700)
	Jeremiah Meacham

Those in italics arrived first, the others coming in shortly after. Besides which the following names are among those subscribed to the original compact or civil combination, adopted October 24, 1654, for the government of the plantation:—*Robert Deighton* (Dayton), *John Foster*, *Andrew Miller* (son of John), *Roger Smith*, *George Miller* (son of John), *Arthur Howell*, and *Nathaniel Birdsall*. The said *Andrew Miller* afterwards became the first settler of *Miller's Place*, Brookhaven, in 1671. *Eleazer Miller*, son of George, and grandson of John, first settler, was a member of the colonial assembly in 1748; he continued to be elected till 1769, and was called Assemblyman Miller. He was

succeeded in office by Colonel Woodhull, and lived to the advanced age of ninety years. The late Judge Abraham Miller of this town was his son. *Thomas Chatfield, Jun.*, son of the first settler of that name, was for years a magistrate of the town, and in 1738 was appointed a judge of the common pleas, which office he held till his death in 1752. His son John was also a gentleman of worth and ability. It has been conjectured, and not without reason, that small parcels of land had been taken up in parts of the town before 1648, and there is a tradition that six families had planted themselves at the south end of the town, who being soon after discovered by an Indian hunting party, application was made to the head men living at Three-mile-harbor, for permission to cut them off, which was humanely and promptly refused. Had the cruel request been granted, it might have postponed the settlement of the town for many years.

The plantation was at first called *Maidstone*, by reason of Lion Gardiner, and some of the other settlers having come from a place of that name, on the river Medway, County of Kent, England. It does not appear to have been a popular appellation, and is found for the last time on the town records in 1662, the present name having at that date been generally adopted.

It is supposed that the right of pre-emption to lands in this town had been previously obtained from the agent of Lord Stirling, of whom the soil of the adjoining town was procured in 1640. This will appear more conclusively from an instrument of release executed by James Farret to Edward Howell and others, bearing date June 12, 1639, a copy of which will be found at page 82.

In consequence of some indefiniteness of description,

difficulties between the two towns arose afterwards in relation to boundaries, which continued a subject of controversy till 1661, when the matter was arranged by Captain Topping, Mr. Halsey, Mr. Stanborough, and Mr. Cooper, on the part of Southampton; and Messrs. Baker and Mulford, on behalf of this town, who gave in their decision at the general court held at Hartford, May 16, 1661, as follows:

“ That the bounds should forever be and remain at the stake set down by Captain Howe, one hundred poles eastward from a little pond, the said stake being near two miles from the east side of a great pond, called *Sackaponock*, and so to run from the south sea to the stake, and so over the island by a strait line to the eastern end of *Hog Neck*, according to the true intent and purpose of what is expressed in the grant or deed, subscribed and allowed by James Farret, agent for the Right Honorable, Earl of Stirling, but no way intrenching on any right, privilege or immunity, conferred upon S. Hampton, by their patent purchased of said Farret. The land on the W. side of said stake to remain to S. Hampton and that on the east side, being a greater part of the plain, to belong to E. Hampton; and this to stand as a final conclusion respecting the bounds betwixt said plantations. It is ordered (by the court) that E. Hampton shall pay to Capt. Topping and his co-partners, toward their charges in this case at this court 20 nobles.”

The planters named in the above list, located, it is supposed, around the *Town Pond* (so called), their dwellings being of the rudest construction, with straw roofs and wooden chimneys, plastered on the inside; no glass

in the windows, and destitute of most of the conveniences of a later period. The settlement was managed by laws, the most simple; enacted by the people themselves in town meeting, called by them the general court; in which, likewise, all civil and ministerial officers were appointed; and the decisions of single magistrates were reviewed by the same tribunal, from which there was no appeal, except to the general court of Connecticut, after the town was taken under that jurisdiction.

It was (says Dr. Beecher) their high estimation of liberty, to live from 1648 to 1657, independent of any government but their own; but it was the insufficiency of their system to answer all the purposes desired, which urged their union with that colony, and its continuance from 1657 to 1664.

The first recorder or clerk of the place was Thomas Talmage, jun., and the records of the town, still extant in his hand-writing, are a beautiful specimen of chirography.*

The first magistrates were John Mulford, Robert Bond, and Thomas Baker, upon whom was conferred, among other powers, that of marriage, which then, as now, was considered a purely civil contract.

Sumptuary laws, to some extent, were early enacted,

* He was the son of Enos Talmage, of New Haven, who, it is supposed, died here. Thomas Talmage, brother of Enos, made freeman of Boston, 1634, and Lynn, 1636, settled at Branford, whence he removed, and died at New Haven. Thomas, one of the descendants of Thomas Talmage, jun., accompanied his wife to England during the first part of the reign of George I., and being a gentleman of education, of polished manners, and a wit, was introduced to the king, by whose invitation he spent two weeks at Windsor. David, another descendant, died here in May, 1808, aged seventy-eight, and Stephen, great-grandson of the first Thomas, died at Bridgehampton, September 25, 1842, aged eighty-one. Of this family a more extended notice will be taken in another place. Ralph Dayton, named in the above list, was one of the signers of the

to prevent extravagance in dress; but from the simple habits of the people, there was, it is presumed, little occasion of enforcing them.

The first interments were made in the south burial ground, and here may yet be seen monuments of red cedar, probably as ancient as any other now remaining. The public cemeteries have, for the most part, continued uninclosed, showing that the settlers regarded with no superstitious reverence the resting place of the dead, while the creed of others leads them to consider the graveyard as hallowed or consecrated ground.

Lands were at first allotted to individuals as the increase of population rendered necessary, and the proprietors were prohibited from alienating them to others not admitted by the magistrates, or approved by the general court. The stock of domestic animals consisted principally of goats, hogs, and poultry; and corn was either broken in mortars, or carried to the next town to be ground in a mill, worked at first by oxen.

Whales were so common along shore, and so easily captured, that boats were kept for that purpose; and the obtaining of oil was made a profitable employment. Even the salary of the minister was paid in this commodity, which afterwards became a staple for exporta-

covenant at New Haven in June, 1639, and was by occupation a shoemaker. He sold out there in 1656 and came to this town, where his posterity are numerous and respectable. Of Ananias Conkling and his descendants we shall give some account hereafter, merely remarking in this place that they are not only found on Long Island but are scattered over a wide extent of country. John Stretton (or Stratton) was the owner of land at Salem, Mass., in 1637. The will of Robt. Dayton of this town is dated February 11, 1710; his sons Samuel and Beriah, and grandsons Robert and John. Jonathan Dayton was born here, and had a son, Gen. Elias Dayton of New Jersey—born 1735; he commanded a force that aided in the reduction of Canada, as well as in the War of the Revolution. He died in 1807.

tion across the Sound, in exchange for other articles needed by the settlers.

In return for the friendly bearing of their Indian neighbors, the white people proffered them their protection at all times, particularly when threatened by their savage enemies of Narragansett and Block Island, who for many years kept the natives of Montauk in a constant state of fear and alarm. To reciprocate this protection, the settlers were allowed the pasturage of Montauk for their cattle, and the pre-emptive right, in the purchase of the remaining lands, was secured to them. The original agreement was entered into May 22, 1658, and in the ensuing winter a fatal epidemic destroyed more than half the native inhabitants, while Wyandanch himself lost his life by poison, secretly administered. The remnant of the Montauks, both to avoid the fatal malady, and to escape the danger of invasion, in their then forlorn and weakened state, fled in a body to their white neighbors, who received and entertained them for a considerable period. *Wyancombone*, having succeeded his father, and being a minor, divided the government with his widowed mother. Lion Gardiner and his son David acted as guardians to the young chief, by request of his deceased father.

In August 1, 1660, the widow, styled the squa-sachem, and her infant son, confirmed the lands on Montauk to the original purchasers, described *as extending from sea to sea, and the eastermost parts thereof to the bounds of Easthampton*, for the consideration of £100, payable in ten equal annual installments, *in Indian corn, or good wampum*, at six to a penny.

The names inserted in the original conveyance are as follows:

Thomas Baker	Thomas Osborn, sen.	William Barnes
Robert Bond	William Hedges	Samuel Parsons
Thomas James	Thomas Osborn, jun.	Nathan Burdsill
Lion Gardiner	Richard Stretton	Robert Daiton
John Mulford	Roger Smith	William Edwards
John Hand	Jeremiah Meacham	George Miller
Benjamin Prior	John Osborn	Steven Osborn
Thomas Tomson	William Simons	John Miller
Thomas Tallmage, jun.	William ffithian	Steven Hand
Thomas Chatfield	Richard Brookes	William Mulford
John Stretton	Joshua Garlick	Nathaniel Bishop

February 11, 1661, another deed, appearing to include a part of the same premises, was executed, in consideration of the kindness shown to the tribe, menaced as they were with invasion and possible extermination by their savage enemies, which obliged them to seek an asylum, as before stated. The most material parts of this conveyance, are as follows:

“Whereas, of late years there has been sore distress and calamities befallen us, by reason of the cruell opposition and violence of our deadly enemy, Ninnicraft, Sachem of Narregansett, whose cruelty hath proceeded soe far as to take away the lives of many of our dear friends and relations, soe that wee were forced to fly from Mentakett for shelter to our beloved friends and neighbours of Easthampton, whom wee found to be friendly in our distress, and whom wee must ever owne and acknowledge as instruments, under God, for the preservation of our lives, and the lives of our wives and children to this day, and of that land of Mentakett from the hands of our enemyes; and since our comeing amongst them, they relieving of us in our extremities from time to time. And now, at last, wee finde the said inhabitants of Easthampton (our deliverers) cordial and faithful in there former covenants, leaving us freely to our own liberty, to goe or stay, being ready to perform all con-

ditions of the aforesaid agreement. After serious debate and deliberation, in consideration of that love which we have and doe bear unto these our trusty and beloved friends of Easthampton, upon our owne free and vollen-tary motion, have given, granted unto them and their heirs, all the lands," &c.

This instrument then proceeds to describe and convey all the remaining lands of Montauk, eastward of the original purchase, reserving to themselves the right and privilege of living there again, and using such portions of the land as their necessities might require—which right and privilege their posterity have ever since enjoyed.

In the preamble of this conveyance, allusion is made to the cruel and perfidious massacre of the sachem and many of his best warriors, a few years before, at Block Island; for, being there on some important occasion, they were surprised in the night by the Narragansett Indians; but were promised their lives upon laying down their arms, which, however, they had no sooner done, than they were set upon and murdered in the most barbarous manner, one only of the whole number escaping to relate the horrid deed. The sachem himself was reserved for further cruelty, and being conveyed to the Narragansett country, was there tortured to death, being compelled to walk naked over flat rocks, heated to the utmost by fires built upon them. Ninigret, the chief of that powerful tribe (called also by the different names of *Janemo*, *Ninicraft*, and *Nenekunet*), had a violent hatred of the Montauks, for refusing on a former occasion to unite with him in destroying the white people, and having discovered the plot to the English, by which his design was frustrated, and the inhabitants saved from

destruction. The words of Captain Gardiner are: "Waiaundance, the Long Island Sachem, told me, that as all the plots of the Narragansetts had been discovered, they now concluded to let the English alone, until they had destroyed Uncas, the Mohegan chief, and himself; then, with the assistance of the Mohawks and Indians beyond the Dutch, they would easily destroy us, *every man and mother's son.*" Indeed, it seems suspicions were entertained that the Dutch not only countenanced the Indians in their hostility to the English, but also secretly supplied them with arms. Several Indian sagamores residing near the Dutch reported that the governor urged them to cut off the English, and it was known that Ninigret spent the winter of 1652-53 at New Amsterdam. A special meeting of the commissioners was convened at Boston, in April, 1653, but the several Indian sachems examined, denied any agreement with the Dutch to make war upon the English. Ninigret pretended that he went there to be cured of some disease by a French physician; that he carried thirty fathoms of wampum with him, of which he gave the doctor ten, and the governor fifteen, in exchange for which the governor gave him some *coats with sleeves, but not one gun.*

The government, under Cromwell, having resolved on a war with the Dutch in America, circulars were addressed to the different towns requesting their assistance. The people of this town, June 29, 1654, determined as follows: "Having duly considered the letters that came from Connecticut, wherein men are required to assist the power of England against the Dutch, we think ourselves called to assist accordingly."

In the year 1655, the inhabitants entered into an agreement or civil combination, in the words following:

“Forasmuch as it has pleased the Almighty God, by the wise dispensation of his providence, so to order and dispose of things, that we, the inhabitants of East Hampton, are now dwelling together; the word of God requires that to maintain the peace and union of such a people, there should be an orderly and decent government established, according to God, to order and dispose as occasion shall require; we do therefore sociate and conjoin ourselves and successors to be one town or corporation, and do for ourselves and successors, and such as shall be adjoined to us at any time hereafter, enter into combination and confederation together, to maintain and preserve the purity of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, which we now possess; as also the discipline of the church, which, according to the truth of said gospel, is now practised among us; as also in our civil affairs to be guided and governed by such laws and orders as shall be made according to God, and which by the vote of the major part shall be in force among us. Furthermore we do engage ourselves, that in all votes for choosing officers or making orders, that it be according to conscience and our best light. And also we do engage ourselves, by this combination, to stand to and maintain the authority of the several officers of the town in their determinations and actions, according to their orders and laws, that either are or shall be made, not swerving therefrom. In witness whereof,” &c.

Pending the conflict between the Dutch and English in 1657, this settlement, in common with others on the island, felt themselves in danger, and very rationally sought protection from Connecticut. On the 19th of March, Lion Gardiner, Thomas Baker and John Hand, were ordered to proceed to Hartford for that purpose, and the result was that a union was formed, and con-

tinued to the mutual advantage of both parties, to the close of the Dutch power in New Netherlands.

Connecticut, during this connection, neither claimed nor exercised any political supremacy over the settlement, although its deputy was admitted to a seat in the general court, which aided the people with their counsel in all cases of emergency or danger.

The first delegate after the union was John Mulford, who exercised the office of townsman and justice of the peace, and was a person of high consideration, integrity, and prudence. The next in order was Robert Bond, who was succeeded by Thomas Baker.*

The compact formed between the people of this town and the jurisdiction of Connecticut, was to depend upon the approval of the other colonies, as appears from the concluding part of the document, which is as follows :

“ The forementioned agreements were concluded the day and yeare above written, betweene the Jurisdiction of Connecticutt and the towne of Easthampton wth reference to the approbation of the commission^{rs} for the United Collonies, w^{ch} being obtained, the said agree^{ts} are to bee attended and observed according to the true intent and purpose thereof, or otherwise to bee voyde and of noe effect. And in testimony thereof the parties have interchangably set hereunto thier hands.

* In the same year, 1657, the wife of Joshua Garlick, being suspected of witchcraft, caused much excitement in the town. Witnesses were not wanting, who deposed to facts, which, in the opinion of many credulous people, fully established the truth of the accusation. The town court being composed of persons unlearned in the science of demonology, and feeling its incompetency in so grave a matter, sent the unhappy victim a prisoner to Hartford, to be tried by the general court there. Of the result of this momentous affair, neither history nor tradition gives any account.

"Subscribed in behalf of the Collony of Connecticut by order of y^e Gen^l court, held at Hartford, May 21, '58, by me.

"DANIEL CLARKE, *Sec^{ty}.*"

In the original division of land a house lot of 10 to 12 acres was laid off to each proprietor, adjoining the town pond (so called) for the convenience of water. The woodlands and meadows were next allotted by a vote in town meeting, at which every male citizen was required to be present. But these assemblies became in time liable to disorder, and the want of a more efficient system became too obvious for it to be longer delayed. In this emergency, they naturally looked to Connecticut for assistance, and upon due consideration it was ordered, March 7, 1658, that Ralph Dayton should go to Connecticut to procure the evidence of their lands, and a *code of laws*. The object was doubtless accomplished to the satisfaction of his constituents, for December 9, 1658, it was voted by the general court, "that the capital laws, and the laws and orders that are noted in the bodie of laws that came from Connecticut shall stand in force among us."

The public or municipal authorities consisted of three magistrates or justices of the peace, a recorder or clerk, and constable, the latter being considered an important officer, a conservator of the peace, moderator of the general court, and, as a matter of course, was always a person of mature years, with a character for integrity, prudence, and decision. The duty of the recorder was to enter the proceedings of town meetings, the depositions of witnesses on trials, and the decisions of the magistrates. Ordinary trials were either with or with-

out a jury, at the discretion of the court. From 1650 to 1664, about sixty cases are recorded, the greater part of which are actions of slander and for small debts; the former being of very frequent occurrence in most of the towns. The recovery was limited to £5, while in other actions there was no restriction as to the amount.

In the case of *Lion Gardiner*, which was prosecuted in the town court for £500 sterling, the facts were that a Southampton man had engaged a Dutchman to bring a freight from the *Manhadoes* to Easthampton. The vessel was taken by the English, and brought to Gardiner's Island, where Mr. Gardiner re-took her in behalf of the Dutch owners. Being prosecuted by the original captors for the value of vessel and cargo, and the subject matter of the suit being both of great importance, and involving, also, some question of law beyond the learning of the magistrates, the case was very properly transferred to the general court at Hartford. The plaintiffs, feeling little confidence in the justice of their cause, failed to appear, and nothing more was done in the matter.

It was usual for all important agreements—particularly those made with the Indians for killing of whales—to be entered on the town records, signed by the parties in presence of the clerk, and attested by him.

Boat whaling was considered of such consequence, that every man of sufficient ability was obliged to take his turn in watching for whales, from a look-out place upon the beach, and on one being seen, to sound the alarm.

In the infancy of the settlement, dwelling houses and other buildings being roofed with straw, the owners of them were required, under a penalty, to keep a ladder

that should reach to the ridge; and persons were also appointed to see that the wooden chimneys were kept well plastered on the inside, and frequently swept.

It was made highly penal to dispose of any guns, swords, lead, or powder to the Indians; or to sell to any Indian more than *two drams of strong water* at a time. They occasioned frequent uneasiness to the whites, and in 1653 became so dangerous that the inhabitants took measures to procure an extraordinary supply of ammunition from Saybrook fort, and a patrol was established to guard against the consequences of a sudden attack. The court, moreover, authorized the guard to shoot down any Indian who should fail to surrender, on being hailed the third time. It was an early custom for a portion of the people to go armed to church on Sunday and lecture days.

As further evidence of the danger apprehended from the Indians, we may cite a resolution of the governor and council passed June 28, 1669, as follows:

“Ordered, that a Lett^r bee written in answer to Mr. Mulford and Mr. James, first, to give them thanks for thier care in enquiring into the matt^{rs} of y^e Indyans; that if they shall finde y^e occasion pressing, to send to all y^e commission^{rs} authorised for the carrying on y^e Indyan affaires, to have a meeting and to take y^e whole matter into examination, soe to send up a report of y^e nature of it, and how they find it.

“That they bee very carefull to show noe apprehensions of feare, but to proceed vigorously in thier acting.

“That the Indyan called Ankeannitt bee examined, and if occasion bee found, that he bee sent up hither as a prisoner.

“That the commission^{rs} enquire into y^e matter of im-

posing a tax upon the Indyans as formerly, whether it may bee thought necessary or convenient, and to return thier opinion hither.

“That Mr. James have a lycence to sell such small quantity's of powder, &c., and that he bee freed from tax as hee desires.

“That *Will* y^e Indyan bee ordered not to come into Easthampton or any of y^e towns at y^e East end of Long Island; ffor y^e w^{ch} an order is to bee made, and hee bee acquainted therewith.”

In 1700, another division was made of unappropriated lands, among the proprietors, and the sum of £215 8s. 4d. levied upon the inhabitants, for paying the minister's salary and other public expenses. In 1710, an order was passed to prohibit firing the woods, and measures were adopted for calling out the people to assist in extinguishing fires. On the 7th of January, 1730, about midnight the dwelling of Richard Shaw was burned down, by which he sustained a loss of about £1300—his wife and three slaves were consumed in the flames; his mother, son, and daughter escaping only with their lives. On this occasion application was made as in like cases to Governor Montgomerie for permission to solicit the charity of the people and he issued a license accordingly, bearing date February 19, 1729-30, and to continue in force for one year, directed to all ministers of the gospel, justices of the peace, church wardens, constables, and others, to aid therein. In 1714, Joseph E. Stratton, Zebedee Osborn, and John Hoppin were drowned in crossing the outlet of Georgeka pond, and four other persons, in the same pond, in September 1719. During the following February, Henry Parsons, William Schellinger, Lewis Mulford, and Jeremiah Conklin, jun.,

engaged in whaling on the coast, were drowned, their boat being struck by a whale.

In 1727, the town chose R. Syme as *common whipper*, and his fee for each person whipped was fixed at three shillings.

In September, 1728, a piratical vessel of six guns and eighty men anchored in Gardiner's Bay, and the ensuing night attacked the house of Mr. Gardiner, on the island, wounded him, took possession of his plate and other valuable property, and destroyed what they could not remove. Attempts were made to capture the pirates, which proved unavailing.

Owing to the exposed and defenceless condition of this island, during the revolutionary war, Thomas Wickham, who had the care of it, asked advice of the provincial congress of New York, as to the propriety of his receiving compensation for stock taken off by armed vessels, for the use of the King's troops. But there is no documentary evidence to show that any action was had by them, upon the application.

Gardiner's Island, called by the Indians *Monchonock* or *Mashong-o-muc*, and by the English *Isle of Wight*, lies upon the north-east side of Gardiner's Bay, about fifteen miles north-west of Montauk Point, and contains about 3,300 acres, including ponds and beaches. Its shape is very irregular, the soil of a good quality, the surface undulating, with an abundant sufficiency of woodland and salt meadows. This island, taken possession of by Lion Gardiner in 1639, remained an independent plantation from that time to 1680, when it was annexed to Easthampton, to which it has proved a most valuable acquisition, being assessed for about one-sixth part of the expenses of the town. Its distance from the nearest shore

of Long Island is three and a half miles; nine from the village of Easthampton, and six from Oyster Pond Point.¹ Its value as a farm may be put down at \$75,000. The staple productions are beef, mutton, wool, wheat, and cheese, and the average amount of stock, 2,500 sheep, 100 horses, 60 hogs, 65 cows, and 400 neat cattle. Five hundred acres are kept in one or more large fields, and improved as a common pasture. This valuable island was purchased of Lord Stirling's agent, by Lion Gardiner, March 10, 1639, who had previously agreed with the Indians for their right, to whom he paid, according to tradition, *one large black dog*, *one gun*, a quantity of *powder and shot*, some *rum*, and a few *Dutch blankets*. The price paid Mr. Farret was little more, with an annuity of £5 to the Earl of Stirling, *if demanded*. This was the first English settlement within the present limits of this state, being one year anterior to that of Southampton or Southold.

"Nov. 28, 1635, there arrived (says Gov. Winthrop) a small *Norsey-Barque* of twenty-five tons, sent by the *Lords, Say and Brook*, with one *Gardiner*, an expert *Engineer* or *Work-base*, and provisions of all sorts, to begin a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River. She came through many great tempests, but through the Lord's great providence her passengers and goods all safe."

Mr. Gardiner was a native of Scotland, and had served as a Lieutenant in the British army in the Low Countries, under General Fairfax. He belonged to the republican party, with the illustrious Hampden, Cromwell, and others of the same stamp. He was commander

¹ Now Orient Point.—EDITOR.

of Saybrook fort, when Captain Mason in 1637 pursued and destroyed the Pequots at a swamp in Fairfield, and came near being captured by that savage people, one of his men being taken and tortured, the fort burnt, and the family of Captain Gardiner narrowly escaping the worst of deaths. He continued in command here till 1639, when he removed to his Island where he fixed his residence. He gave great assistance to the planters of Easthampton, both in organizing their settlement, and procuring the friendship of the Montauk Sachem and the people under his authority. In 1653 he gave his son David possession of the island, and took up his future abode at Easthampton.

In his family Bible among other entries in his handwriting, is the following curious item:

“ In the yeare of our Lord 1635, July the 10th, came I Lion Gardiner and Mary my wife from Woreden, a towne in Holland, where my wife was borne, being the daughter of one Derike Wilamson, derocant; her mother's name was Hachim Bastians, her Aunt, sister of her mother, was the wife of Wouter Leanderson, Old Burger Measter, dwelling in the hofston over against the brosoen in the Unicorn's head; her brother's name was Punc Gearetsen, Old Burger Measter. We came from Woerden to London, and from thence to New England and dwelt at Saybrook forte four yeares, of which I was commander; and there was borne unto me a son named David, in 1636, April the 29, the first born in that place, and in 1638, a daughter was born to me called Mary, August the 30, and then I went to an island of mine owne, which I bought of the Indians, called by them Manchonoke, by us the Isle of Wite, and there was born another daughter named Elizabeth, Sept. the

14, 1641, she being the first child born theire of English parents."

Mr. Gardiner was instrumental in restoring to the sachem of Montauk his daughter, previously captured by Ninigret and his men, with thirteen other women; in acknowledgment of which, the noble-minded chief presented him a deed for a part of the territory now comprised in the limits of Smithtown. Having lived at Saybrook during the final struggle with the Pequots, and well acquainted with the circumstances attending it, Mr. Gardiner was requested to commit to paper what he recollected of that melancholy event, and the causes which led to it. His communication on the subject is contained in an epistle of which the following is a copy:

"Easthampton, June 12, 1660.

"Loving Friends, Robert Chapman and Thomas Hurlbut.—My love remembered to you both. These are to inform, that as you desired me, when I was with you and Major Mason, at Seabrooke, two years and a half ago, to consider and call to mind the passages of God's providence at Seabrooke, in and about the time of the Pequit war;—wherein I have now endeavored to answer your desires, and have rumaged and found some old papers then written, it was a great help to my memory. You know that when I came to you, I was an engineer or architect, whereof carpentry is a little part; but you know I could never use all the tools; for although for my necessity, I was forced sometimes to use my *shifting chissel* and my *holdfast*, yet you know I could never endure nor abide the *smoothing-plane*. I have sent you a piece of timber, scored and forehewed, unfit to join to any piece of handsome work; but seeing I have done the hardest work, you must get somebody to chip it and to

smooth it, lest the splinters should prick some men's fingers—for the truth must not be spoken at all times; though, to my knowledge, I have written nothing but truth, and you may take out or put in what you please. But I think you may let the Governor and Major Mason see it. I have also inserted some additions of things that were done since, that may be considered together. And thus, as I was when I was with you, so I remain still, your loving friend.

LION GARDINER."

The narrative in the above letter was as follows:

"In the year 1635, I, Lion Gardiner, Engineer and Master of Works of Fortifications, in the Legers of the Prince of Orange, in the Low Countries, through the persuasion of Mr. John Davenport, Mr. Hugh Peters, with some other well-affected Englishmen of Rotterdam, I made an agreement with the forenamed Mr. Peters, for £100 per annum, for four years, to serve the company of patentees, namely:—the Lord Say, the Lord Brook, Sir Arthur Hazilrig, Sir Mathew Bonnington, Sir Richard Saltinstone, Esquire Fenwick and the rest of their company (I say) I was to serve them only in the drawing, ordering and making of a city, towns, or forts of defence. And so I came from Holland to London, and from thence to New England, where I was appointed to attend such orders as Mr. John Winthrop, Esquire, the present Governor of Connecticut, was to appoint, whether at Pequit River or Connecticut, and that we should choose a place, both for the convenience of a good harbor, and also for capableness and fitness for fortification."

He then proceeds to express his disappointment on arriving at the mouth of the river, to find so few men, so small means of defence, and slender provision for the

number of persons necessary to the building of the fort. So they returned to Boston, and sent Mr. Stephen Winthrop to the mouth of the river for the purpose of trading with the natives in exchange for cloth, who, with his own company, came near being killed. Afterwards, Captains Endicott, Turner, and Underhill, with a company of soldiers, arrived at Saybrooke, where they posted themselves, much to the dissatisfaction of Mr. Gardiner, who believed that their presence would exasperate the natives and render them more hostile to the English. He concludes by saying:

“ Thus far I had written in a book, that all men and posterity might know how and why so many honest men had their *blood shed*, yea, and some *flayed alive*, others *cut in pieces*, and some *roasted alive*, only because one *Bay Indian* killed one Pequot.”¹

Between Gardiner's Island and Napeague Beach is a small sandy island of fifteen or twenty acres, called Ram Island, which is an appendage of the former, and is not considered of any great value, except for the pasture which it affords in the early part of the season.

The Peninsula of Montauk, or *Montaukett*, contains more than 9,000 acres of land, and constitutes no inconsiderable portion of the territory of the town. It is almost one entire region of solitude, the eye seldom resting upon any other than natural objects, and the vision has no interruption, over a greater part of the land, to an illimitable expanse of ocean. All the magnificent features of nature are presented still, and with the same majestic grandeur, as they appeared to the red man

¹ A further account of Lion Gardiner and a genealogy of the family will be found in Vol. IV, page 313.—EDITOR.

many centuries ago. But the agitations and tumults, that gave activity and excitement to savage life, and filled the (then) immense forests with the echoes of the war-whoop, are buried with the warrior in the grave, and the almost painful stillness of the region is disturbed only by the everlasting murmur of the ocean.

This territory is likewise memorable as the depository of the numerous dead, having several of the largest burial places upon the island, and corpses were brought from a considerable distance to be interred here. Even the remains of *Poggatacut*, sachem of the Manhassetts, and brother of Wyandanch, were brought here from Shelter Island, upon men's shoulders, for sepulture.

The timber once so abundant and valuable for buildings and fuel, is greatly depreciated, and will, it is to be feared, in a few more years entirely disappear. There are several large swamps, a few ponds and some considerable bays, which have communication with the waters of the Sound. The soil possesses naturally a good deal of fertility, producing a great quantity of rich grass, and the land is consequently almost exclusively used for pasturage. It was formerly managed by the trustees of the town, but in 1726, the proprietors being dissatisfied, placed it in charge of a committee of their own appointment. However, in a short time, the trustees were re-invested with the control and still have the management of it. The original shares are divided into eighths, each of which is now estimated at \$300, and entitles the owner to the pasture of seven neat cattle, or forty-nine sheep. The Indians possess yet an usu-fructuary interest in a portion of the soil, which must soon expire, with the remnant of the race itself.

From April to December, there are kept here

about 1500 cattle, 200 horses or colts, and 2000 sheep. There are occasional spots of level land, but the surface is in general rough or precipitous, so as fitly to compare with the waves of the adjacent ocean. The springs are numerous, yielding the finest water, and one of the ponds covers more than 500 acres of surface, being besides of considerable depth. Here, in ancient times, were the largest and best fortifications, of purely *Indian* construction, to be found in our country; that on the north-east side of *Fort Pond* was about 100 feet square, and its remains are still visible. Its location was well chosen and must have rendered the defence complete against any assault which Indian tactics could have brought to bear upon it.

At *Fort Pond*, called Kong-hong-anock (extending nearly across the peninsula), are also the remains of an ancient cemetery, near which once stood the citadel of the Monarch, or chief sachem of Long Island, *Wyandanch*; while an older fortification was situated further west, near *Fresh Pond*, called *Quan-no-to-wouk*. A mile and a half east of this, where the width of land is greatest, is *Great Pond*, so called, being the largest collection of fresh water upon Long Island; its length is nearly two miles, its depth eighteen or twenty feet, and it has two small islands within it.

To the traveller who enjoys the exhibitions of natural scenery, there is a sublimity and wildness, as well as solitariness here, which cannot fail to make a strong impression on the heart, even in a calm, and during a storm the scene presented by the ocean is awfully grand and terrific. A few acres at the extremity of Montauk were ceded to the United States in 1792, and upon *Turtle Hill*, called by the natives *Wamponomon*, is the lighthouse

erected in 1795 at an expense of \$22,300. It is of stone, built in the most durable manner, and would seem almost to defy the effects of time, and the elements. The view from its top is very extensive and beautiful, and although its dome is about two hundred feet above the sea, yet persons will find themselves well rewarded for the labor of ascending to it.

The following lines, written on the spot by Mrs. Sigourney in 1837, are well worthy of preservation :

"Ultima Thule of this ancient isle,
Against whose breast the everlasting surge
Long travelling on, and ominous of wrath,
For ever beats. Thou lift's an eye of light
Unto the vex'd and storm-toss'd mariner,
Guiding him safely to his home again.
So teach us, 'mid our own sore ills, to wear
The crown of mercy, and with changeless
Eye, look up to Heaven."

A miserable remnant of the once powerful Montauketts still lingers around the home of their ancestors, but with hardly a trace of the primitive Indian character, being a mixture of races, poor, idle, and intemperate in the last degree. In November, 1839, King David (so called) the last of the royal race of the once powerful Montauketts, was, with his wife, burned up in his dwelling here.

If frauds and other acts of injustice were sometimes practised by the white people, upon the poor Indians, as is not improbable, all we can say with certainty is, that they and their wrongs are alike and forever buried in oblivion. The beautiful and sympathetic lines of the Long Island poetess, Mrs. M. L. Gardiner, are so appropriate as well as just, that no apology can be necessary for their insertion in this place :

"Where are those tribes?

From off this beauteous Isle, by Time's rude hand,
Swept like the sands which rolling waves have hurl'd
Into the deep? Where the tall chiefs, who strode
Like spirits o'er the wooded hills, threading
The forest by their magic trail, marshalling
Their numerous hosts, sole monarchs of the soil?

Fled—like the tints of heaven's illumined bow!
With here, and there, a scattered remnant left;
As on the cloud the rainbow's mellowed light,
Leaves its retiring beams.

Oh, what a change

Since the first hour their eyes roamed o'er the deep!
Where are their forests, where their dark dense groves,
Where dew drops lingered, hidden from the sun,
And wild flowers bloomed unheeded and alone?
Where the loud war whoop echoing from afar
And burning altars, with their victims slain?
Where now their council fires, around whose light
In heathen majesty they sat enthroned,
Like fallen spirits, brooding o'er their dead?

Where now their twanging bows? their feathered arrows,
Sent by the vigor of their brawny arm
To pierce th' invading foe? their tomahawks,
Their scalping-knives, their wampum and their furs
Their gaudy helmets—plumes from dying birds,
Waving in beauty o'er their haughty brows,
Bidding defiance to th' invading foe?
All—all are gone! Oblivion's purple wave
Rolls o'er their dust, their memories, and their names!"

Uniting the peninsula of Montauk with the main island is *Napeage*, a low sandy isthmus, thrown up by the action of the sea. It is four or five miles long, nearly one in breadth, and covered in some places with grass and bushes.

Amagansett, situated about three miles from the church at Easthampton, is a village of 40 houses and 200 inhabitants, the settlement of which is nearly co-eval with the parent village. The name was pronounced by the Indians, *Am-eng-en-sett*.

The Hon. Alfred Conkling, judge of the district court of the United States, for the northern district of New York, was born in this village, October 12, 1789; of whom more hereafter.

Wainscott, another settlement in the western part of the town, has a considerable population, mostly mechanics and farmers. *Accombomok* is the name of a part of the town, lying on the north and adjoining the Sound, where there is a small harbor. Farther to the west is a more commodious bay, called *Three Mile Harbor*, being about that distance from the village of Easthampton. It is a noted place for fishing, as are several others in the town. *Appoquague* is the Indian name of a locality in the south-west part of this town. *Georgeka Pond*, on the south-west, is a fine sheet of water, being connected with the ocean, and is well stored with fish. About a third part of the village of Sag Harbor is within the limits of this town, and contains 500 of its inhabitants.

The first planters of Easthampton were deeply impressed with the importance of education, and one of their number, *Charles Barnes*, was employed as school-master at a salary of £30 a year, raised in part by a tax on the inhabitants. He died in 1663, and was succeeded by Peter Benson.

The first meeting-house was completed in 1652, being twenty-six feet by twenty, eight feet posts, and covered with straw like all other buildings at that period. It stood on a part of the present south burial ground, religious worship having previously been held at the *ordinary* of Thomas Baker, for which eighteen pence a week was allowed him. In 1673 the meeting-house was repaired and considerably enlarged. The work was exe-

cuted by one *Joshua Garlick*, as is shown by the following entry:

“Whereas, there was an agreement between the town and Joshua Garlick, about the meeting house, know therefore, all, by these presents, that he hath finished his work, according to the town’s expectation. Sept. 10, 1674. Benjamin Conkling, Richard Shaw, John Parsons, John Mulford and Thomas Tallmage.”

In 1698 it was again decided to repair it, while many were in favor of erecting a new and larger building. In 1716, a new one being resolved upon, persons were sent to Gardiner’s Island to procure the timber, either because none so suitable could be found in the town, or because it was contributed for the purpose by the owner of the island. This edifice was raised in 1717, and completed the following year. It was doubtless the largest and finest building of the kind upon Long Island. It is still a noble structure, and although more than 125 years old, seems likely to last many years longer. It had, what is not very common, a *second gallery*, and was furnished more than 100 years ago with a *bell* and *clock*, the latter having been made by Nathaniel Dominy, an inhabitant of the place, and a person of rare mechanical ingenuity, whose clocks are to be found in various places at this day.

A *patent* was obtained by David Gardiner, from Governor Nicoll, October 5, 1665, confirming the conveyance from Farret, at a quit-rent of £5 a year, which Governor Lovelace, in 1671, commuted for one lamb yearly.

October 4, 1665, an agreement was made between the town and the *Sunk-squa*, daughter of Wyandanch, as follows:

“ 1. The bounds of the town east to the Fort-pond, and all the rest to the end of the island, to belong to the Indians; but not to be disposed of to any other than the people of the town.

“ 2. The inhabitants forever to have full and free liberty at any time to cut grass on said lands, and for feeding of cattle, but not till the corn, planted by the Indians, shall be taken off.

“ 3. If cattle trespass on the Indians, by reason of not keeping up the fence, the town to make satisfaction; and if Indian dogs do damage to cattle, they to make satisfaction.

“ 4. Indians not to set fire to the grass before the month of March, without consent of the town. In consideration of all which, the town engages to pay, yearly, 40 shillings to said sunk-squa and Indians, their heirs and assigns.

“ Made and agreed to before me, Richard Nicoll.

“ MATTHIAS NICOLL, *Sect'y.*”

On the conquest of New Netherlands by the English, this town adopted a resolution as follows: “The inhabitants of the town, understanding that we are off from Connecticut, and the magistrates not willing to act further upon that account; that we may not be without law and government, *it is agreed the former laws and magistrates shall stand in force till further order from York.*”

In March, 1665, the Duke's Laws (so called) were adopted, and of course produced a greater uniformity in the administration of justice in all the towns. But to confirm their former purchases, and for other purposes, the town applied for, and obtained the following liberal patent from the governor:

“ RICHARD NICOLL, Esq., Governor Generall, under his Royall Highnesse, James, Duke of York and Albany, of all his Territoryes in America; To all to whom these presents shall come, sendeth Greeting. Whereas, there is a certain Town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, Situate, lying and being in the easternmost part of the said Island, commonly called and known by the name of East Hampton, now in the Tenure or Occupation of Severall Freeholders and Inhabitants, who having heretofore made Lawful Purchase of the Lands thereunto belonging, have likewise manured and Improved a considerable part thereof, and settled a competent number of Familyes thereupon; now for a Confirmation unto the said Freeholders and Inhabitants in thier Enjoyment and Possession of the premises; Know yee, that by virtue of the Commission and Authority, unto mee given by his Royal Highnesse, I have Ratified, Confirmed and Granted, and by these presents, do Ratify, Confirm and Graunt, unto Mr. John Mulford, Justice of the peace, Mr. Thomas Baker, Thomas Chatfield, Jeremiah Concklyn, Stephen Hedges, Thomas Osborne, Sen'r, and John Osborne, as Patentees for, and on the behalfe of themselves and their associates, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said Towne, thier Heirs, Successors and Assigns, All that Tract of Land, which already hath been, or that hereafter shall bee Purchased for, and on the behalfe of the said Towne, whether from the natives, Indyan Proprietors, or others within the Bounds and Limits hereafter sett forth and exprest, viz., That is to say, Thier West Bounds, beginning from the East Limits of the Bounds of South Hampton, as they are now laid out, and stakt, according to Agreement and consent, so to stretch East to a certain Pond commonly called the Fort Pond, which lyes within the Old Bounds of the Lands belonging to the Montauk Indiyans, and from thence to go on still East to the utmost extent of the

Island; on the North they are bounded by the Bay, and on the South by the Sea or maine Ocean; all which said Tract of Land within the Bounds and Lymitts before mentioned, and all or any Plantation there upon, from hence forth, are to belong and appertaine to the said Towne, and bee within the Jurisdiction thereof: Together with all Havens, Creeks, &c. And all other Proffitts, Commodities, Emoluments, and heredaments to the said Tract of Land and premises within the Limits and Bounds afore mentioned, described, belonging, or in any wise appertaining: To have and to hold all, &c. Moreover, I do hereby Ratify, Confirm and Grant unto the said Patentees and thier Associates, all the Priviledges belonging to a Town within this Government; And that the place of thier present Habitation shall continue and retaine the name of East Hampton, by which name and Stile it shall be distinguisht and knowne in all Bargaines and Sales, Deeds, Records and Writings; They the said Patentees, &c., Rendering and Paying such Dutys and Acknowledgments as now are or hereafter shall bee Constituted and Establisht by the Lawes of this Government, under the Obedience of his Royall Highnesse, his Heirs and Successors.

“Given under my hand and Seale, at Fort James, in New Yorke, the 13th day of March, in the 19th yeare of his maj^{ties} Raigne, Annoq. Domini, 1666.

“RICHARD NICOLL.”

It will have been seen, that boat whaling was carried on almost from the settlement of the town, and became in time a profitable occupation. The natives were engaged by the white people, and the following is one of the numerous contracts entered into for the purpose:

“*Easthampton, April 2d, 1668.*—Know all men by these presents, y^t wee whose names are signed hereunto,

being Indians of Montauket, do engage ourselves in a bond of ten pounds sterling for to goe to sea uppon y^e account of killing of whales, this next ensuing season, beginning at the 1st day of November next, ending by y^e first of Aprill ensuing; and that for y^e proper account of Jacobus Skallenger and his partners of Easthampton; and engage to attend diligently with all opportunitie for y^e killing of whales or other fish, for y^e sum of three shillings a day for every Indian; y^e sayd Jacobus Skallenger and partners to furnish all necessarie craft and tackling convenient for y^e designe." "Agreement made the 4th of January, 1669, between y^e whale companies of East and Southampton. If any companie shall finde a dead whale uppon the shore, killed by y^e other, a person shall be immediately sent to give notice; and the person bringing the news to bee well rewarded. And if one companie shall finde any whale so killed at sea, they shall endeavor to secure them, and have one half for thier pains, and any irons found in them to bee returned to y^e owners."

The municipal regulations of the people, with their extreme cautiousness, will appear by the following extracts from the town records:

"Ordered, May 10, 1651, that noe man shall sell his accommodation to another, without consent of the towne; and if any purchase without such consent, he shall not enjoy the same." "Noe man shall sell any liquor, but such as are deputed thereto by the towne, and such shall not lett youth and those under authority remaine drinking att unreasonable hours; and such persons shall not have above *half a pint* among *four* men; and further *Ordered*, that Goodman Megg's lot shall not be laid out for James Still to goe to work on, and that he shall not stay here."

"Noe Indian shall travel *up and down*, or carry any burthen in or through our towne on the Sabbath day; and whoever is found soe doing, shall be liable to corporall punishment."

"*Sept. 6, 1651.*—Daniel Fairfield, being charged by the Rev. Mr. James, before the magistrates, of *fornication* with his *maid*, and of *dalliance* with his *daughter*. *Ordered*, that when the said Daniel's time is out in May next, whoever shall entertain him afterwards, shall be bound in a bond of £20, for his good behavior, and Daniel be subject to the law."

"*March 7th, 1652.*—At a general court it is ordered that any man may set guns to kill wolves, provided they be not set within half a mile of the town, and also to take up the guns by sunrise; and further, that it shall not be lawful to sell any dog or bitch, young or old, to any Indian, upon penalty of thirty shillings."

"*June 3d, 1653.*—It is ordered that one half the town shall carry arms to meeting upon the Lord's Day, with four sufficient charges of powder and shot."

"*Feb. 12, 1654.*—Ordered, that whoever shall arise up a false witness against any man, to testify that which is wrong, there shall be *done* unto him as *he* had thought to *have done* unto his neighbor, whatever it be, to the taking away of *life, limb or goods*."*

"*May 8, 1655.*—It is ordered, that for the prevention of abuse among the Indians, by selling them *strong waters*, no man shall carry any to them to sell, nor yet send any, nor employ any to sell for them; nor sell any liquor in said town to any Indian for their present drinking, *above two drams* at a time."

* This seems to have been agreeable to the law of Moses, Deut., ch. xix.; a principle adopted, likewise, by many states in modern times. By the law of the XII Tables, Gellius mentions, persons who had perjured themselves by giving false testimony were thrown headlong from the Tarpeian Rock.

"1656, a woman was sentenced to pay a fine of £3, or stand one hour with a *cleft stick* upon *her tongue*, for saying that her husband had brought her to a place where there was neither gospel or magistracy."

"Also, further ordered, that whosoever shall rise up in anger against his neighbor, and strike him, he shall forthwith pay ten shillings to the town, and stand to the censure of the court; and if, in smiting, he shall hurt or wound another, he shall pay for the same, and also for the time the person is thereby hindered." "And whosoever shall slander another, shall be liable to pay a fine of five pounds."

"April 11, 1664.—It appearing that Nathaniel York did strike Obediah, the Indian, several *stripes*, he is satisfied from him by *half a bushel of corn*, and his fine is left to the town's determination."

"Jan. 19, 1695.—It is resolved that the Rev. Mr. James shall have preference in the grinding of his corn at the mill on the second day of every week, and shall be preferred to any other person, unless his grain shall be in the hopper."

"Sept. 24, 1683.—Town chose *Thomas Tallmage, John Wheeler, Samuel Mulford, and Steven Hand*, to join Southold in selecting representatives for this riding to meet at York, according to order." [Meaning the first colonial assembly convened in that year by Gov. Dongan.] "The town have likewise desired Mr. James to go with our men, and advise with them in our concerns, who are to *stand up* in the assembly, for maintaining our privileges and English liberties, and especially against any writ going in the Duke's name, but only in his Majesty's, whom only we own as our sovereign. Also, in the town's name, to certify Capt. Young (the high sheriff) that they do not send these men in obedience to *his* warrant, but because they would not neglect any opportunity to assert their own liberties."

The town had September 10, 1683, agreed to an address, signed by the constable and overseers, with the minister Mr. James, to the governor on his arrival, which will be found in the Appendix. It was probably drawn up by Mr. James, and much resembles in tone and language, many of those which immediately preceded the American Revolution.

On the 9th of December, 1686, a more full and liberal charter was granted by Governor Dongan, in which the Rev. Thomas James, Lieutenant John Wheeler, Captain Josiah Hobart, Thomas Tallmage, Ensign Samuel Mulford, Thomas Chatfield, sen.; Jeremiah Conkling, Steven Hand, Robert Dayton, Thomas Baker, and Thomas Osborn were designated as patentees, and by which the freeholders and inhabitants were made a body corporate and politic forever, for an annual quit-rent of one lamb, or the value thereof in money.

In 1741, the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians of New England, engaged the Rev. Azariah Horton, to labor among the Montauketts, as the Rev. Mr. James had done long before, by which they were dissuaded from worshipping any longer after the manner of their fathers. To him succeeded Occum and Cuffee, Indian missionaries, before mentioned.

In the political history of this town, many individuals distinguished themselves for their stern integrity, independence, and devotion to the interests of their fellow citizens. In their efforts to protect their liberties against the encroachments of executive authority, none better deserves to be remembered for his zeal, activity, and success, than Samuel Mulford, who so nobly vindicated the cause of the people against the arbitrary measures of Lord Cornbury.

This gentleman was the son of John Mulford (one of the first settlers of the town) and was born at Salem, Mass., in 1645. His father also held important offices in the town, was a deputy to the general court at Hartford, and a member of the first assembly in 1683. The son was early made a captain of militia, was a long time recorder of the town, and held various other offices. That he was in England in 1704, appears by a letter from Sir Henry Ashurst to Governor Winthrop, of September 9, in that year, having probably been sent on the business of the colony, as he was afterwards. The next year after his return home, he was elected to the provincial assembly, in which he continued till 1726. The bill for settling a ministry had been passed with a palpable design of favoring Episcopacy, which gave much dissatisfaction to the people of this county. Mr. Mulford determined to defeat it, and taking his seat in the assembly, June 14, 1705, labored with ability and zeal to prevent the mischief anticipated. He maintained an inflexible opposition to intolerance in every shape and under every disguise, till the arrival of Governor Hunter in 1710. He delivered a speech in the assembly, June 21, 1716, which gave much umbrage to the governor and his party, who demanded a copy of it. Deterred, neither by fear or shame, from avowing his sentiments, he caused the speech to be printed and circulated. He was immediately prosecuted for a libel upon the governor and, bail being refused, he was detained in the city till the 21st of August following, when the assembly interposed on account of the defendant's age, and his liberation was effected. Considering the proceedings against him, in the light of persecution, he resolved to visit London, and solicit in person from the crown some reform in the government

of the province. Among other unreasonable demands, the governor had claimed as a prerogative of office a tithe of all the oil procured by the whalemens, as a droit of his majesty, which Mr. Mulford was instructed to resist. He arrived in England, clothed in home manufacture, and by his plain language, blunt manners, and honest intelligence partially succeeded in the objects of his voyage. A memorial, containing a statement of grievances, was read and considered in the House of Commons. The claim to any part of the oil was countermanded, and his mission served to enlighten many on the subject of colonial policy, who before knew very little about it. On his return, he resumed his seat in the assembly, and was immediately called upon to explain the speech formerly delivered; upon which, he frankly and boldly stated the reasons which occasioned it, and withdrew, when an obsequious majority passed a vote of expulsion. A new election being ordered Mr. Mulford was once more returned and took his seat in November, 1717. The governor had now received from England a copy of the memorial presented to parliament, a committee was empowered to investigate the matter, which ended in an application to the lord's commissioners of appeals from the plantations. The assembly met again under the administration of Governor Burnet in 1720, and Mr. Mulford objecting to its legality as then constituted, he was again expelled and returned for the last time to his constituents, who never ceased to regard him with affection and veneration. He died full of years in 1725, and many of his descendants may still be found upon the island.

Another Samuel Mulford died here July 10, 1743, aged sixty-five; his brother Elias died November 2, 1760, aged seventy-five, and his wife about the same time, aged

seventy-one. Samuel, son of the last named Samuel, died June 15, 1803, aged eighty-two, and his wife Zurah (Conkling) November 7, 1783, aged sixty-eight.

The Rev. Thomas James, first minister of the town, was settled in 1650. His father, of the same name, had been a preacher in Lincolnshire, England, and arrived with his son in the ship "William and Frances," at Boston, June 5, 1632. He became pastor of the church at Charlestown, and three and a half years after left his calling, and settled as a planter in New Haven. In 1642 he went with Rev. Mr. Knowles of Watertown, and Rev. William Thomson of Braintree, on a mission to Virginia, but returned again to England, and settled in the parish of Needham, in Suffolk. He is said to have been "a very melancholy man and full of causeless jealousies." His son, on first coming to New England, was a divinity student, and completed his theological studies with some one of the eminent divines, who at that time adorned the churches of Massachusetts. Johnson, in his *Wonder Working Providence*, mentions both father and son, in poetical measure, with high commendation both as to piety and talents. August 23, 1651, ordered by the town, that Mr. James have for his work in the ministry for the ensuing year, £45, and his lands to lie rate free; and for future time, £50 a year, and rate free, during his "*standing in office, in the ministry among them.*" He was allowed, in 1661, £10 for preparing himself to instruct the Indians on the Island, and in the accounts of the society for propagating the gospel in New England, there was an allowance of £20 a year, for the next three years. On the 19th of November, 1668, Governor Lovelace wrote to him, thanking him for his pains in instructing the Indians, and requesting

to have sent him, the catechism he had prepared for their use, and some chapters of the Bible, translated into the Indian tongue, which he might procure to be printed in London. Mr. James is represented as a man of strong mind, possessing a good education, well versed in public business, and was employed on all occasions of deep emergency, to act for and defend the welfare of the people, as well as the church; for independent of his sacerdotal character, he commanded high respect, both with the Indians and his own people; and offices of great delicacy and confidence were confided to his management. He was afterwards chosen trustee of the town, to watch over and defend its political interests. "*He was not to be stayed by any man, so but that his grain should be first ground at the mill on the 2d day of the week.*" To him and to Mr. Gardiner were given one half of all whales cast on shore; his salary was raised to £60, and in 1677 to £90 a year.

The name of his wife was *Catherine*. His son, Nathaniel, was a trustee of the town in 1688. His daughter, Hannah, married James Dimont (or Dimon) son of Thomas, and another of his daughters became the wife of John Stretton (or Stratton). Mr. James was alive to the cause of civil liberty and the Protestant religion, both of which he thought endangered by the bigotry of James II.; and it is probable he expressed his opinions freely on the subject, for on the council minutes of November 18, 1686, it is stated, that depositions were received, charging him with preaching a seditious sermon on the 17th of October preceding, for which a warrant was issued to arrest him "as a pestilent fellow, and a man of sedition."

April 16, 1691. On account of his age and infirmity,

the town allowed £100 for the support of the ministry, viz.: £60 to Mr. James, and £40 to his assistant, Rev. John Davenport. But it is most likely the latter declined the service, as the Rev. William Jones, from New Haven, was assistant during the last three years of Mr. James' life, and continued till the settlement of his successor.

Mr. James, on the 20th of November, 1695, conveyed his real estate in the town to John Gardiner for £500 and died June 6, 1696. That he was eccentric like his father, appears from the direction given for his own burial, requesting to be laid with his head to the east, disregarding the almost universal custom among Christians, which he probably thought savored too much of superstition.

The following inscription is found upon his tomb in the town cemetery:

“ Mr. Thomas James, dyed THE 16th day of Jvne in the yeare 1696. HE was Minister of THE gospel and Pastvre of the church of Christ.”

After the death of Mr. James, his assistant continued to officiate in the church, until the arrival of the *Rev. Nathaniel Huntting*, second minister of the town, who was born at Dedham, Mass., November 15, 1675. His grandfather, John, came from England in September, 1638, and was a ruling elder of the church in Dedham, and died April 12, 1682. His wife, whose maiden name was Seaborn, died May 4, 1676. He is said to have been some way related to the Rev. John Rogers, who suffered martyrdom in Queen Mary's reign, February 5, 1555. His sons were Samuel, Nathaniel, and John; the last of whom married Elizabeth Paine, by whom he

had seven sons and three daughters; one of the sons was Nathaniel, the subject of this notice.

He graduated at Harvard, 1693, and commenced his labors here in September, 1696, where he was installed September 13, 1699. His salary was £60, and the use of the public lands, exempt from taxation. A dwelling house was built for him, and with the ground it occupied, was given him in fee. He married Mary Green, of New London, by whom he had ten children, four of whom died in infancy. His only daughter married Joseph Coit, of New London. Five sons attained to maturity. John was a farmer, and died in this town; Samuel, a merchant, and died at Southampton. The others were publicly educated. Nathaniel (died 1770), graduated at Harvard, 1722, Edward in 1725, and Jonathan at Yale, in 1735. Mr. Hunting was a diligent student, wrote much, and was in all respects industrious and faithful in the discharge of his pastoral duties. On the opening of the new meeting-house, in 1718, he preached a discourse which was printed, but it is presumed few if any copies can now be found.

Dr. Beecher remarks, that there are "*now extant more than one hundred volumes of his manuscript sermons, written in a clear and nervous style.*" He continued to preach till September 19, 1746, a period of fifty years, when his health failing, he was dismissed at his own request, and died September 21, 1753. His sons, Nathaniel and Jonathan, were also ministers, but want of health compelled both of them to desist. The latter graduated at Yale, 1735, and died in 1750, aged thirty-six. Edward, who was a physician, died aged forty-two, in 1745, and Nathaniel died at the age of sixty-eight, in 1770. Samuel, the other son, became a

merchant, married Mary, daughter of David Gardiner, Esq., and settled at Southampton. His son, Samuel, graduated at Yale in 1767, and died in 1807 in the West Indies, where he was sent on public business, during the American Revolution.

Benjamin, another son, born in 1754, was the late Colonel Huntting, one of the principal founders of, and extensively engaged in, the whaling business at Sag Harbor, where he resided many years. He died greatly lamented, August 17, 1807, aged fifty-three. He was a man of much intelligence and of great enterprise; and the death of such a man, at such a time, could not fail to be considered a public misfortune. His sons, Samuel, Edward, Benjamin, Henry H., and Gilbert C., and son-in-law Luther D. Cook, have been long and successfully engaged in the same commercial pursuit. The Rev. James M. Huntting, another of the descendants of this aged minister, settled in the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., March 6, 1832, having been ordained over the church at Shrewsbury, N. J., June 10, 1829. Jeremiah Huntting died at the age of seventy-three, June 18, 1845.

During the inability of Mr. Huntting for the performance of his public labors assistants were procured, and among others the Rev. James Davenport, whose preaching had a tendency to divide the people and produce much dissatisfaction with their pastor who had grown old and infirm in their service. Indeed such a division existed, as made it difficult for the parish to agree in the settlement of a successor, when the following letter addressed to Mr. Miller, a member of the church, was received from the Rev. Aaron Burr, afterwards president of New Jersey College:

"*Dear Sir:*—These come by Mr. Buell, whom we have prevailed with to make you a visit. It seems a very kind Providence y^t sent him into these parts at this time. He appears to me the most likely person to unite your people. He is a pious, judicious, and ingenuous young man, and an excellent preacher. I doubt not you will be pleased with him, and find occasion to bless God y^t he is sent among you. Mr. Tennent joins with me in recommending him to you, in y^e fullness of y^e blessings of the Gospel of Peace. We should not have stopped his designed journey to Virginia for any other place. I hope you may be directed to conduct yourselves with humility, kindness and condesention towards one another, to follow y^e things that make for Peace, and whereby you may edify one another. May y^{re} God be with you and bless you all. These with regards to you and y^{re} family, with all friends, and from y^{re}

"Affectionate friend and Humble Servant,

"A. BURR.

"Newark, Nov. 2, 1745. To — Miller, Esq., at Easthampton.

"Rev. Mr. Buell."

Rev. Samuel Buell, third minister of this town, was the son of *Deacon Peter Buell* of Coventry, Connecticut, where he was born September 1, 1716, graduated at Yale, 1741, studied divinity with the *Rev. Jonathan Edwards* (afterwards president of New Jersey College) and was ordained 1743. His installation here took place September 19, 1746, and a sermon was preached on the occasion by the *Rev. Jonathan Edwards*. In May, 1745, he married *Jerusha*, daughter of the *Rev. Joseph* and *Esther Meacham* of Coventry. Her mother was a daughter of the *Rev. John Williams* of Deerfield, Mass., and with her father and family was taken by the Indians

to Canada in February, 1703. Two of the children and a female servant were butchered in Deerfield and *Mrs. Williams*, being too much exhausted to continue her journey, was struck down by the savages. Mr. Williams and his daughter Esther were afterwards redeemed from captivity, and in 1706 returned to Deerfield; but her sister married an Indian, and of course remained with him. One of the children carried off was *Worham*, afterwards minister of Waltham and Brimfield, Mass. Another was Stephen, who became the minister of Long Meadow.

The grandmother of Mrs. Buell was *Eunice*, only daughter of the Rev. Eleazer Mather, who was the first minister of Northampton, whose widow afterwards married the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, second minister of that place. The mother of Mrs. Mather was *Eunice*, daughter of the Rev. John Worham of *Exeter*, England, who came to New England in 1630, settled at *Dorchester*, 1635, and died at Windsor, Conn., April 1, 1670.

Mr. Buell was, in many respects, an extraordinary man; he possessed a lively imagination, much shrewdness, and great personal courage. When the island fell into the hands of the enemy in 1776, he remained with, and exerted himself to comfort and protect, his people, in which efforts he was eminently successful. He was afterwards mainly instrumental in founding an academy in the town, the benefit and advantages of which have been exceedingly great. In short, his position in the church, and his peculiar qualifications, gave him deservedly a commanding influence. But his life was a checkered scene of good and evil, having followed two wives and eight children to the grave. His son, Samuel, born February 20, 1771, died February 7, 1787, was mourned

sincerely by all that knew him. His daughter, Jerusha, born November 5, 1749, married David Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, December 15, 1766, and was the mother of the late John Lyon and David Gardiner. She afterwards married Isaac Conkling, Esq., December 4, 1778, and died aged thirty-two, February 24, 1782, leaving a son, Isaac, who became a physician. His daughter, Mary, born 1769, married the Rev. Aaron Woolworth, of Bridgehampton, and died leaving issue, September 10, 1845, aged seventy-six. Dr. Buell married for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Elisha Mulford; and for his third, Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Miller, of this place, born February 26, 1766, and died December 27, 1844, by whom he had Jerusha, born March 26, 1789, and died unmarried September 29, 1829, in the forty-first year of her age.

Dr. Buell was appointed a regent of the University in 1784, and received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth College in 1791. His death occurred July 19, 1798, in his eighty-second year, he having, with his two predecessors, completed a ministerial period in this church of 154 years. A brief memoir of him was published by his son-in-law, Dr. Woolworth. At the time of his settlement his church consisted of eighty-one communicants, the last of whom died four days before him. He had outlived 1095 of his parishioners. His published sermons are fourteen in number.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, fourth minister, is the son of the late David Beecher, of New Haven, where he was born in 1775. His mother was Esther Lyman, of Hartford. He graduated at Yale 1797, and settled here September 5, 1799, where he continued with usefulness and honor till his dismissal April 19, 1810, when he re-

moved, on a pressing invitation, to Litchfield, Conn., where he was installed May 30, 1810. He was created D. D. at Middlebury College in 1809. From Litchfield Dr. Beecher removed to and settled with the Bowdoin Street Church, Boston, March 22, 1826, where he also enjoyed a high reputation as an orator and divine, till dismissed September 20, 1832, being called to preside over the *Lane Theological Seminary*, in Ohio, where his great talents and learning have had ample scope for exertion and usefulness. He was also for some years pastor of the second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati. His person and character are thus described by one who knew him well. "Dr. Beecher is in size below the usual stature, *spare and rigid*, with *bones of brass and nerves of steel-like elasticity*. His walk and gesticulation are characteristically rapid and vehement; his gray eyes kindle incessantly with the action of his mind, and the whole of his face indicates an energy *unsubdued and unsubduable*, with a moral fearlessness before *which* stern men will involuntarily feel their spirits quailing." It is well known that Dr. Beecher has been the subject of strong and continued opposition, and no little censure from a portion of his own church; and his various public discourses have been criticised with great severity, but with what propriety or success, those only can decide, who are better skilled in polemics and the lore of metaphysical subtleties than ourselves. The trials to which his orthodoxy has been subjected, have tended to exhibit his theological dexterity, and may probably have somewhat enhanced his popularity. David Beecher, father of the Doctor, was five times, and himself three times, married. His first wife was *Roxana Foote* of Guilford, Conn.; his second, *Harriet Porter* of Bath, Maine; she died July 7,

1835; and his third, *Mrs. Lydia Jackson*, a widow, of Boston. His son Edward was in 1830 elected president of Illinois College at Jacksonville but was settled in Park Street Church, Boston, December 27, 1832, from whence he was transferred to and installed pastor of the Salem Street Congregational Church in February, 1844. He has several other sons who are ministers. His daughter Mary F. married Thomas C. Perkins, Esq. of Hartford, Conn., November, 1827. Harriet, an authoress of deserved reputation married Professor C. E. Stowe of Lane Seminary, 1836, and Isabella is the wife of John Hooker, Esq. of Farmington, Conn. His son Will H. Beecher was installed at Newport, R. I., March 25, 1830.

Rev. Ebenezer Phillips, fourth minister, was the son of *Philetus Phillips* of Greenville, N. Y., where he was born October, 1786. His great-grandfather was the Rev. George Phillips, second minister of Setauket, L. I. He was ordained and installed here May 15, 1811, and remained till March 16, 1830, when loss of health compelled him to resign. He removed with his family to Carmel, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he died February 15, 1834, aged forty-eight, leaving one daughter. He was a gentleman of commendable talents, of unassuming manners and of amiable character. Mary, his widow, died October 1, 1837, aged forty-six.

Since his death, the interior of the church edifice has been modernized, and rendered much more convenient and comfortable.

Rev. Joseph D. Condict, who married Phebe, daughter of Samuel Miller, September, 1830 succeeded Mr. Phillips. He was a son of the Rev. Aaron Condict of Hanover, N. J., and graduated at Princeton in 1826, and was ordained here on September 1, 1830, where he

remained until April 22, 1835, when he was dismissed and succeeded the Rev. Artemas Boies at South Hadley, Mass., where he died, September 19, 1847, aged forty-six.

Mr. Condict was a clergyman of considerable acquirements, and was highly respected. Since his removal the congregation have had no settled pastor; but in 1836 they procured the services of the *Rev. Samuel R. Ely*, as stated supply, who continued his ministerial labors with them until 1846. He is the son of Elisha, and grandson of Colonel Levi Ely, who, at the age of thirty-three, was killed at the battle of White Plains, in October, 1776.

Mr. Ely was born at West Springfield, Mass., December 29, 1803, graduated at Williamstown in 1830, and April 22, 1835, was ordained over the Presbyterian Church of Red Mills, Putnam County, N. Y., whence he removed to this town and commenced his ministerial duties October 15, 1836, where he was highly esteemed by a church whose communicants exceed 420, a greater number, with one or two exceptions, than any other church upon the island.

Mr. Ely married Mary, daughter of John Van Gelder of New York, September 23, 1834. He was from ill health compelled to leave in October, 1846, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander B. Bullions. This gentleman is the son of the Rev. Dr. Peter Bullions, professor of languages in the Albany Academy. He was born at Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., May 13, 1822, graduated at Union College in 1842, received his theological education in the seminary at Princeton, N. J., and was ordained and installed over this people November 5, 1846. He married Margaret, daughter of John

Shiland, Esq. of Cambridge, Washington County, November 13, 1846. She died December 15, 1847, aged twenty-one; and he removed from the parish in August, 1848.

"The next pastor was the Rev. Samuel Huntting; great-great-grandson of Rev. Nathaniel Huntting, second pastor. He was installed at Easthampton, November 1, 1848, and died greatly lamented, in the following year. The following letter was written to Mr. Thompson but two months before our author's death and only a short while previous to Mr. Huntting's own demise."

EDITOR.

"East Hampton, Jan. 3, 1849.

"*Dear Sir:*—Pardon me for not replying more promptly to yours of Nov. 16. I believe you are very correct as to my relation to Rev. N. Huntting. I have the honor to be his great-great-grandson. I am a native of Southampton, L. I., son of Edward H., born in 1822—graduated at Amherst College, August, '44—installed at E. Hampton Nov. 1, 1848. As to the descendants of our venerated ancestor, I cannot do better than refer you for information to Rev. Jonathan Huntting of Southold. He has taken pains to trace out the whole matter, and is in possession, I believe, of a full family register.

Yours,

"H. S. HUNTTING.

"To Mr. B. F. Thompson."

"Mr. Huntting was followed by Rev. Enoch C. Wines, who officiated from 1850 to 1853. Then came Rev. Stephen L. Mershon, from 1854 to 1866. In 1867, the Rev. John D. Stokes began his labors, and preached for forty-two years. He still resides at Easthampton, and

is Pastor Emeritus of the congregation. His fiftieth anniversary as a servant of the Lord will be celebrated during January, 1917, at Easthampton. In 1909, he was relieved by the Rev. Norris William Harkness,¹ who is the present pastor.”

EDITOR.

The village of Easthampton is built principally upon one street of a mile in length and of unusual width. The dwellings number nearly one hundred, and the population is at least six hundred. A few buildings are in modern style, and may be called handsome; but the greater part are of a more antiquated appearance, and rarely painted on the outside. The other villages in the town are of similar aspect, and the traveller would feel almost certain of having gotten among a peculiar people, the undoubted descendants of a Puritan ancestry.

The late Dr. Dwight, speaking of this place, says, “a general air of equality, simplicity, and quiet is visible here, in a degree perhaps singular. Sequestered in a great measure from the busy world, the people exhibit not the same activity and haste which meet the eye in some other places. There is, however, no want of the social character, but it is regulated rather by the long continued customs of this single spot, than by the mutable fashions of a great city.”

Clinton Academy, an edifice of brick, was built in 1784 and is the oldest academical institution in the state. It was named in honor of George Clinton, then governor of the state, who subsequently presented a bell to it. It was incorporated November 17, 1787, when Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, also received its charter from the regents of the university.

¹ List of pastors from 1850 kindly furnished by Mr. Harkness.—EDITOR.

The academy is indebted for its existence mainly to the efforts, sagacity, and influence of the Rev. Dr. Buell and Mr. William Payne, the latter of whom was the first teacher employed. This school, under a succession of able instructors, has maintained a creditable rank among kindred institutions, and done much, not only to diffuse a taste for literature in its neighborhood, but to elevate the standard of education in this part of the island. Mr. Payne was a native of Boston, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. He married, for his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Aaron Isaacs, a Christianized Jew, who came from Hamburg to this place before the American Revolution, and died here, at the age of seventy-five. By her he had John Howard Payne, familiarly known in early life as the *American Roscius*, and since, as a distinguished writer, author of the tragedy of Brutus, and other dramatic compositions of high merit.

Mr. Payne removed from this town to the city of New York, and finally to Boston, where he conducted a classical seminary of much reputation, and where his said wife died, June 18, 1807, aged forty-nine.

“John Howard Payne, although a dramatist of no mean ability, is best known as the composer of that immortal ballad, ‘Home, Sweet Home,’ known and sung wherever our language is spoken. The inspiration for the song was his boyhood home at Easthampton which is still standing and often visited by the historian and music-lover. Payne was born in New York City, June 9, 1792, and died in Tunis, Africa, April 10, 1852. His remains were brought to America and interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., where a noble monu-

ment marks his last resting place. In Prospect Park, Brooklyn, there is a large portrait bust, erected in his memory."

EDITOR.

Among other natives of this town, who received the elements of their education at this seminary, may be noticed, Rev. Dr. Henry Davis, late president of Middlebury and Hamilton Colleges, Hon. Alfred Conkling, above named, Hon. David Gardiner, and Sylvanus Miller, Esq., a learned counsellor of New York, who filled the office of surrogate there for the term of twenty years, and of whose decisions not one was ever reversed on appeal to the superior courts.

The population of this town in 1840 was 2,076, and in 1845, 2,155.

A singular event took place here some sixty years since, the circumstances of which may seem worth relating. One Ebenezer Dayton, who during the Revolutionary War was a refugee from Long Island to Connecticut, arrived in the village on Saturday evening, with a stock of fancy goods for sale. He was apparently laboring under a slight indisposition resembling the measles; but for the purpose of apprising the people of his presence, and against the earnest remonstrance of his landlady, he made his appearance next day at church, and placed himself, of course, in the most conspicuous part of the assembly. Meeting was no sooner dismissed in the afternoon, than a rumor of his indiscretion was spread over the town, and the general indignation was so apparent, that the delinquent, considering prudence the better part of valor, departed early the following morning. But the incensed populace were not so easily satisfied. A few ardent youngsters set off in pursuit, and overtaking the peddler

on the road, seized and brought him back to the village, and having paraded him through the principal street upon a rail, drenching him thoroughly in the town pond, and committing other indignities upon him, permitted him to depart. The terrors of the law were speedily visited upon the actors in this scene of violence, through the instrumentality of Colonel Burr, then a young and aspiring practitioner, which resulted in a verdict of \$1,000 damages. Yet, strange to say, the verdict was never entirely approved by the people, seeing that nearly one hundred persons took the disease, and of which several died. The era is still alluded to as *the time of the Dayton measles*. We may add that this man Dayton kept a store at one time in Bethany, Conn., which, in 1780, was broken open and robbed of £450, in gold and silver, besides other property, to a considerable amount. Truth obliges us to say, that the robbers were ascertained to be Long Island tories, who, being apprehended, tried, and sentenced to Newgate, made their escape and took refuge in Canada. The son of Mr. Dayton is now a respectable minister of the Methodist Church in New Haven.

One of the most beautiful private residences in the county is that of the late Hon. David Gardiner, a native of this town, where he was born May 2, 1784, graduated at Yale College 1804, was bred a lawyer, practised several years in the city of New York, and was some years a state senator. He married Juliana, daughter of Michael McLachlan, Esq., of New York, by whom he had issue Alexander, David Lyon, Julia, and Margaret, and by whom he likewise acquired an ample fortune. Having abandoned his profession he spent a portion of his time in travelling in Europe and his own country. Being on

a visit to Washington with his daughters in the winter of 1843-44, he was, with the then secretary of the navy and other distinguished individuals, instantly killed by the bursting of a large gun on board the steamer "Princeton," February 28, 1844. His remains were brought here soon after, over which a splendid monument of Staten Island granite has been erected of the following description and dimensions:

It resembles black marble, and is in height from the level of the ground to the apex of the shaft about eighteen feet. The plinth is six feet, and the base upwards of four feet square. The shaft is about fourteen feet high, two feet and a quarter square at the base and one foot and a quarter square at the apex. The west side of the base bears the following inscription:

DAVID GARDINER,
Born May 2nd, 1784.
Died February 28th, 1844.

IN SUCH AN HOUR AS YE THINK NOT,
 THE SON OF MAN COMETH.

XXIV MATT. 44.

The south side bears the following inscription in block letters:

In the vigour of a life
 Adorned by eminent virtues, solid abilities,
 And rare accomplishments;
 Beloved and venerated,
 He was stricken with instant death
 By the bursting of the great gun,
 On board the steam frigate Princeton,
 On the river Potomac:
 A national calamity,
 Which wrung many hearts,
 And deprived the country
 Of some of its most distinguished
 And valuable citizens.

“ Col. Gardiner’s daughter Julia afterwards married President John Tyler while in office. She was born and lived on Long Island before her marriage, and was not a Virginian, as some historians state. The following clipping from a newspaper of the period gives further particulars of the melancholy circumstances of her father’s death.”

EDITOR.

“ Explosion of the ‘ Big Gun ’ on board of the United States Steamer Princeton, in the Potomac river, near Fort Washington, February 28, 1844.—By this dreadful disaster, the following persons were instantly killed: Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy; the Hon. A. P. Upshur, Secretary of State; Capt. Beverly Kennon, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Construction; Hon. Virgil Maxey, late Chargé d’Affaires to Brussels; Col. Gardiner, of New York, late of the Senate of that State. Six seamen belonging to the ship were badly wounded; also a colored man in the service of President Tyler, who died a few hours after the awful catastrophe. Among those stunned and slightly wounded, were Capt. Stockton, the brave and enterprising commander of the Princeton; Lieut. Hunt, of do.; Col. Benton, of the United States Senate, and Miss Woodbury, who received a slight scar. The explosion took place during a fete given on board the steamer, by Capt. Stockton. There were about 400 persons on board, among whom were the President of the United States, the heads of the several departments with their families, and about 200 ladies. This ‘ Big Gun,’ called the ‘ Peacemaker,’ was manufactured in the State of New York, under the direction of Capt. Stockton. Its weight was ten tons, its length fifteen feet, and it was twelve inches in the bore.—The weight of the balls was 225 pounds, and the amount of powder used in charging it was thirty pounds, but on the occasion of its bursting only 25 pounds were used,

and the committee appointed to investigate the cause of the explosion fully exonerated all the officers and others connected with the charging and discharging of it, from the slightest imputation of rashness, carelessness, or blame, and ascribed the fatal event to one of those unknown causes against which mortal power cannot guard."

SOUTHAMPTON

CALLED by the natives Aagwam, meaning *a place teeming with fish*, is bounded south by the ocean, west by Brookhaven, north by Riverhead, Peconic Bay and Noyack Bay, and east by Easthampton. Length from east to west, about thirty miles, and breadth, in the widest part, six miles, being centrally distant from New York, one hundred miles. The name was adopted in remembrance of Southampton in England, from whence many of the first settlers had taken their departure for the new world. In the proceedings of the court of assize, held in 1666, and in the council minutes of 1671, it is called Southton.

The settlement was begun in 1640, being nearly contemporary with that of Southold, on the opposite side of the bay. In Ogilby's *America*, it is mentioned that "about the year 1640, by a fresh supply of people that settled Long Island, there was erected a town called Southampton, and severed from the continent of New Haven, they not finding a place in any other of the colonies."

Governor Winthrop, in his journal of April 4, 1640, says "that the inhabitants of Lynne, finding themselves straitened, looked out for a new plantation, and going to Long Island, they agreed with the Lord Stirling's agent, one Mr. Farrett, for a parcel of the isle near the west end, and with the Indians for their right. The Dutch hearing of this, and making claim to that part

of the island, by a former purchase of the Indians, sent men to take possession of the place, and set up the *arms* of the *Prince of Orange* upon a tree. The Lynne people sent ten or twelve men, with provisions, &c., who began to build, and took down the prince's arms, and in place thereof an Indian had drawn an *unhandsome face*. The Dutch took this in high displeasure, and sent soldiers and fetched away their men, and imprisoned them a few days, and then taking an oath of them not to return, discharged them. Upon this, the Lynne men (finding themselves too weak, and having no encouragement to expect aid from the English) desisted that place, and took another, at the east end of the same island; and being now about forty families, they proceeded in their plantation, and called one Mr. Pierson, a godly learned man and a member of the church of Boston, to go with them, who, with some seven or eight more of the company, gathered into a church body at Lynne, before they went, and the whole company entered into a civil combination (with the advice of some of our magistrates) to become a corporation. Upon this occasion, the Dutch governor, one William Kyfte (a discreet man) wrote to our governor a complaint of the English usurpations, first at Connecticut, and now at Long Island, and of the abuse offered to the prince's arms, etc.; and therefore excused his imprisoning our men. To which the governor returned answer in Latin (his letter being in the same) that our desire had always been to hold peace and good correspondence with all our neighbors: and though we would not maintain any of our countrymen in any unjust action, yet we might not suffer them to be injured. As for those at Long Island, they went voluntarily from us."

It is plainly to be inferred, that the design of settling

Long Island was not entirely approved by the authorities of Massachusetts, for in their records of October 8, 1641, it is stated, that divers families of Lynn and Ipswich, having purposed to inhabit Long Island, their *leaders were called* before the general court, and *dissuaded* from proceeding any further, because *it would strengthen the Dutch*, whom Winthrop denominates *our doubtful neighbors*.

The original agreement between Farret (Lord Stirling's deputy) and Captain Daniel Howe, Job Sayre, and their associates is dated April 17, 1640, by which they were fully authorized to make purchases from the Indians of Long Island and settle thereupon; with as full and free liberty, both in *church order and civil government*, as the plantations in Massachusetts enjoyed. Yet it is reasonable to believe that the agent did not anticipate a purchase, much more a plantation, in any portion of the territory claimed, whether rightfully or not, by the Dutch. This will appear evident, from the protest made by him, before Governor Winthrop at Boston in July, 1641, a copy of which will be found under the article North Hempstead. It will be seen, however, that the outrage (as it was called) practised by the Dutch, upon the English, who landed at Cow Bay in the spring of 1640, was in 1650 made a ground of complaint by the commissioners of the United Colonies, in their correspondence with Governor Stuyvesant.

After the settlement was broken up there, as related by Winthrop, Howe and his companions came here and bargained with the natives for the land, and the better to make sure of their purchase, immediately advanced a part of the price. The payment of the balance was not arranged till December 13, 1640, when a conveyance

was obtained, and the settlement progressed. The first town meeting was held April 6, 1641, from which time the proceedings were regularly entered, the records of which yet exist in a good state of preservation. The acknowledgment made to the Earl of Stirling and his heirs, was fixed by Governor Winthrop in 1641, according to a previous arrangement with Farret, at four bushels of Indian corn, payable annually on the last day of September, at Southampton.

Soon after the arrival of the first purchasers, they were joined by other families, according to a former agreement made at Lynn; for while there, they entered into a civil compact, and executed articles of confederation for their future government. Of one of those instruments the following is a copy:

“ Know all men whome these presents may concerne, y^t whereas it is expressed in our agreement that the power of disposing of lands and admission of inhabitants into our plantacon, shall at all tymes remaine in the hands of us, the said undertakers, to us and our heyres forever; and our intent and meaning is, that when our plantacon is layd out by those appoynted accordinge to our artikle; and that there shall be a church gathered and constituted accordinge to the mynde of Christ, that then wee doe ffreely lay downe our power both of orderinge and disposing of the plantacon, and receivinge of inhabitants, or any other thinge, provided that they shall not doe any thing contrary to the true meaninge of the fformer artikles. furthermore, whereas it is expressed in a fformer artikle, that the lands of the undertakers should at all tymes remaine ffree, affording any help to build meetinge-houses, or making a bridge, or mendinge of highways or the like, duringe the tyme of their discontinuance ffrom the plantacon; it is thought meete

that it shall take place and stande in fforce but two yeares, unless there be some good reason given for it; and then those shall have land only for the third yeare, provided, that within the third yeare they come back again."

Previous to embarking from Lynn, Captain Howe purchased of Edward Howell, Edmund Farrington, Josiah Stanborough, George Wells, Job Sayre, Edward Needham, Henry Walton, and Thomas Sayre, their parts of the vessel in which they were to come to Long Island. On which account he agreed to transport as many goods, as the undertakers should desire, at a certain sum per ton, in payment of the price of the vessel, which was sixty-five pounds. And it was further stipulated, that the vessel should be wholly employed in the service of the plantation, and not be sold away without their consent; also that the said vessel should be ready at Lynn, to transport the persons and goods of the company, three times in the year, if required. The contract bears date the 10th of March, 1640, and still remains in the clerk's office of this town. The names of the settlers who had arrived during the first twelve months, were as follows:

Daniel Howe	Henry Pierson	Abraham Pierson
Thomas Goldsmith	Richard Post	Edward Needham
John Oldfields	Obadiah Rogers	Samuel James
Samuel Dayton	John Fordham	John Gosmer
Thomas Burnet	John Lum	John Bishop
John Howell	Samuel Osman	John White
Thomas Sayre	John Rose	William Payne
Edward Howell	James Herrick	John Jessup
William Odell	Christopher Foster	Josiah Howe
Thomas Topping	Joseph Raynor	Henry Walton
John Woodruff	Ellis Cook	William Harker
Allen Breed	John Jagger	John Jennings
Edmund Farrington	Richard Smith	Benjamin Haynes
Isaac Hillman	Thomas Hildreth	George Wells
John Cooper	John Hampton	Job Sayre
George Woods	Joshua Barnes	

The conveyance for eight miles square of land from the agent of Lord Stirling, to the above-named persons, is recorded as follows:

“MEMORANDUM; It is agreed upon, between James Farret, agent, and Edward Howell, John Gosmer, Edmund Farrington, Daniel Howe, Thomas Halsey, Edward Needham, Allen Breed, Thomas Sayre, Henry Walton, George Wells, William Harker, and Job Sayre; that whereupon it is agreed upon in a covenant passed between us touching the extente of a plantacon in Long Island, that the aforesaid Mr. Edward Howell and his co-partners shall enjoy eight miles square of land, or so much as the said eight miles shall containe, and that now lie in said bounds, being layd out and agreed upon: It is to begin at a place westward from Shinnecock, entitled the name of the place where the Indians drawe over their cannoes out of the north bay, over to the south side of the island, and from there to run along that neck of land eastward the whole breadth between the bays aforesaid, to the easterly end of an island or neck of land lying over against the island commonly known by the name of Mr. Farret’s Island. To enjoy all and every parte thereof, according as y^t is expressed in our agreement elsewhere, with that island or neck, lying over against Mr. Farret’s Island, formerly expressed.

“JAMES FARRET.”

“Thomas Dexter, }
Richard Walker, } *Witnesses.*”

A deed was subsequently obtained for the same lands from Pomotork, Mondugh, and other principal Indians to John Gosmer, Edward Howell, Edmund Farrington, George Wells, Edward Needham, Thomas Sayre, Job Sayre, Edmund Halsey, Thomas Halsey, Henry Walton, Daniel Howell, John Cooper, Allen Breed, and William

Harker, bearing date December 13, 1640, for the consideration of sixteen coats already received, and also fourscore bushels of Indian corn, to be paid upon lawful demand by the last of September, 1641; and upon further consideration "*that the said English shall defend us the sayd Indians from the unjust violence of any Indians that shall illegally assaile us.*"

Most of the names mentioned above will be found in the histories of Lynn and other places in the vicinity of Boston. Many of the persons probably came to Boston with Governor Winthrop, some years before their removal to Long Island. They were generally of a superior class, and of greater intelligence than some who came subsequently to other towns, being both respectable in character and education.

Edward Howell was the owner of 500 acres at Lynn, and possessed a large estate here at his death, leaving a family whose posterity are very numerous at this day. The same may be said of Sayre, Halsey, Cooper, Post, Rogers, White, Rose, Wells, Foster, and Pierson. Daniel Howe was the first lieutenant of the artillery company at Lynn in 1637, having been admitted freeman in 1634, and was a representative in 1636 and '37. He removed from this place to Easthampton, where he was associated with the first planters, and finally to New England, where he died. *Allen Breed* was among the first planters of Lynn, where he arrived in 1630, at the age of twenty-nine years. He again returned there and died March 17, 1692, more than ninety years old. His descendants in Lynn and other towns in Massachusetts are numerous; from one of them was derived the name of Breed's Hill, celebrated for the battle of 1775, miscalled the battle of Bunker Hill. It is probable that he and Edmund Far-

rington returned again to Lynn, for it appears that the latter built a mill there in 1655, where a pond was dug, and a new brook opened for half a mile, called Farrington's Brook. He died in 1680, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Captain Howe in 1645 transferred his possession here to John Gosmer, for £4, payable in wampum, 2 cows and 10 bushels of barley. Josiah was probably his son. Two of Farrington's sons, *Thomas* and *Edward*, went afterwards to Flushing, where their posterity are still to be found.

The settlers stipulated with each other to be governed by such laws and orders as should be made by the major vote, and to support the authority of the magistrates, in executing such ordinances as should be in force among them. In some towns, the decisions of the magistrates were conclusive upon the parties; but in this, an appeal was allowed to the town meeting, or general court, which heard the appeal, and gave such judgment as the majority approved. The town courts were extremely vigilant in repressing and punishing all kinds of vice and profanity; and in 1653 they ordered, that if any person over fourteen years of age be convicted of *wilful lying*, by the testimony of two witnesses, he should be fined five shillings, or set in the stocks five hours; and any person convicted of *drunkenness* should be fined ten shillings for the first offence, twenty for the second, and thirty for the third. By a resolution of town meeting in 1645, it was ordered, "that if any man take away any man's *working tools*, or *irons*, *harrows*, *yoakes*, *chaynes*, or *plowes*, from any part of the common field, without license from the owner, he shall pay the owner ten shillings towards making restitution."

It was early found indispensable to the safety and prosperity of the settlement, to adopt a preventive policy toward the Indians, who, and particularly the Shinnecocks, were both numerous and mischievous, and to punish them for all aggressions within the settlement, whereby injury was intended. In September, 1642, information was brought to the village, that a man named *Hammond*, cast ashore from a wreck, had been murdered by a well-known Indian. Captain Howe was thereupon ordered to arrest him. The felon, being in a wigwam, came out, and with a knife wounded one of the men, and behaved in such a way, that they could only secure him by shooting him, which they did.

In 1652 "the town agreed to allow their neighbors of Easthampton liberty to grind corn at their mill, provided they helped to open the sepoose." "October 6, 1652, Ordered, whoever makes it appear that he killeth any wolf within the bounds of this town, shall have paid unto him by ye town the sum of twenty shillings; and he yt killeth a wolf at Quaqaout shall have ten shillings in like manner; and it is further ordered, that if any goats are found without a keeper, and any person so finding them bring them home unto the owners, they, the owners, shall pay a penny the goat unto those who bring them, and also pay for the harm which is done by them."

"*April 10, 1653.*—It is ordered by the general court, that henceforth the Indians shall not come to this towne, or into the plaines, or any nearer than the head of the Long Creek, at the west end of the plaines; neither shall any of them come to the Mill with any gun, or bow and arrows upon penalty of forfeiting any such instrument to any Englishman who shall take them away from such Indian."

"*At a towne meeting, held ye 16th day of June, 1653,*

it is ordered and concluded by the major vote of the inhabitants, that Jonas Wood shall goe wt ye vessell at North Sea, which is shortly to goe to the River's mouth (as a messenger from this towne unto Captaine Mason) to obtaine for ye towne a store of ammunition, according to an order of the collony in that behalf; and the towne doe promise to pay him what in reason is meet, for his tyme and expenses."

"*August 18, 1653.* At a towne meetinge it is ordered that there shall be another attempt to let goe Shinnecock water." From this it is probable that Shinnecock Bay was connected with the ocean, but that the entrance had become closed by sand, as is the case with some ponds in the town at this day.

"*At a general court, held March 6, 1654.* Ordered that noe Indian shall digg for ground-nuts in the plain, or in any other ground, uppon penalty of sitting in the stocks for ye first fault, and for the second to be whipped. And if any of ye English shall see any Indian, howing or digging as aforesaid, they may peaceably bring them to the magistrates, if they can; if not, to take the hoes or digging instruments away from them; and this to take effect as soon as the Sachem or Indians have warning thereof."

"*February 7, 1655.* An action of defamation: Thomas Rogers against James Gill. Verdict of the jury—wee finde for ye Plaintive, first our charges, and the said James to bee *sharply whipped*, and then *banished* out of this jurisdiction; with this proviso, yt his creditors will bee bound to keep him to his good behaviour, or else to sell him out of our jurisdiction for two years' service, and the towne be noe more troubled with him. Judgment granted accordingly by the cort."

"*Southampton, April 24, 1655.* The deposition of Mr. Richard Smith:—This deponent sayth, when he was uppon the jury concerning ye tryall of an action depend-

ing in cort betweene John Cooper and Jonas Wood, wee received divers testimonies in cort, which were brought in by ye said Jonas Wood, whereby wee of ye jury found for Jonas Wood, amongst wh testimony's was the deposition of Goody Bishop, Goody Garlick, and Samuel Parsons."

"*May 1, 1655.* The deposition of Christopher ffoster, who affirmeth upon his oath, yt being at Hempstead a little before the last winter, when and where he heard a bargaine contracted betweene Jonas Halsted and Jonas Wood, Hallifax, viz.: Jonas Wood did buy of ye foresaid Jonas four hoggs, which hoggs this depont. doth affirme that hee saw deliyered at Southampton."

"*May 9, 1655.* The deposition of Ann White. This depont. sayth yt shee heard Thomas Dale tell Sara Cooper that Mark Meggs did come to him once when hee was almost fuddled, and asked him if hee did not remember hee heard Henry Pierson say at Goodman Coy's, that Jonas should bee cast out of church and commonwealth shortly; whereunto Thomas Dale answereth, noe, I did not hear him say noe such thinge. Taken before me, Thomas Topping, Justice."

"*May 10, 1655.* At a towne meetinge it is concluded and agreed uppon, that Mr. Edward Howell shall have power to nominate and appoint two neighbours of this towne to goe to Connecticut, to treat of matters that may concerne this towne, and putting us under her jurisdiction for future government."

"*General court, Hartford, May 15, 1657.* Credible information being received of several insolent injuries and insufferable outrages committed against the inhabitants of S. Hampton, by some Indians on Long Island, who own the Montacutt Sachem as their chief; we do hereby send Captain John Mason with nineteen men, to consider of all matters and things whatsoever, that may

appear necessary to be attended to, according to instructions furnished them."

"*May 20, 1658.* Voted, by said court, that the combination of S. and E. Hampton be confirmed, and that the articles of agreement be signed by the secretary in the name of this court; that the people of those towns shall join in the exercise of judicature among them, to summon jurors out of either place, and to have liberty to repair to any court held at New London for help in controversy." "And the court further order, that out of the sum imposed upon the Indians of S. Hampton, for the loss that was there sustained by fire, there shall be abated £30 a year for the first four years, and £40 a year for the two last years, the whole abatement amounting to £200; and that Mr. Cosmore, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Topping and Goodman Clarke make distribution of that amount among those who suffered by the fire."

The Indians had, shortly before, attempted to burn the houses of the planters of Southampton, and destroyed several of them, but their inability to pay the damages, led to this abatement, upon their undertaking to abstain ever after from all aggression on the property of their neighbors.

"*Town meeting, Nov. 14, 1665.*—It is concluded that John Jessup shall call forth thirty men to goe to the west sepoose, and if any refuse to goe, being warned, they shall pay to ye town five shillings. Also, whoever hath any convenient toole fitt for the worke, and refuseth to lend the same, he shall also pay five shillings, and the said John Jessup shall have power to levy the fine by way of execution, and returne the account thereof to ye towne."

"*Oct. 7, 1672.*—Ordered, that no Indian employed in the whaling business shall have more than one trucking

coat for each whale that his company shall kill, or half the blubber, without the whale bone."

This order was confirmed by the governor, November 28, 1672, and to be applicable also to Easthampton.

In 1659, the town resolved on sending to Connecticut for a copy of their laws, from which they selected such as they deemed applicable to their condition; and the uniformity which, in this respect, prevailed in most of the English towns, may be attributed to the fact of their laws being taken from the same code. The salaries of the minister and schoolmaster were raised by assessment on the inhabitants, and apportioned according to the number of acres of improved land which each possessed. In order to secure the influence and protection of the people of New England, against both Dutch and Indians, this town sought an alliance with Connecticut, and was received into that jurisdiction in 1644. They were of course afterwards represented by deputies in the general court at Hartford; but no attempt appears to have been made by Connecticut to levy taxes upon the town, until after the reception of the charter of that colony in 1662. The following persons were deputies to the general court of Connecticut for the periods mentioned:

1644 to 1651.. John Howell
1651 to 1655.. John Cosmore
1655 to 1658.. Thomas Topping

1658 to 1659.. Alexander Knowles
1659 to 1663.. Thomas Topping
1663 to 1664.. Edward Howell

In 1663, the English towns on Long Island resolved to send deputies to Hartford to obtain aid against the increasing usurpations of the Dutch, and the danger apprehended from the Indians, who, it was believed, were countenanced at least, if not instigated, by the authorities

of New Netherlands. The individuals chosen for this purpose by the several towns were as follows:

Easthampton.....	Joshua Barnes
Hempstead.....	John Hicks and John Coe
Southampton.....	John Howell
Newtown.....	William Hallet
Huntington.....	John Ketcham and Robert Seely
Southold.....	John Youngs and Barnabas Horton
Ashford (Setauket)....	Richard Woodhull

All further proceeding in this matter was rendered unnecessary, by the total extinction of Dutch power, in a short time thereafter.

The justices appointed by the general court at Hartford for this town, after the union, were Thomas Topping and John Howell, from 1647 to 1658; Thomas Topping, 1659 to 1663, and Thurston Raynor, in 1664.*

It is uncertain whether any patent was granted to this town previous to 1676, the same having been purchased and settled under a conveyance from the agent of the Earl of Stirling; for which reason the inhabitants did

* Thurston Raynor, whose posterity are both numerous and respectable in various places, was a person of very considerable distinction in his day, and great confidence was reposed both in his capacity and integrity. The period of his arrival in America is uncertain, but he was at Watertown, Mass., as early as 1639, and removed from there to Connecticut in 1640. He came to New Haven in 1641, and was the same year elected constable of Milford. He was among the purchasers of Rippowams or Stamford, and a magistrate there in 1642. In 1644 he went with the Rev. Richard Denton and others to Hempstead, accompanied by his younger brothers William and Edward, the former of whom removed with him to this town the same year. He was often employed by the town in the transaction of their most important concerns, and was a delegate to the general court of Connecticut. He died in October, 1667, leaving a will, dated July 6, 1667, which was proved November 5, 1667, and is on record in the surrogate's office, New York. He mentions his wife Martha, and sons Joseph and Jonathan. The will of Joseph, son of Thurston, bears date May 8, 1678, in which he mentions his children, Thurston, Isaac, John, Josiah, Mary, and Susanna. His wife's name was Mary.

not consider themselves bound by the act of 1665, requiring the towns within the jurisdiction to procure patents for their lands. They found themselves mistaken, however, in the opinion of the governor and council, who (October 8, 1670) declared the title to their lands forfeited, unless they should apply for a patent within a limited period. The matter was deferred, under various pretexts, till the recapture of New York by the Dutch in 1673, when they despatched deputies to Connecticut, requesting again to be taken under their jurisdiction, and to be furnished with assistance should the Dutch attempt their subjugation. October 9, 1673, the court referred their application to a committee to do what might be considered for the mutual advantage of both parties. They were received, accordingly, together with the towns of Easthampton and Southold, which were thereupon erected into a shire or county, in which a county court was established, judges, and other civil, as well as military officers appointed, and a force sent over for their protection. The Dutch used both persuasion and threats to bring them under subjection, in which they were unsuccessful. After the surrender of the province again to the English, in 1674, these towns were anxious to preserve their alliance with Connecticut, and even appointed a committee to petition the king for that purpose. But Sir Edmund Andros having arrived required said towns to submit to the government of his royal highness the Duke of York, which, as they declined to do, his excellency, on the 18th November, 1674, peremptorily demanded of them that the former overseers and constables should be restored to their offices, "*under the penalty of being declared rebels*"; and he ordered the deputies who had signed a memorial to him on behalf of said towns,

namely: John Mulford, John Youngs, and John Howell, to appear and answer before the council, "*on the like penalty.*"

A patent of confirmation for their purchases was subsequently accepted by them, bearing date November 1, 1676, in which the following persons were named as patentees:—John Topping, justice of the peace; Captain John Howell, Thomas Halsey, sen., Joseph Raynor, constable; Edward Howell, John Jagger, John Foster, Francis Sayre, Lieutenant Joseph Fordham, Henry Pierson, John Cooper, Ellis Cook, Samuel Clarke, Richard Post, and John Jennins, for and on behalf of themselves and associates, the freeholders and inhabitants of the town. The description of the premises is as follows:

"A certain tract of land lying and being situate on the south side of Long Island, East Riding of Yorkshire, toward the main sea, the eastward bounds whereof extend to a certain place called Wainscott, where the bounds are settled betwixt their neighbors of Easthampton and them; their southern bounds being the sea, and so runs westward to a place called Seatuck, where a stake was set at their furthest extent that way; then, crossing over the island to Peaconock Great River, not contradicting the agreement made between their town and the town of Southold, after their trial at the court of assizes, and so to run eastward along their north bounds to the easternmost part of Hog Neck over against Shelter Island, including all the necks of land and islands within the said bounds, together with all, &c., paying yearly, as an acknowledgment, a quit rent of one fat lamb."

A second patent was issued by Governor Dongan, bearing date December 6, 1686, in which Major John

Howell, Thomas Halsey, sen., Edward Howell, John Jagger, John Foster, Francis Sayre, Joseph Fordham, Henry Pierson, Samuel Clerke, Job Sayre, William Harker, and Isaac Halsey, were appointed the first trustees; and by which instrument the town was declared a body corporate and politic in deed and name, yielding and paying to his majesty, his heirs and successors, yearly, on the 25th day of March, forty shillings. The court of sessions, and of the oyer and terminer for the county, were held here a greater portion of the time, till the court house at Riverhead was finished in 1729. The building made use of for this purpose stood nearly adjoining the first meeting-house, upon land now belonging to Captain James Post, which was probably erected immediately after, if not before, the conquest of New York, in 1664.

Rev. Abraham Pierson was the first minister of this town. He graduated at the university of Cambridge, England, 1632, was episcopally ordained at Newark in England, and had been a preacher in Yorkshire. He came to Boston in 1639 and joined the church there. He united with those at Lynn who designed a settlement on Long Island, and arrived here as has been seen in 1640. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. John Wheelwright, her sister was the wife of commissioner Samuel Maverick, and was connected by marriage with the celebrated Ann Hutchinson. Mr. Pierson remained in this church till the union with Connecticut, in 1644, the consequence of which was the allowing others to vote than church members (called free burgesses). He disproved of this and therefore, with a part of his church, removed into the jurisdiction of New Haven and united with the settlers of Branford, the most of whom had come there

from Wethersfield and probably for the same reason. A church was soon formed and Mr. Pierson was chosen pastor. Having gained some knowledge of the Indian language he preached to the Indians in that part of the country, for which September 20, 1662, the commissioners of the United Colonies presented him with £30. The charter of Connecticut being obtained by Governor Winthrop in that year, which included the colony of New Haven, and the right of suffrage being allowed to all freeholders, Mr. Pierson and his people became dissatisfied and most of them again removed and settled at a place in East New Jersey, purchased in 1666, which they called Newark, after a borough of that name in England, in which their minister had been ordained as aforesaid. He removed there in 1667, thus becoming the first pastor of a third settlement. The church at Branford remaining vacant, from the loss of people, till 1687.

September 10, 1668, the people of Newark allowed him the expenses of his removal and digging of a well, with £80 salary, and the like sum yearly, to be paid in goods at current prices, besides a pound of butter for every milch cow in the town, and perpetual exemption from taxes. He was now so far advanced in life as to need ministerial assistance, and his son Abraham, who graduated at Harvard in 1668, was employed to aid him. On the 4th March, 1672, his son was regularly settled as his colleague. Mr. Pierson lived six years longer and died August 9, 1678. He is commemorated, says Trumbull, among those early ministers of New England who like Eliot labored for the conversion of the heathen around them. He constructed a catechism for their use, in their own language, and a considerable sum

was allowed him by the commissioners of the United Colonies to aid him in this labor of love. He is represented by Cotton Mather, as an able and fervent preacher, and as a pious and prudent man. The Rev. Alexander McWhorter, one of his successors in the church at Newark, represents him as a man of much learning and piety, of natural abilities above the common level, and eminent for his wisdom, prudence, and discretion. His son, Abraham, who was born at Lynn in 1641 and graduated at Harvard 1668, was for some years his colleague, and was chosen his successor in 1680. He married Abigail, daughter of George Clark of Milford, Conn., in 1692 removed to Connecticut, settled at Killingworth in 1694, and in 1701 was made rector of Yale College, then just established at that place, and held this office till his death May 5, 1707. He is said to have been a hard student, a good scholar, a great divine, and a wise, steady, and judicious man in all his conduct, having composed a system of Natural Philosophy which was used in the college for many years.*

* Rector Pierson had sons Abram, James, and John. James died unmarried. John was a minister of the gospel at Woodbridge, N. J. His daughter Elisabeth (she died August 5, 1810, aged eighty-three) married, as second wife, the Rev. Jacob Green, of Morris County, N. J., father of the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, of Philadelphia. The said Abram, eldest son of Rector Pierson, settled in Killingworth, was a magistrate there nearly forty years, and died January 8, 1752, aged seventy-two. Abigail, sister of the rector, married John Davenport November 27, 1663 (a son of the Rev. John Davenport, first minister of New Haven). Of his children, Abigail married the Rev. James Pierpont, and John became the minister of Stamford, Conn. The Rev. John Pierson of Woodbridge (it should have been noticed) married Ruth, daughter of the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge of Hartford. She died January 7, 1732, aged thirty-eight. Their son, Dr. John Pierson, died February 21, 1772, aged forty-nine. The successor of Mr. Pierson at Woodbridge was the Rev. Azel Roe, son of John Roe of Brookhaven, L. I. The Rev. Jacob Green died May 24, 1790.

Rev. Robert Fordham was the second minister of this town, who Mr. Farmer thinks came from England before 1641; and Johnson, in his *Wonder Working Providence*, says he first went to the west part of Long Island, and it is probable that he accompanied the Rev. Mr. Denton to Hempstead in 1644, as he is the first person named in Keift's patent to that town. His settlement took place in 1649, he having preached here for two or three years before. The name of his wife was Elizabeth. His daughter Hannah married Samuel Clark, and another daughter married Lieutenant Edward Howell, both of this town. His son John died in 1683, and his son Jonah, a clerygman, preached a while at Hempstead, after the departure of Mr. Denton, in 1662. His two other sons were Robert and Joseph. The former died 1674. Mr. Fordham continued the minister of this place till his death in September, 1674. Traditions concerning him prove that he possessed an amiable disposition, a character unexceptionable, and in the discharge of his pastoral duties gave general satisfaction.

In the inventory of his estate, his house and lands were appraised at £1,164; and his personal property at £83 7s. 6d., of which his library made a part, and was valued at £53 7s. 6d., plainly indicating that he was a liberal patron of learning. Many of his descendants are yet found inhabitants of this and the neighboring towns.

The Rev. John Harriman was the third minister of this church from 1674 to 1676, but little is known concerning him, except that he made a demand upon the congregation after his departure, for arrears of salary while he was with them, which they excused themselves from paying, for one reason, among others, that he had not devoted his time exclusively to their service, but was

absent a good deal, probably laboring to obtain a settlement in some other place. In 1696, or before, he was employed at Elizabethtown, N. J., where he remained till 1704. He filled besides many different offices in his neighborhood, and having in 1692 applied to the proprietors for a grant of land in respect to his numerous family, one hundred acres were allowed him. Rev. John Harriman graduated at Harvard 1667, son of John of New Haven, where he taught a grammar school for several years, and was the first minister of Elizabethtown, N. J.

Rev. Seth Fletcher was the fourth minister. He came to Southampton in 1676, and remained three years, when he removed to Elizabethtown, N. J., and was installed there in 1680.

Rev. Joseph Taylor, fifth minister, was the son of John Taylor, of Cambridge, Mass., where he was born in 1651, graduated at Harvard, 1669, and was appointed a tutor in that institution the following year. He afterwards became a preacher, and was engaged at New Haven previous to the death of Mr. Street, in 1674, and there he continued till the spring of 1679. His settlement in this town was in 1680, upon an agreement of a salary of £100, and the sole use of the house and land formerly built and laid out for the ministry, with an addition to the house and 180 acres of commonage. He, however, died at the premature age of thirty-one years, April 14, 1682. His estate was appraised at £406 18s., and his library at £50. His short continuance here renders it extremely difficult to obtain much information in regard to his character or qualifications; doubtless both were highly creditable. Dr. Leonard Bacon, speaking of him, says that he seems at one time to have been

called by the church at New Haven, and it was not certain he would not return there after his departure in 1679. His tombstone and its inscription may still be distinctly seen in the old burial ground of this town.

Rev. Joseph Whiting* was the successor of Mr. Taylor. His father, Samuel, was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, November 20, 1597, was educated at Cambridge, and became a distinguished preacher at Norfolk. He arrived at Boston, New England, May 26, 1636, and was the first minister of Lynn, where he died December 11, 1679. His first wife was a daughter of the Hon. Thomas Danforth, Deputy Governor of Massachusetts Colony, and his second Elizabeth, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Oliver St. John, by whom he had several children. John, another son of Samuel, graduated 1657, and died 1728. The father of Samuel was John, mayor of Boston, Eng. Samuel, also son of John of Lynn, graduated at Harvard in 1653, settled at Billerica, and died 1713.

Joseph, the subject of this notice, was born at Lynn April 6, 1641, graduated at Harvard 1661, assisted his father several years and was installed his successor in 1679. His settlement in this town took place between the years 1680 and '83, where he remained till his death April 7, 1723. Cotton Mather, speaking of him, says: "*Joseph is at this day a worthy and painful minister of the gospel at Southampton, upon Long Island.*" His last wife Rebecca died the same year with her husband. His son John, born at Lynn, June 20, 1681, graduated at Harvard 1700, and was a tutor there for some time;

* Will of Rev. Jos^h Whiting bears date April 27, 1717. Wife, Rebecca. His children: John, Sam'l, Joseph, Benj., Ebenezer, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Hannah, and Dorothy.

was ordained at Concord, Mass., 1712, and died May 4, 1752, aged seventy-one. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Cotton, of Hampton, N. H., granddaughter of the Rev. Seaborn Cotton, great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Cotton of Boston, and of Governor Simon Bradstreet, and great-great-granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. He had four other sons, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, and Ebenezer, and four daughters, Sarah, Rebecca, Hannah, and Elizabeth, and losing his wife May 29, 1731, married again, the widow of Dr. Jonathan Prescott.

Rev. Samuel Gelston, seventh minister, was a native of the north of Ireland, where he was born in 1692; he came to New England in 1715, and going to Maryland, was engaged to preach, being licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia, September 21, 1715. He labored a short time in Kent County, and September 17, 1716, accepted a call to this church, where he had officiated a short time as an assistant to Mr. Whiting. His ordination took place April 17, 1717. He remained here till 1726, when he was dismissed on account of some irregularity, and removed to Maryland, where he was settled for several years, but was suspended, in September, 1734, on a charge of intemperance, by the presbytery of New Castle. He was, however, restored in two years thereafter, and died in good standing October, 1782, at the age of ninety years.*

* The Rev. Mr. Gelston was a younger brother of Hugh Gelston, who had settled in Southampton previous to his ordination there, both being natives of Belfast in Ireland. The elder was an intelligent and useful man, as appears by his having not only filled many town offices, but was a judge of the county from 1752 to 1764.

He died, at the age of seventy-eight years, December 8, 1775, having been twice married, and leaving three sons, *Samuel*, *Maliby*, and *Hugh*.

Rev. Sylvanus White, son of the Rev. Ebenezer White of Bridgehampton, and grandson of John White, one of the early inhabitants of this town, was born December 16, 1704; was graduated at Harvard, 1722, and ordained here November 17, 1727, where he continued till his death, October 22, 1782, in the seventy-eighth year of his age and fifty-fifth of his ministry. The Suffolk presbytery was established during his time, and the congregational gave place to the presbyterial form of church government. His character was of an high order, and

The first was a physician, and settled in the island of Nantucket. The third, being a farmer, remained here till his only child, the *Rev. Maltby Gelston*, was settled in the ministry at Sherman, Conn., when he removed there also, December 1, 1815, aged eighty. *Maltby*, second son of Judge Gelston, was also a farmer, and died at Bridgehampton in 1783, having been a magistrate of the town, and surrogate of the county anterior to the Revolution. Mary, wife of Maltby Gelston, died in May, 1834. His sons were *David*, *John*, *Hugh*, *Thomas*, and *William*. John settled in New York, where he died, leaving a son, James, who died April 15, 1848, aged fifty-eight, and Elisabeth. William removed to East Haddam, Conn., where he died in 1842, leaving several children. Hugh and Thomas died at advanced ages in this town, the latter (who died in 1830, aged eighty) only leaving children. David was born in 1734, and was early and actively engaged in the War of Independence; was a delegate to the provincial congress in 1775, and a member of the convention which met at Harlaem, July 20, 1776, to co-operate with the continental congress. In the fall of that year he was driven from the island, but was chosen by the convention which framed the first constitution of this state to represent his native county, which he did to the close of the war. In 1786 he removed to New York, and was soon after made surrogate of the city. He was a delegate in the last continental congress, and was, at various times, a member of the state legislature. In 1801 he was made collector for the port of New York, the duties of which office he discharged till December, 1820. He enjoyed almost uninterrupted health till his death, at the age of eighty-four, August 21, 1828. His widow, Mary, daughter of Colonel Robins, died October 11, 1848, aged eighty-five.

His eldest daughter, Phebe, married Colonel Nicoll Floyd of Suffolk County. One son died abroad unmarried, and his son Maltby, late president of the Manhattan Company, married Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones, deceased, of New York, and his other daughter, Maria, died unmarried September 2, 1846.

he had deservedly much influence in his own and the neighboring parishes.

His eldest son Ebenezer settled as a physician in Westchester, where he was many years surrogate of the county; he held also the place of state senator, and died at an advanced age. His brother Henry, also a physician, remained here, and died at the age of ninety-one years, December 20, 1840.

He was in 1776 principal surgeon of the regiment commanded by Colonel Isaac Nichols, was present at the capture of Fort Montgomery, and was afterwards surgeon on board a privateer, from whence he was taken and confined seven months on board one of the prison ships at the Wallabout. What is remarkable in his case, was that although a constant reader through life, he never required the aid of glasses. His wife was Phebe, daughter of Hezekiah Howell, who died July 24, 1783. Their children were Sylvanus, Edward, Hezekiah, Daniel, Silas, Ebenezer, Henry, and Phebe. Of these Sylvanus married Eunice Herrick, Edward married Hannah, daughter of Francis Pelletreau. He died in June, 1767, aged thirty-six years, and she in March, 1810, aged seventy-four. Hezekiah married Abigail Sayre; Daniel, a physician, married Euphremia, daughter of Theophilus Bartow, and died in 1781. Silas married Sarah Newson; Henry, a physician, a daughter of Nath. Eels and Ann Stevenson. Phebe married James Tilley. Ebenezer, a physician, married Helena Bartow, March 22, 1772, and died March 8, 1825, aged eighty. Dr. Ebenezer had issue Bartow, Ebenezer, Henry, Lewis, James, Theodosius, and Catherine, who married Dr. Strong, of Peekskill. Dr. Henry White had issue Sylvanus, Hannah, Phebe, and Ann. Ebenezer, son of Dr.

Ebenezer, married Miss Green and had issue John, Samuel, Bartow, Henry, a physician at Peekskill, Euphremia, Phebe, and Eleanor.

Rev. Joshua Williams succeeded Mr. White as the ninth pastor of this church. He graduated at Yale in 1780, was ordained here, May 26, 1784, and dismissed April 21, 1789. He was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Harwinton, Litchfield County, Conn., March 3, 1790, where he continued till 1818. His son, Joshua L. Williams, graduated at Yale 1805, and became likewise a clergyman.

Rev. Herman Daggett was the son of Ebenezer Daggett of Wrentham, Mass. (who was a brother of President Daggett of Yale College, and of Colonel John Daggett) and grandson of Ebenezer Daggett, Esq., of Attleborough, in the same state. Mr. Daggett was born October 3, 1765, graduated at Brown University in 1788, and pursued his divinity studies with Dr. Emmons of Franklin, Mass. He was installed here, April 12, 1792, dismissed 1796, and subsequently settled in the parish of Westhampton and Middletown, L. I.

In 1807, he removed to North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., and from thence to Cornwall, where he became principal of the Foreign Mission School, and where he died without issue on May 16, 1832. Sarah, his widow, died November 20, 1843, aged seventy-three. In his conversation and deportment he was entertaining, instructive, modest, and amiable; as a preacher, sensible and unaffected. He was a thorough classical scholar and devoted a considerable portion of his time to preparing young men for college. It was said of him as a singular fact that *he was never known to laugh*.

Rev. David Schuyler Bogart, was the next and elev-

enth minister in the succession of this church. He was born in the city of New York, January 12, 1770, graduated at Columbia College in 1790, and was ordained here May 31, 1798, where he remained beloved and respected, till dismissed at his own request, November 6, 1806, but was re-installed June 17, 1807. He was finally dismissed April 15, 1813, and removed to Queens County. Of this truly excellent man and eloquent divine, a more extended notice will be taken in a subsequent page.

Rev. John M. Babbit, of whom we have been able to obtain very limited information, was installed the twelfth pastor of this church November 19, 1817, was dismissed April 18, 1821, and succeeded by the Rev. Peter H. Shaw. He was ordained September 19, 1821, dismissed June 2, 1829, and afterwards settled at Stonington, Conn. Being a pious and useful man, he deserved and received, like his immediate predecessor, the gratitude and respect of the congregation over which he presided.

Rev. Daniel Beers was the next pastor; he was installed June 8, 1830, and continued to officiate till April 21, 1835, when he was dismissed. On December 3, 1835, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Greenport, where his well intended efforts to enlarge and strengthen the congregation were crowned with merited success. He was transferred January 31, 1838, to the parish of Oyster Ponds, where he still remains.

Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, the fifteenth pastor of this church in succession, since 1640, is the son of James Wilson, Esq., of Elizabethtown, N. J., where he was born May 7, 1813. He graduated at Princeton in 1830, and was elected a tutor there in 1832. He studied divinity in the theological seminary of that place, and was

licensed to preach by the Elizabethtown presbytery April 23, 1835. He was ordained October 7, 1835, installed here June 29, 1836, and married in 1837, Jane, daughter of Captain James Post of this town.

Contributed by the Editor

"The sixteenth pastor was Rev. John J. A. Morgan, installed January 20, 1853. Mr. Morgan was dismissed in September, 1855, and afterwards settled at Bridesburg, Pa., and Hempstead, L. I.

From 1855 to 1863 various individuals filled the pulpit, there being no settled pastor. Of these Rev. Elias N. Crane labored from November 4, 1855, to April 3, 1856; Rev. David Kennedy from November 23, 1856, to October 24, 1858, and Rev. Abijah Green acted as substitute when Mr. Kennedy was absent. Rev. William Neal Cleveland also served from January 1, 1859, to July 2, 1863.

The seventeenth settled pastor was Rev. Hugh N. Wilson, who had officiated as fifteenth occupant some years before. His second pastorate lasted from September 25, 1864, to May 1, 1867, when he removed to Germantown, Pa.

The next pastor was Rev. F. E. Shearer, who served from 1867 until 1870. He has been succeeded by the following pastors:

" Rev. Andrew Shiland	1871 to 1883
" Walter Condict	1887 to 1888
" Robert C. Hallock.....	1889 to 1892
" Richard S. Campbell.....	1894 to 1908
" George J. Russell ¹	1909 to —"

¹ This list from 1871 was kindly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Russell.—
EDITOR.

The first church edifice was completed in 1641; but being a small building it was soon found insufficient, and another was erected in 1651. Both stood in the village of Southampton, and about forty rods southerly of the present church. In the rear of the church was the original place of interment and about thirty rods distant. Here one may have the melancholy gratification of seeing the graves and monuments of the early white inhabitants of this antiquated settlement, the tombstones, in particular, being in some respects well worthy the attention of those who are curious in such matters.

The church was rebuilt in 1707, and furnished with a bell and a clock, which it is believed no other church upon the island could boast of at that time, a drum, as usual, having been previously employed to call the parish together.

The church, having occupied the spot where it now stands 113 years, was thoroughly repaired in the summer of 1820.

The corner stone of the present edifice was laid September 11, 1843, and finished in handsome Gothic style a few months after. The old building, having been disposed of, is now owned and occupied by the Methodist Society, and was dedicated August 12, 1845.

The academy, built in 1831, nearly opposite the church, is a substantial structure, apparently well adapted to the purposes of education, and has thus far been found a useful institution.

By the act of May 16, 1699, the precinct of *Bridgehampton and Mecoxe* was declared a separate parish *for the building and erecting of a meeting-house, and permitted to have and enjoy all the privileges and benefits* of a distinct parish.

The village of Bridgehampton, about six miles northeast of the settlement of Southampton, was commenced not long after.

The Indian appellation for this part of the town was Sackaponock, or Sagabonock, of which the name of a place further south called Sagg, is evidently an abbreviation, and from which the town port, called Sag Harbor, probably takes its designation.

Bridgehampton was at first called *Feversham* by the English, and why this name was not continued is only a matter of conjecture.

The first church edifice in this parish was erected in 1694, upon the west side of Sagg Pond, and was rebuilt in 1737, on a spot one mile north of the former site, being 38 by 54 feet. Having stood about 105 years, it was pulled down in 1842, and a larger and more commodious one erected about half a mile to the northwest, which was dedicated January 17, 1843. The church was incorporated in its present legal form as The Presbyterian Society of the Parish of Bridgehampton, October 15, 1828.¹

The first regularly settled minister of this church, of whom its records furnish any account, was the Rev. Ebenezer White, son of John, one of the first settlers of the town, and grandson of Thomas White, of Weymouth, Mass. He was born February 17, 1672, graduated at Harvard 1692, and was installed here October 9, 1695, in which year the town voted him fifteen acres of land. Having preached till 1748, a period of fifty-three years,

¹ This information and the correct date of parish incorporation (1699) were kindly given by Mr. James Truslow Adams, whose recently published history of Bridgehampton is an authority on the subject. Mr. Adams has also supplied the names of pastors of the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church from 1854 to the present.—EDITOR.

he resigned on account of feeble health, and died February 4, 1756, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Miss Pierson, and they had issue Elnathan, Sylvanus, Silas, and Hannah. His son Sylvanus became the minister of the adjoining parish of Southampton in 1727, and many of his posterity of the sixth generation are residents of this town.

Rev. James Brown was the immediate successor of Mr. White, being a descendant of the Rev. Chad Brown (who left Massachusetts in 1636, and in 1642 was ordained over the Baptist Church in Providence, as the successor of the celebrated Roger Williams) and a relative of those excellent and spirited individuals, the founders of Brown University. He was born in Rhode Island, 1723, graduated at Yale in 1747, and was ordained here June 15, 1748.

During his ministry, a part of his congregation were for some reason dissatisfied, in consequence of which they withdrew, and built another church, in which they settled the *Rev. John Paine*; but after the resignation of Mr. Brown, March 27, 1775, the causes of dissension appear to have ceased, and the people became united, as before, in one church.

Mr. Brown married a daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Prime, of Huntington, who survived her union only six weeks. His second wife was a daughter of the Rev. Sylvanus White, who died likewise in about three months thereafter, and he married for his third wife Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Williams, of Huntington, sister to the wife of Colonel Potter, by whom he had one son and six daughters.

His death took place at the age of sixty-eight, April 22, 1788. Those who knew him best speak of him as

a gentleman not only of talents, but possessing many amiable qualities, together with great industry and devotion to the sacred calling.

Rev. Aaron Woolworth was installed August 30, 1787, there having been no settled clergymen for a period of twelve years. He was a native of Long Meadow, Mass., where he was born October 25, 1763, graduated at Yale in 1784, and married Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Buell, of Easthampton (whose memoirs he published) and received the honorary degree of D. D. from Princeton College, in 1809.

He died April 2, 1821. The inscription upon his tomb contains a high, and doubtless well merited eulogium upon his character. It states, among other things, that he "possessed a sound, active, and powerful mind; richly stored with the treasures of literature and science, and of a tender and benevolent heart. As a divine he was mighty in the scriptures, and had investigated the whole field of theological science. As a pastor, faithful to his flock, and abounding in all the duties of the sacred office." His widow died at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., September 10, 1845, aged seventy-six. His son Samuel Buell graduated at Hamilton College, 1822, and is principal of Cortland Academy; Richard is a lawyer at Syracuse; his eldest daughter, Mary M., married the Rev. James H. Mills, and the youngest daughter, Louisa, died unmarried, May 5, 1848, aged fifty-four.

Rev. Amzi Francis, fourth pastor of this church, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1793, and graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1819. He was ordained here in 1823, married Eliza, daughter of Samuel Talcott, Esq., of Hartford, in 1824, who dying August,

1829, he married for his second wife (March 30, 1831) Mary, daughter of Captain David Hedges, of this town.

His death took place October 18, 1845, at the age of fifty-two, regretted deeply by all who had enjoyed his pastoral labors of twenty-two years among them.

Rev. Cornelius H. Edgar, fifth pastor, is the son of the late Major William Edgar, of Rahway, N. J., and great-grandson of Thomas, who was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, October 19, 1681, and settled at Rahway, where he died May 16, 1759. Mr. Edgar was born there April 11, 1811, graduated at Princeton, 1831, and married Anne Hartt, daughter of the late Oliver Babcock, of Troy, N. Y., April 11, 1837. He was seven years employed as head master in one of the departments of the University Grammar School, New York; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Elizabethtown, January, 1845, and ordained over this church June 10, 1846, with 168 members. He resigned October 2, 1853.

“Rev. David M. Miller, born at Elizabethtown, N. J., June 12, 1827, died in Bridgehampton, June 29, 1855. Ordained here April 27, 1854.

Rev. Thomas M. Gray first preached here January 20, 1856. Installed April 23, 1856. Left here April 10, 1866. Died at Salem Centre, N. Y., December 24, 1883.

William P. Strickland, D. D., born August 17, 1809, at Pittsburg, Pa., died July 15, 1884, at Ocean Grove, N. J. Supplied the pulpit here from May 13, 1866, until October 5, 1875, when he was installed by the presbytery and remained here until October 22, 1878.

Rev. Samuel Dodd supplied the pulpit for three years until May 1, 1882.

Rev. Arthur Newman, from March 1, 1883, until the present day.”

EDITOR.

A small Methodist church was erected here in 1820, and succeeded by a larger and better one in 1833. The turnpike road from this village to Sag Harbor, a distance of five and a half miles, was constructed in the last named year.

Several private residences have been built here within a few years past, which for beauty and extent will advantageously compare with the best houses upon the island.

Sag Harbor, situated at the head of a noble bay of the same name, is a port of entry, about two-thirds of which only is embraced within the limits of this town, the remainder being within the boundaries of Easthampton.

It is not only one of the most populous and wealthy villages upon Long Island, but possesses a far more valuable and extensive commerce, especially in the whaling business, than any other portion of the state. On the 13th and 14th of April, 1847, four good-sized whales were taken on the shores of this town.

This branch of trade has been long and successfully prosecuted from this port with almost every portion of the world where the whale fishery can be carried on to advantage.

It is believed that no considerable settlement was effected here previous to the year 1730, and then only a few small cottages or huts were erected, near the head of the present wharf, for the convenience of persons engaged in fishing in the adjoining waters; and it is probable also, that much of the adjacent territory was formerly a forest, through which the poor Indian ranged unmolested in quest of prey.

In 1760, several respectable families established themselves at this place, and erected such buildings as their immediate comfort and necessities required. It is somewhat probable that the peculiar advantage of the situation was then perceived by them, although not to the extent which might have been expected from persons more experienced.

In 1767 the inhabitants had so far increased in numbers, that the want of a suitable place for religious meetings became a subject of deep consideration, and led to the erection of a small building for that purpose, and the society of the Presbyterian Church was incorporated in 1791.

The population increased as the commercial superiority of the place became more fully appreciated, and the place became much improved by the intelligence and enterprise of its inhabitants.

The antiquated system of boat-whaling, which had prevailed almost from the settlement of the country, was now to be exploded and a more extended and efficient commerce introduced. To this end several small sloops were fitted out, with a competent number of hands, a portion of whom were Indians. These ranged the ocean at a considerable distance from the coast, but when a whale was secured, it became generally necessary to return home for the purpose of trying out the oil on shore. The business had made comparatively small progress, when hostilities commenced with the mother country in 1775 and, the island being abandoned to the enemy in the ensuing year, all commercial pursuits were of course suspended till 1783.

Several British ships occupied stations in the adjacent bay, and this village became not only a depot for military

stores, but the garrison of a considerable military force belonging to the enemy.

In the course of the revolutionary contest, this place became the theater of one of the most extraordinary military feats which occurred during that disastrous conflict, and which has generally been designated as "*Meig's Expedition.*" The particulars of this exciting event are narrated in that portion of our history devoted especially to revolutionary incidents.

We have seen that a Presbyterian congregation has existed here since 1768, and preaching was kept up by a succession of itinerant clergymen, but the people had no settled pastor till September 21, 1797, when the Rev. Daniel Hall, from Connecticut, was installed. He was a pious and excellent man, and possessed a character and disposition so amiable and affectionate, as to win for him the universal esteem of the people. In 1806 he asked for and obtained his dismissal, when he removed to the church on Shelter Island, where he died of a protracted and painful disease January 12, 1812. His widow survived him many years. They had two sons and three daughters, John, William, Sophronia, Lucretia, and Mary. Sophronia married Charles Douglass; and Lucretia, Captain David Brown, all of this port.

Shortly after Mr. Hall's removal the Rev. Aaron J. Bogue was engaged for a few months, when his place was supplied by the Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, son of Dr. Benjamin Y. Prime and grandson of the Rev. Ebenezer Prime, former minister of Huntington. He had been licensed by the Long Island presbytery October 10, 1805, and commenced preaching here October 26, 1806, where he continued with little intermission

till the fall of 1809, when he left. The Rev. Messrs. Porter and Gaylord, from Connecticut, labored here for a few months each, when in 1811 the parish employed Mr. Gardiner.

Rev. John D. Gardiner, one of the descendants of Lion Gardiner, is the son of John Gardiner, a respectable farmer, who removed from Easthampton to Moriches, in 1795, where he continued till his death, in 1800.

Mr. Gardiner was born at Easthampton, January 2, 1781, and received his elementary education at Clinton Academy. He graduated at Yale in 1804, removed to Morris County, N. J., and was engaged, in May, 1805, as principal of Chester Academy, where he remained, industriously and usefully employed, till May, 1811; having, during that period, pursued theological studies under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Richards of that place. In the year last named, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York and New Jersey, and was, the ensuing October, invited to officiate in this village. In April, 1812, he accepted a call to be pastor of the church in which he was ordained and installed, October 2, 1812.

From this time he labored assiduously in the discharge of his pastoral duties, and with distinguished usefulness, for more than twenty years, when, on the 5th of June, 1833, his relation to the church was dissolved. He has since continued to reside here with his children growing up around him, and enjoying, in the bosom of his family, and in the private circle of his friends, all the endearments of domestic and social life.

He married in 1801, Frances, daughter of Abraham Mulford, by whom he had Charles Fox (a merchant in

this place, who died, leaving a widow and several children, January 12, 1840, aged thirty-nine) and Caroline, who married Nathan H. Cook, March 25, 1832. Mrs. Gardiner died in 1811 and in November, 1814, he was united in marriage to Mary L., widow of Nathan Cook, and daughter of the late Samuel L'Hommedieu, Esq., a lady¹ distinguished for her literary acquirements and a contributor to many of our periodical publications. She was born April 8, 1791, and her children, by Mr. Gardiner, are Samuel L., John D., Ezra L., Frances S., Abraham S., Howard, and Sarah Elizabeth.

The Rev. Samuel King, of Bath, England, commenced preaching here in August, 1832, but his labors, which were highly acceptable to the people, were suspended by his death, November 29, 1833, in the forty-second year of his age. The pulpit was supplied in 1834-5, by the Rev. Ithamer Pillsbury, from New Hampshire, afterwards settled in Smithtown, under which head a further account will be given.

The Rev. Joseph A. Copp, the present esteemed pastor, is a native of Groton, Conn. He married Fredonia Isham, of New London, and commenced his ministerial labors in this parish in the month of October, 1835, being installed therein as third pastor, April 25, 1838.

“Mr. Copp served until 1851, since which time the following pastors have officiated:

¹ In 1843 Mrs. Gardiner published a volume containing her prose works and poems, which was dedicated to the author of this history. Mr. Thompson's own copy of this work is in the possession of the Editor.—
EDITOR.

Rev. Edward Hopper, author of the hymn, "Jesus, Saviour, pilot me,"
from June 8, 1852, to May 3, 1863

- " John Lowry.....from November 12, 1863, to May 21, 1867
- " William Guthrie Barnes....from December, 1867, to April, 1872
- " Alexander W. Sproull.....from May 20, 1873, to October 14, 1883
- " Edward H. Camp.....from April 11, 1884, to May 31, 1885
- " Clarence H. Wilson.....from June 16, 1887, to March 24, 1902
- " Frank Houghton Allen.....from October 2, 1902, to August, 1907
- " William T. Edds.....from March 1, 1908, to September, 1914
- " Walter A. Henricks¹.....from January 1, 1915, to —

The church, which had been erected in 1768, was taken down in January, 1817, arrangements having previously been made for building another, better adapted to the greatly increased population of the village. It happened, however, most unfortunately, that the materials which had been procured for the purpose were consumed in the terrible conflagration which in that year laid waste the most valuable portion of the village. By the renewed energies of this enterprising people, aided essentially by the untiring exertions of their pastor, means were again collected, for a recommencement of the undertaking, and the present commodious edifice was completed June 18, 1818. Since which time the population had greatly increased, and a larger church was by many thought necessary. Accordingly in 1843 the undertaking was commenced, and a magnificent church edifice of the Egyptian order was completed, and its dedication took place May 17, 1844. The steeple, which like the whole fabric is of wood, is about 200 feet high, and may be seen at a great distance upon the ocean. The interior of this building is most worthy of admiration, and is furnished with a fine organ, an important addition which, it is believed, no other Presbyterian church in the country

¹ List of pastors from 1852 kindly supplied by Rev. Mr. Henricks.—
EDITOR.

can boast. A clock and a bell are also among its appendages. A house of worship was built by the Methodists in 1809, which they afterwards disposed of to a small society of Roman Catholics, and in 1837 completed a new and handsome edifice, which on account of its elevated site and architectural finish is an ornament to the place. It has, moreover, what few churches of that denomination have, a bell and a clock.

The Episcopal congregation was formed in 1846, of which the Rev. Henry F. Roberts, formerly a Methodist clergyman in this place, was the first minister, but left for Connecticut in April, 1847. The society having purchased and fitted up the old Presbyterian Church, towards the rehabilitation of which the corporation of Trinity Church, New York, contributed \$500; it was consecrated December 16, 1846, under the name of Christ Church by Bishop Ives of North Carolina. The Rev. Richard Whittingham succeeded Mr. Roberts and served until 1849.

“ Since then the following rectors have served :

Vacant	1849 to 1850
Rev. George C. Foote.....	1850 to 1852
“ Isaac Pardee	1852 to 1854
Vacant	1854 to 1856
Rev. Gurden Huntington	1856 to 1864
“ Wm. Mowbry	1864 to 1865
“ David McDonald, D.D.....	1865 to 1869
“ Edward Hubbell	1869 to 1872
“ Wm. Mowbrey	1872 to 1875
“ John J. Harrison.....	1875 to 1884
“ Wm. B. Walker.....	1884 to 1885
“ J. B. Jennings.....	1885 to 1887
“ J. W. Smith.....	1887 to 1890
“ Gordon T. Lewis.....	1890 to 1909
“ Francis V. Baer ¹	1909 to —”

—EDITOR.

¹ List of rectors from 1849 kindly supplied by Rev. Mr. Baer.—EDITOR.

The congregation of the Bethel Baptist Church was formed January 30, 1844, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. George F. Hendrickson, son of the late Samuel Hendrickson, of Jamaica, L. I. The corner stone of their church was laid June 20, 1844, and the edifice was soon after completed. He left here in 1846, and became pastor of the Baptist Church of Perth Amboy, N. J. The Rev. Mr. Ladd was his successor.

This port was originally embraced within the collection district of New London; and in 1771 a commission was given to Nicoll Havens, of Shelter Island, *to inspect the trade and navigation of Southold, and the harbors, bays, creeks, and other places in the neighborhood thereof, and for the preventing of illicit trade within the district of the port of New London.* After the death of Mr. Havens, the office was held by Thomas Dering, and he retained it till his death, when John Gelston received the appointment.

In May, 1790, Henry P. Dering was made collector by General Washington, and held the office till his decease, April 30, 1822. His son, Thomas H. Dering, continued to discharge the duties for a short time; he was superseded by John P. Osborn, who retained the situation till 1842, when Thomas H. Dering was again appointed, but was removed in March, 1845, and the appointment conferred by President Polk upon Dr. Abel Huntington.

The whale fishery constitutes by far the largest and most important portion of the commerce of this port, and indeed it may be affirmed, that most other descriptions of business are mainly dependent upon this for their prosperity.

The whaling commerce has been carried on in various

forms upon this part of Long Island, from the first settlement of the white people, whales being formerly pursued in boats constructed for the purpose, and kept ready at convenient stations upon the beach. In 1760, three sloops, owned by Joseph Conkling, John Foster, and some others, called the "Goodluck," "Dolphin," and "Success," cruised for whales in latitude 36° north. Whales were at that time far more plenty along the shores than they have been since, although some are still occasionally captured by boats at Easthampton and Southampton. In the *Long Island Herald*, published here, of the date of April 12, 1792, it is stated, that twelve very stout whales were killed during that spring, off the south side of the island. It was, it seems, the practice anciently, to cut up the whales on shore, and convey the pieces to private habitations, to have the oil boiled out; but this was prohibited in 1690, on account of its offensiveness.

On the termination of the Revolutionary War, Dr. Nathaniel Gardiner, and his brother, Colonel Abraham Gardiner, purchased a ship called the "Hope," and sent her upon a whaling voyage under Captain Ripley, she being the first ship that sailed from this port. This expedition, as well as some others, was unsuccessful.

In 1785, a vessel owned by Colonel Benjamin Huntting and Captain Stephen Howell was sent, as an experiment, to a more southern latitude, and by her success laid the foundation of a more extended commerce. In a short time thereafter, the brig "Lucy," owned by Colonel Huntting, made the first voyage from this port to the coast of Brazil and the attempt, proving more successful than was even anticipated, served as a fresh stimulus to others. The death of Colonel Huntting, and the em-

bargo law, which took effect soon after, did much to paralyze the business of this port.

Its operations were also suspended by the war of 1812, '13 and '14, and great sacrifices were sustained by all classes of citizens, but on the event of peace in 1815, their energies were again exerted, and ships were fitted out, which returned in due time with fair cargoes, and exhibited a profitable investment of capital. The trade has been since steadily increasing.

Something has also been done in the cod fishery. In the *Suffolk Gazette* of January 18, 1808, it is related that 6,600 quintals had been brought in here, during the preceding year. The sperm fishery around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and through the Indian Ocean, was not commenced till 1817. In September of that year, the "Argonaut," owned by Silas and Lewis Howell, and commanded by Eliphalet Halsey, sailed for the Pacific, and returned June, 1819, with 1,700 barrels of sperm. While many other places possess superior local advantages, yet the shipowners of this port have accomplished more, in this expensive and hazardous business, than the whole state of New York besides. On account of the great number of vessels now engaged in the whale fishery from different parts of the world, it is very doubtful if the business will be found as profitable as heretofore. Whales are now chased from one point to another over the ocean, thereby increasing their shyness, and the difficulty of their capture. From the immense number taken, they must become scarce and, being constantly harassed, more formidable. Indeed, it now requires all the skill of the most practised whalers, to manage the boats and throw the harpoon. From the most correct data, it appears that at least 550 vessels

of various sizes are employed in the sperm and right whale fishery, from the several ports of the United States.

In addition to registered vessels engaged in whaling, there are 120 employed in the coasting trade and cod fishery, making the whole number from this place 170, and the whole tonnage about 25,000.

Luther D. Cook, Esq., of this port, a gentleman of much intelligence, and extensively connected with this branch of commerce, has obligingly furnished us with some statistical information, which is of too much importance to be omitted.

From the statement furnished by him, it appears that in 1837, there were twenty-three arrivals and twenty-nine departures of whaling ships from this port; the number of men and boys employed on board of which exceeded eight hundred. To appreciate the extraordinary progress made in this business, it is only necessary to remark, that in 1815 there were but three ships owned here, yet that in 1838, the number had increased to twenty-nine, being an addition of twenty-six ships in twenty-three years. It shows also how much may be accomplished by a spirit of enterprise, so characteristic of the American people, and no where more nobly portrayed than in this department of our navigation. It is calculated by Mr. Cook, that from 1804 to 1837, there were 198 arrivals of whaling vessels at this port, producing 338,690 barrels of oil, 40,504 barrels of sperm, and 1,596,765 pounds of bone.

In 1834 and 1835 there were seventeen arrivals, amounting in the aggregate to 6,361 tons, or 318 tons to each vessel. In 1837 there were twenty-three arrivals, producing 8,634 barrels of sperm, 31,784 of oil, and

236,757 pounds of bone. During the same year the departures were twenty-nine, including one from Jamesport, one from Cutchogue, and two from Greenport, all bound to the south Atlantic. In 1838, the tonnage employed was 11,700, to which may be added 5,437 of enrolled and licensed tonnage, employed in the coasting trade, making 17,137 of tonnage from this port. During the year ending January 1, 1841, there arrived in this district nineteen whaling ships, the contents of which were 3,479 barrels of sperm, 29,436 of oil, and 232,182 pounds of bone; equal to 107,000 gallons of sperm, and 912,600 of oil, of the value of \$600,000. Between the 16th of June and 20th of December of the same year, there sailed fifteen ships, four barques, and one brig, to the south Atlantic, Indian Ocean, New Holland, New Zealand, Crozett Islands, and the northwest coast.

The average duration of voyages of the whalers that returned in 1840, was little short of sixteen months. The tonnage in 1841 was 13,945, besides two ships and two brigs added during the year, and the quantity of produce 6,726 barrels of sperm, 58,827 of oil, and 482,110 pounds of bone; the net proceeds of which was \$863,000. The whole value of the fleet (forty-three vessels) with its outfits, amounts to at least \$900,000, and the number of officers and seamen is 1,025. There are now more than forty vessels engaged in this business, which, with those from other parts of the district, increases the number to fifty.

A TABLE

EXHIBITING, AT ONE VIEW, THE EXTENT OF THE WHALING COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF SAG HARBOR, FOR
THE YEAR 1841

Names of Vessels.	Absent.		Name of Master.	Barrels of Sperm.	Barrels of Whale oil.	Pounds of Bone.	Managing Owners.
	Months.	Days.					
Ship Washington.....	20	1	William Osborn.....	82	2436	22214	Hunting Cooper
" Fanny.....	20	27	S. Woodruff Edwards.....	120	3060	25500	N. & G. Howell
" Thos. Dickerson....	20	27	Wickham S. Havens.....	247	3780	38000	Mulford & Sleight
" Henry.....	10	20	John Sweeney.....	154	1900	14358	Sam'l L'Hommedieu
" Columbia.....	10	18	Lawrence B. Edwards....	63	2455	25207	Luther D. Cook
" Thames.....	22	2	Jeremiah W. Hedges.....	139	3077	26884	Thomas Brown
" Neptune.....	20	6	Shamgar H. Slate.....	30	2695	22206	S. & B. Hunting & Co.
" Panama.....	33	25	Thomas E. Crowell.....	440	3376	29000	N. & G. Howell
Barque Franklin.....	22	8	David Youngs.....	227	2626	20246	Chas. Thos. Dering
" Roanoke.....	8	15	Benjamin Glover, jun'r..	123	1509	12028	Wiggins & Parsons
Ship Daniel Webster...	22	10	Edward M. Baker.....	340	2810	26271	Mulford and Howell
" Triad.....	21	4	Isaac M. Case.....	241	1406	11291	H. & N. Corwin
" Ann.....	20	17	Ezekiel H. Curry.....	428	1704	14040	Mulford & Howell
" Delta.....	23	22	Wm. H. Payne.....	320	2951	16201	S. & B. Hunting & Co.
Barque Noble.....	22	10	Seth Griffing.....	338	1500	12484	H. & N. Corwin
Brig Seraph.....	10	18	James Sayre.....	245	1132	6945	Ira B. Tuthill
Ship Arabella.....	22	13	George W. Corwin.....	180	315	3000	Samuel H. Landon
" Hannibal.....	10	4	John Bishop, jun'r.....	178	2130	16200	N. & G. Howell
" Gen.....	10	24	Lewis L. Bennet.....	59	1611	9459	S. & B. Hunting & Co.
Barque Nimrod.....	12	10	Theron B. Worth.....	52	2200	14690	Hunting Cooper
Ship Hudson.....	23	23	Albert Rogers.....	110	1533	13419	Chas. Thos. Dering
" Bayard.....	12	2	Samuel Denison.....	208	1682	15858	Luther D. Cook
" Acasta.....	10	2	Francis Sayre.....	104	1244	7432	H. & N. Corwin
" France.....	37	13	Sylvester P. Smith.....	402	3636	26730	Mulford & Sleight
" Washington.....	12	13	Robert L. Douglass.....	130	1123	9500	N. & G. Howell
" Cadmus.....	27	8	Robert N. Wilbur.....	553	1473	12000	Wiggins & Parsons
Barque Marcus.....	15	13	Henry Nickerson, jun'r..	832	904	4070	Mulford & Sleight
" Camillus.....	13	22	David Loper.....	201	1409	11377	N. & G. Howell
Brig Wickford.....	3	18	Ezekiel H. Howes.....	100			Chas. Thos. Dering
			Davis Miller.....				David T. Vail
Total number of arrivals, 30; number of tons, 9721.				6726	5827	48219	

It is proper to observe that the ships *Hamilton*, *Romulus*, *Phenix*, *Xenophon*, *America*, *Ontario*, and *Hamilton*, and the barque *Concordia*, did not return during the year; which if they had, would have swelled the number of arrivals to forty-four. Several new vessels were added to the fleet during the year, which increased the number of departures to thirty-five. For the above tabular view, we are indebted to the politeness of Luther D. Cook, Esq., and also for the following aggregate of arrivals, and quantity of oil and bone, brought into this port from 1834 to 1837 inclusive, to wit: The whole number of arrivals, 146; barrels of whale oil, 338,600; barrels of sperm, 49,504; pounds of bone, 1,566,765.

In the last year (1837), the arrivals were 23; barrels of sperm, 8,634; barrels of oil, 31,784; and bone, 236,757 pounds. Henry T. Dering, Esq., the present collector, states the arrivals in 1842 at 15, bringing in 24,410 barrels of oil, 4,175 of sperm, and 194,000 pounds of bone. The whole number of vessels now engaged in the whaling business from this district, is 52, the registered tonnage of which is 17,310, and the number of hands employed, 1,217.

"The following clipping taken from the Long Island Star, of October 19, 1843, shows the extent of the whaling industry in that year."

EDITOR.

LONG ISLAND SHIPS,—MASTERS & AGENTS.

NAMES.	TON.	MASTERS.	AGENTS.
<i>Sag Harbor.</i>			
Alexander	370	Jones	William A Jones
Acasta bk	286	Havens	Mulford & Sleight
Alciope	377	Paine	Post & Sherry
American bark	284	Havens	S & B Huntingt & Co
Ann	299	Lock	Mulford & Howell
Ann Mary Ann	380	Winters	Mulford & Sleight
Arabella	367	Babcock	N & G Howell
Barbara bk	268	Howes	Charles T Dering
Cadmus bk	307	Smith	Mulford & Sleight
Camillus	345	Miller	Charles T Dering
Columbia	385	Edwards	Luther D Cook
Concordia bk	365	Cartwright	Thomas Brown
Crescent	340		Post & Sherry
Citizen bk	464	Lansing	Mulford & Sleight
Dan'l Webster	397	Curry	Mulford & Howell
Fanny	391	Fordham	N & G Howell
France	411	Edwards	N & G Howell
Franklin	391	Halsey	Huntingt Cooper
Gem bk	326	Worth	Huntingt Cooper
Hamilton	322	Ludlow	Charles T Dering
Hamilton 2d	455	Shearman	Mulford & Sleight
Hannibal	311	Canning	S & B Huntingt & Co
Henry	333	Brown	S L Hommedieu
Henry Lee	409	Bennett	S & B Huntingt & Co
Hudson	368	Nickerson	Luther D Cook
Huron	292	Green	Luther D Cook
Helen	424	Cartwright	C T Dering & Co
Illinois	413	Jocker	John Budd
John Jay	494	Rogers	N & G Howell
Josephine	397	Royce	Post & Sherry
Marcus	283	Loper	N & G Howell
Manhattan	440	Cooper	John Budd
Neptune	388	Pierson	S & B Huntingt & Co
Nimrod bk	280	Rogers	Charles T Dering
Ontario	368	Greene	S & B Huntingt & Co
Ontario 2d	489	Green	Post & Sherry
Panama	465	Crowell	N & G Howell

LONG ISLAND SHIPS,—MASTERS & AGENTS (*Continued*).

NAMES.	TON.	MASTERS.	AGENTS
Phenix bk	314	Briggs	Luther D Cook
Portland	292	Paine	S & B Huntingt & Co
Romulus	233	Rogers	Mulford & Howell
S. Richards	454	Dering	Mulford & Sleight
Superior bk	275	Bishop	Post & Sherry
Thames	414	Hedges	Thomas Brown
Ths Dickerson	454	Havens	Mulford & Howell
Timor	289	Eldridge	Huntingt Cooper
Tuscany	299	Godbey	John Budd
Washington	340	Sanford	Huntingt Cooper
Wiscasset	380	Smith	S & B Huntingt & Co
Wm. Tell	370	Glover	Thomas Brown
<i>Greenport.</i>			
Bayard	339	Fordham	Corwin & Howell
Caroline	252	Rose	Wiggins & Parsons
Delta	314	Weeks	Corwin & Howell
Roanoke	252	Case	Wiggins & Parsons
Triad	336		Corwin & Howell
Washington	236	Brown	Wiggins & Parsons
Sarah & Esther		Harlow	Ireland, Wells &
<i>Cold Spring.</i>			[Carpenter
Monmouth bk	250	Hedges	John H Jones
N. P. Tallmade	370	Hedges	John H Jones
Tuscarora	379	White	John H Jones
<i>New Suffolk.</i>			
Noble bk	274	Sweeney	Ira B Tuthill

IMPORTATIONS OF SPERM AND WHALE OIL IN 1848, ¹

Ports.	Ships and Barques.	Barrels Sperm oil.	Barrels Whale oil.	Pounds Whale bone.
Sag Harbor.....	14	2,271	27,700	146,500
Greenport.....	5	636	8,731	74,000
Cold Spring.....	3	351	4,220	8,300
New Suffolk.....	1	249	162	1,300

¹ This table was supplied by Henry Onderdonk, Jr.—EDITOR.

In January, 1849, there were at Greenport ten ships engaged in the whaling business; at Sag Harbor, forty-one; at Cold Spring, eight.

This business is not only attended with heavy expense, but also with considerable risk of property and life. One or two melancholy instances deserve to be mentioned. The ship "Governor Clinton" sailed from here in August, 1833, and is supposed to have been lost in a typhoon, or hurricane, on the coast of Japan, in September, 1834. The whole crew, consisting of twenty-nine persons, among whom was Samuel Ludlow, captain; David E. Brown, mate; Daniel Leek, second mate; William D. Schellinger, third mate; Erastus E. Halsey, Charles Howell, Sylvester Stanbrough, and Henry Miller, boat steerers; Benjamin Payne, cooper; Edward P. Jennings, carpenter, were drowned. Again, the ship "Telegraph," belonging to S. and N. Howell, commanded by John E. Howell, left here for the coast of Chili, in October, 1834; and on the 20th of May, 1836, entered Resolution Bay, in the island Ohitahoo, for wood and water. On the succeeding night, the wind from the mountain blew with such violence as to sever the ship's cable, and drive her out to sea, where she struck upon a reef of rocks and was entirely lost, with twenty-two hundred barrels of oil and sperm. The people on board were fortunately saved by another vessel.

The village of Sag Harbor, as incorporated, contains about five hundred dwellings and over three thousand inhabitants, one-third of whom belong to Easthampton, the dividing line between the two towns striking the head of the long wharf.

There is a fair proportion of merchants, manufacturers, and artisans; among these, the coopers are the most numerous, who alone manufacture, in capacity, above 30,000 barrels of oil casks yearly.

The making of salt by solar evaporation, as formerly

practised, has not been found profitable enough to warrant its continuance, and very little, if any, is now made here.

"The following interesting information about the early salt works of Sag Harbor was furnished by Mr. H. D. Sleight, an authority on local history, and proprietor of the *Corrector*, Sag Harbor's oldest existing newspaper, founded in 1822."

EDITOR.

"It is a matter of common knowledge to old inhabitants of Sag Harbor and vicinity that salt works were located on North Haven, a peninsula, just northwest of Sag Harbor village, early in the nineteenth century. I have had it from my grandmother, Anna Charlotte Sleight, who died a few years since, at the age of ninety-four, that the salt works were located on the east shore of North Haven, on Shelter Island Sound, near the summer colony now settled by a number of prominent New York actors. There are some here, who even to-day when speaking of the spot refer to it as 'the old Salt Works Landing.'

"The late Hon. H. P. Hedges of Sag Harbor, and Bridgehampton, L. I., who died in 1912, aged ninety-six, says in his historical address delivered before the Sag Harbor Historical Society, February 4, 1896:

"The Salt Works, on North Haven, was a part of the landscape from Sag Harbor, in my early days.'

"I cannot give you any detailed account of how salt was extracted from the salt water of the bay, but it must have been by sun drying, as, so far as I know, only primitive methods were used at that period.

"The Sag Harbor whale ships used large quantities of salt foods on their long voyages, and the necessity of providing a source of supply close to the port, probably

appealed to the pioneers in the whale fishery. The whale ships often anchored off the salt works, and the anchorage ground was called 'Indian Jail,' and goes by that name to-day; for native Montauk and Shinnecock Indians, who, after landing from whaling voyages, became drunken and unruly, were confined in the ship's brig, at this spot. There were candle works in Sag Harbor, at that time, sugar refineries, and all the shops such as smithies, coopers, riggers, and rope walks, needed to outfit the whale ships. In fact the community was self-sustaining in the matter of outfitting the whaling fleet."

For the special accommodation of the port, the United States, in 1838, caused a light-house to be built on a small mound or sand spit, called Cedar Island, near the entrance of the harbor, at an expense of \$3,500.

The first newspaper ever printed on Long Island was commenced in this village by David Frothingham, May 10, 1791, and entitled the *Long Island Herald*. It was transferred to Selleck Osborn,* June 2, 1802, who changed the title to *Suffolk County Herald*, and on the 20th February, 1804, he relinquished the paper to Alden Spooner.

The title was now altered to *Suffolk Gazette*, and continued by Mr. Spooner till April, 1811, when the further publication of a newspaper here was abandoned. The *Suffolk County Recorder* was undertaken by Samuel A.

* Mr. Osborn removed to Connecticut, and published a paper at Litchfield, entitled *The Witness*. He was soon after tried, convicted, and imprisoned for a political libel on President Adams, which excited much sympathy toward him in the community, and especially with his political friends. He subsequently issued a paper in Boston, and in 1823 printed a volume of *original poems*, which evinced no inconsiderable literary and poetical genius. He afterwards published the *American Watchman*, at Wilmington, Del., and died, in necessitous circumstances, at Philadelphia, October 1, 1826.

Seabury, October 19, 1816; at the end of one year the name was altered to *American Eagle*, and the paper was discontinued two years thereafter. August 3, 1822, the *Corrector* was established by Henry W. Hunt. September 16, 1826, the paper called the *Republican Watchman* was begun by Samuel Phillips, and continued to be published here weekly till September, 1844, when the office was removed to Greenport, where it has been ever since.

In the beginning of August, 1845, there was published by Charles V. Hunt, an octavo, monthly miscellany, called *The Nautilus*, of which a few numbers only have been published, although deserving of success.

The "Suffolk County Bank," the first institution of the kind in the county, was established here by William Adams, Esq., May 1, 1844, and has been continued to this time.

On the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, preparations were made to save this place from the enemy, and a detachment of militia was stationed here, which employed itself in erecting a fortification on the high ground overlooking the harbor. No regular garrison was established till the summer of 1813, when the British ships, taking their station in Gardiner's Bay, threatened to land at several points in the vicinity. At that time three or four hundred men were placed here, and were continued to the end of the war. Some part of the time a company of artillery, and another of regular troops, were stationed here; and in 1814 one or more companies of sea fencibles. But at no time was the number of soldiers sufficient to have defended the place against the enemy, had the capture of it been considered an object of sufficient importance to warrant the attempt. It being impossible to prevent their landing at

various places bordering on the bay, they accordingly visited, at pleasure, Gardiner's Island, Montauk, and Oyster Ponds;¹ taking such provisions as their necessities required, but, it is believed, generally paying an equivalent.

In June, 1813, a launch and two barges, with about one hundred men from the squadron of Commodore Hardy, attempted to land at the wharf in the night; but as they were timely discovered, the alarm was sounded, and the guns of the fort brought to bear in the direction of the boats. So successful were the means used on this occasion, that the design of the enemy was effectually frustrated. They had only time to set fire to a sloop which they took at the wharf, when a shot from the fort raked her fore and aft, and obliged them to abandon her. The Americans, going on board to extinguish the flames, found a quantity of guns, swords, pistols, and other instruments, which the invaders (deeming discretion the better part of valor) had left in their hurry to escape.*

¹ Now Orient.—EDITOR.

* *Ephraim N. Byram*, a native of this village, is a self-taught mechanic and philosopher,—a sort of prodigy in practical science, and worthy of honorable mention. His attainments are certainly very considerable, and there are few subjects which he has not explored to some extent. He has rarely ventured beyond the limits of his native village, except at short distances. He visited New York City in July, 1846. His attention is chiefly confined to mechanical and scientific pursuits. He invents and executes the most complicated machines, as clocks, telescopes, and musical instruments, and even makes many of the tools with which his other works are constructed. Without the advantages of family influence, education, or wealth, he has attained a wonderful degree of accuracy, in many things, which would seem nearly impossible. Among other contrivances, planned and executed by himself, is a *planetarium*, which exhibits the relative position and motion of bodies in the solar system, equal to any thing done before. The revolution of those bodies is shown in beautiful and harmonious order, which proves the inventor to be deeply imbued with correct notions of astronomy and the physical sciences. There is a delicacy and finish about this machine worthy of admiration.

On the 26th of May, 1817, this village was visited by a desolating fire, which in a brief space laid the best portion of it in ruins. It began in the dense part of the village, and the wind blowing a gale, such was the rapidity of the flames, that, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen and citizens, many of the best houses and stores, with great quantities of merchandise, were consumed. Even goods that had been rescued from the buildings on fire, were subsequently burnt in the streets. This was, indeed, a heavy calamity, as the inhabitants had but just begun to recover from the prostration of their trade by the war.

Ships nearly ready for sea were delayed by the destruction of the stores that were destined for their use. The public sympathy was widely manifested on the occasion, and donations to a considerable extent were obtained as a relief to the more suffering population. The event, however, proved that the ambition and energies of the people were more than equal to the emergency; and the ground swept over by the fire was in a short time covered with new buildings, more convenient and substantial than before, by which, also, the appearance of the village was materially improved.

Another, but less destructive fire, occurred here August 11, 1838, by which property to a large amount was sacrificed, and a young man named William F. Eldridge perished in the flames.

On the night of the 13th of November, 1845, another and a more disastrous conflagration occurred, which laid between sixty and seventy dwelling houses and stores, with a greater part of their furniture and goods, in ashes. The property destroyed was more than \$200,000; fortunately, however, much of it was insured, and no lives

were lost. Most of the business portion of the village was consumed, much of it having been built up since the fire of 1817. Had there been the usual number of ships at the wharf, they must inevitably have been burnt; as it was, only one dismantled hull, lying some thirty rods from the shore, took fire and burned to the water's edge. The conflagration began in a furniture-ware shop, about 12 o'clock at night, and the wind blowing severely, the engine companies were not able to stay the devouring element, which was finally arrested by the high walls of Major Hildreth's brick stores on the west side of Main Street. This terrible calamity, aside from the loss of property, was the more to be deplored, on account of the approaching cold weather, as no small number of families were rendered houseless, and a great many poor mechanics deprived of the means of providing for the approaching winter.

The wharf constructed by the state for the convenience of large vessels, extending a considerable distance into the harbor, is now the property of individuals, and yields a fair interest to the owners.

Upon the high ground on the west of the village, is "Otter Pond," a small, but beautiful sheet of water, where was formerly a mill; it now has a communication with the head of the bay and abounds in fish.

The peninsula called "Hog Neck," lying at the outlet of Peconic Bay, contains some hundred acres of indifferent soil; but its position affording facilities for the purpose, it has been rendered tolerably productive. It is now connected with the village of Sag Harbor by a bridge, and constitutes an important link in the route across Shelter Island, to Greenport.

There are within the limits of this town, besides those mentioned, several other fine bays and ponds, not only important for the variety and excellence of their fish, but forming also an extraordinary feature in the landscape.

The Hon. Ebenezer Sage was long a distinguished citizen of this place. He was born at Chatham, Conn., August 16, 1755, and graduated at Yale, 1778, in the same class with Joel Barlow, Josiah Meigs, Zephaniah Swift, Noah Webster, and Oliver Wolcott. He settled as a physician at Easthampton in 1784, and married Ruth, daughter of Dr. William Smith of Southampton. In 1796 he returned to Connecticut, but came back soon after and settled in this village. He was a cautious and skilful physician, and a gentleman of science and literature. Possessing equanimity of temper and a talent for humor, his company and conversation were highly appreciated. His politics were of the Jefferson school, and he was chosen a member of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth congresses. Although he never attempted a speech in the house, his opinions and judgment were much respected. In 1821 he was a delegate to the convention for amending the constitution of this state. He died January 20, 1834, his wife having deceased May 9, 1831. His only daughter, Frances Mary, married Dr. Elijah L. Lawton, August 31, 1817, and died at Mobile, September 25, 1819, at the age of twenty-seven, her husband dying in ten days thereafter. His son, Dr. John S. Sage, is a practising physician in this village.

“The author of this history studied medicine under Dr. Sage during the early years of the nineteenth century. For further particulars of this circumstance we

would refer the reader to the biography of Thompson, in this edition.”

EDITOR.

Mecoxe Bay, a little south-west of Bridgehampton, is a large collection of water, having communication with the ocean. It is four miles long, one broad, and has always been celebrated for its fine flavored oysters.

Kelly's Pond and Sagg Pond, in the same district, are likewise handsome sheets of water, and abound in perch.

These local advantages, joined to the natural fertility of the soil, render the neighborhood of Bridgehampton a most desirable place of habitation.

Among its late residents was Nathan Rogers, Esq., who, although born here, has spent the most of his life in the city of New York. His father, John T. Rogers, was a farmer of this town, where the birth of his son occurred in 1787, who sprang (says Mr. Dunlap) from the same class of citizens as West, Wright, Vanderlyn, Fisher, Mount, and a long list of American artists—the yeomanry of the country. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. James Brown, former minister of this parish. Mr. Rogers' father, although the owner of a good farm, well knew it would not answer to divide it into four parts; and therefore, after giving his sons a good common school education, two of them chose a mercantile, and the other, Nathaniel, a mechanical employment. He was put apprentice to a ship-builder at Hudson, where he served his master as clerk also; for he says of himself, that his business was “*to keep the accounts, pay off the workmen, and serve out the grog.*” Much of his time was employed in drafting and making models, at which he exhibited considerable ingenuity and skill. About a year after, he was wounded by a severe cut in the knee,

which disabled him from labor, and rendered him no longer serviceable to his employer. He was accordingly dismissed from his indentures, and returned to his parents' house, where he received, of course, every attention that his unhappy condition required. This accident, however, has sometimes been playfully mentioned by his friends, as the most *fortunate cut* he ever made. But it may be supposed that a proper exercise of the same energies in the business originally chosen, would have produced results equally advantageous, though probably of less consequence in the public estimation.

Possessing a taste for drawing, he had now sufficient leisure and opportunity of perusing such books as were calculated to impart information in his favorite department. He began to copy prints, and made also some slight essays at designing. His physician, Dr. Samuel H. Rose, possessing a mind, education, and taste that might in some situations have gained him high praise, was, as all who knew him can testify, a person of much goodness of heart. Sympathizing with the suffering boy, he sought to amuse him, and at the same time encourage his wishes, by presenting him a few pencils and a box of colors. The invalid felt fresh inspiration, and set about attempting the portraits of some of his acquaintance. Although very imperfect performances, yet they appeared to them wonderful likenesses. Going to New York, he was introduced to Mr. Howell, a native of Long Island, by whom he was encouraged and instructed. Mr. Howell died soon after. Young Rogers now determined to be a painter, but his father considered it a precarious undertaking, one in which to obtain mediocrity only would be equal to a failure. He was therefore anxious that his son should fit himself for one of the

learned professions, offering to furnish the means. To this the son agreed, and was placed at school preparatory to entering upon the study of a profession. Yet his passion for the fine arts still haunted his imagination, and portraits and pictures flitted across his fancy, disturbing the regular course of thought. On a visit which he made to some friends at Saybrook, he commenced the business of a portrait painter, and drew some tolerable likenesses of his friends. His kind-hearted parent, now perceiving his son's ability to distinguish himself in the art, gave consent for him to begin a course of study; and arrangements were made, for the purpose, with Mr. Wood, a painter in New York. For this kind instructor, Rogers entertained feelings of gratitude, and when Wood fell into adversity, was able and willing to administer to his relief. The young aspirant now set up for himself, and was shortly after able to transmit a few *bank notes* to his father, with a request that he would invest them for him. The old gentleman's doubts of his son's ultimate success were now dispelled, and his former anxiety relieved.

Wood removed to Philadelphia, and left the field to Rogers. His business and reputation, as a painter, increased, until he obtained the first rank in miniature painting. His incessant application at one time threatened his health, but by timely relaxation, it was restored.

He married, October 1, 1817, Caroline Matilda, daughter of Captain Samuel Denison, by whom he had several children. He was a member of the National Academy, but having declined business, he removed here in 1839, where he erected a beautiful mansion, but his health failed and he died December 6, 1844, at the age of fifty-seven.

This town, like Easthampton, possesses little water

power, and wind-mills are found indispensable, having been in use here for more than a century and a half. The village of *Sagg*, and the settlement of *North Sea*, near the Peconic Bay, are composed principally of farmers.

Shinnecock on the west of the village of Southampton, contains several hundred acres, being a collection of sand hills interspersed with occasional patches of level land, which yield support to a large number of sheep and cattle. That part of it adjoining Peconic Bay, called *Accombomack*, is of better quality and connected with a tract of salt meadow. The isthmus between Shinnecock and Peconic bays was called by the Indians *Merosuc*, or *Canoeplace*, the spot across which they hauled their canoes from one bay to the other. It is even supposed that an artificial communication once existed between them, made under the direction of *Mongotucksee* (or Long Knife) who then reigned lord of the Montauks and other tribes in the vicinity.

In 1669, the Indians of this tribe elected *Quaquasho* (or The Hunter) to be Sachem of Shinnecock, whose authority was confirmed by a commission from Governor Lovelace, January 2, 1670, under the seal of the province, and in which he appointed *Cawbut*, another Indian, to be constable, with a staff of office.

It is not a little remarkable, that in 1773, the city of *London* should have elected two native Americans, to the office of sheriff; *Dr. William Lee*, of Virginia, distinguished as a political writer, under the signature of "*Junius Americanus*," and Mr. Stephen Sayre, of this town. The latter was descended from Job Sayre, one of the first settlers, and was born here in 1745. He was conspicuous for personal elegance and accomplishments. Being a staunch whig, it is supposed that he went to

London in 1775, as a confidential agent of his country, having resided there before, and was of course well versed in British affairs. He obtained admission to the best society, and was on terms of intimacy with many leading men in the administration. He married a lady of rank and fortune, and entering into commercial business, was well known, being, in 1773, chosen high sheriff. On this occasion, he delivered a speech to the Livery of London, as follows:

*"Gentlemen of the Livery:—*It is impossible for me to express the feelings of gratitude which predominate in my breast upon the present occasion. The honor you have done me calls for a return, which a life entirely devoted to your services only can make. I deem myself more highly favored, because I am well convinced, that nothing under heaven could have induced you to elect me into the office of sheriff, but an opinion of my independence, and sincere attachment to the public cause. I am independent; I will continue so. Upon public grounds only I presumed to solicit your favor: upon public grounds only I will study to deserve it. It shall be the labor of my life to convince you, that investing me with your gracious choice, I will strain every nerve in combating our common foe; I will labor assiduously to stop the progress of despotism; at least, I will, by a vigorous exertion of those powers with which you have entrusted me, prevent its making any inroads into this great, this opulent, this free and independent city."

His advocacy of the American cause, and consequent opposition to the arbitrary measures of the administration drew down upon him the displeasure of the government; a charge of treason was preferred against him

and he was most unceremoniously thrown into the *Tower*.

The following is from the *London Public Ledger*, of October 25, 1776:

“ Between the hours of nine and ten on Monday morning, Mr. Slavely, of Half Moon street, Piccadilly, and Mr. Mann of Queen Ann street, Westminster (king’s messengers) attached by a constable, repaired to the house of Stephen Sayre, Esquire, in Oxford street. As an excuse to obtain an interview with him, they pretended a forged draft for £200 had been issued by the bank, of which Mr. Sayre is a proprietor. He no sooner appeared, than they acquainted him that they had an order, signed by Lord Rochford, one of the secretaries of state, to take him into custody on a charge of high treason; and to search for, take, and carry with them, such of his papers as they might deem effectual for their purposes. Mr. Sayre heard the summons with composure, and obeyed its dictates with manly dignity; conscious of his innocence, he smiled at the malignity of the charge, and in perfect reliance upon his own integrity, permitted the officers to search his tables and rifle his bureau. They conducted him to Lord Rochford, where they also found Sir John Fielding. The charge in the information was, *that Mr. Sayre had expressed an intention of seizing the king’s person as he went to the parliament house, and of taking possession of the Tower, &c.* The advice of Mr. Sayre’s counsel was, that he should not answer any interrogations which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might put, nor sign any paper whatever. Mr. Sayre was then ordered into an adjoining apartment, and afterwards committed a close prisoner to the Tower. On the 14th of December, 1776, he appeared at the Old Bailey, and his counsel, Mr. Arthur Lee, moved to discharge the recognizance entered into on the 28th of October last,

on Mr. Sayre's being brought before Lord Mansfield upon a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Baron Burland, who, with the Lord Mayor, presided at the court, accordingly discharged the recognizance; and Mr. Sayre immediately gave orders to commence actions against Lord Rochford, the under secretaries of state, and the king's messengers." In Gordon's History it is also stated that "in 1775 many suspicions were entertained of combinations in favor of America, and upon certain hints thrown out, Mr. Sayre, an American, and a banker in London, was secured; and being examined before the Secretary of state, Lord Rochford, and confronted by his accuser, was committed to the Tower for high treason, on the ridiculous charge of designing to seize his majesty at noon-day in his passage to the house of peers, of conveying him a prisoner to the Tower, and afterwards out of the kingdom, and of overturning the whole form of government, *by bribing a few sergeants of the guards.*"

The suit brought by Mr. Sayre against Lord Rochford for false imprisonment, and for seizing his papers, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of £1000 sterling, before Lord Chancellor Justice De Grey. Sayre remained some years after in London, and was at one time secretary to Dr. Franklin. On his return to America, he settled near Bordentown, N. J., on the Delaware, on land which afterwards became the property of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain. Mr. Sayre died at his son's house in Virginia in 1818.

A meagre remnant of the Shinnecocks are found here, where they have a building for religious worship, but neither their ancient language nor customs are preserved.

Shinnecock (or Southampton) Bay, is one of the largest and most picturesque inland waters of Long Island, having more than thirty square miles of surface.

It is separated from the ocean by a narrow shingle beach, through which there is an opening near *Quogue*. It has long been celebrated for the quantity, variety, and excellence of its marine productions. More than fifty persons are constantly employed in digging clams, of which there are annually taken more than 100,000 bushels, valued at about \$20,000.

Westhampton,¹ is the general designation for so much of the town as lies westward of Canoeplace, and formerly constituted one parish. Two miles from the place last named, is a small hamlet called, "*Good Ground*," an "*Oasis*" in the desert of sand and forest which surround it. It consists of a few dwellings, a post office, and a Methodist Church, erected in 1836. To the north and adjoining Peconic Bay, is the settlement called *Flanders*, three miles southeast of Riverhead, where there are twenty-five or thirty houses within a square mile, some of them of respectable appearance. Most of the families are connected with the congregation of Upper Aguebogue, and a small house of worship was built here some years ago, but no distinct ecclesiastical organization has taken place.

Quogue, eight miles west of Shinnecock, is a considerable village, composed mostly of farmers. The land is level and in full view of the ocean. The game, both of fish and fowl, is in great plenty and of a superior quality. Accordingly it has long been a place of resort for persons in quest of health or amusement.

Little Quogue, a little farther west on the margin of *Quantuc Bay*, and on the stream called *Podunck*, is the

¹ Westhampton is now a village of considerable importance and famed as a summer resort. Most of the summer residents are from Brooklyn.—
EDITOR.

site of the present Presbyterian Church erected in 1831, and dedicated January 20, 1832. The old church, which stood the good part of a century, was situated further to the east at a place called Beaver Dam. The first settled minister was the *Rev. Nehemiah Greenman*, who graduated at Yale in 1748, and commenced his labors here the same year. He remained a short time only, for in 1754 the Rev. Abner Reeve officiated by direction of the Suffolk presbytery, and was on November 6 the next year installed. He preached alternately here and at *South Haven* or *Fire Place*, but left in 1763, from which time there was no regular clergyman till 1787, the parish depending in the meantime upon supplies from the presbytery.

On the 8th of August, 1787, the *Rev. Thomas Russell* was installed, but was dismissed April 29, 1789. The *Rev. Herman Daggett* was installed here September 26, 1797, and dismissed September 9, 1801, when he located at Middletown in Brookhaven. The *Rev. Nathaniel Reeve*, from Southold, was settled September 19, 1804, and dismissed November 26, 1807. The *Rev. Abraham Luce* was installed September 14, 1813, dismissed April 18, 1820, yet continued to preach here half the time till 1825, from which period the church was occupied by stated supplies, till the settlement of the *Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, Jr.*, April 22, 1836. He was dismissed in 1837, on accepting a call to the church at Hempstead. The *Rev. Samuel Kellogg* came here in 1837, and married Mary P. Henry, of Rutland, Mass., August 2, 1838.

In the summer of 1841, the *Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, Sr.*, was engaged, and officiated till November, 1848, when he left.

He was the son of Dr. Sylvester Woodbridge, of Southampton, Mass., where he was born November 9, 1790. He was descended through a long line of ministers, his grandfather being the Rev. John Woodbridge, of South Hadley, Mass., whose father and grandfather were clergymen also. Mr. Woodbridge graduated at Williamstown, in 1812, studied at Andover, and was ordained over the first congregational church in Greenfield, Mass., in 1817, where he continued six years. In 1824 he was settled at Greenville, N. Y., where he continued several years. In 1831, he was engaged as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Mathews, of New York City, and the next year assumed the agency of the American Tract Society. He traversed the United States in all directions, visiting every important town from Maine to New Orleans, and was only induced to desist in consequence of impaired health. His four sons are settled in the ministry, as follows: *Jahleel*, at Baton Rouge, La.; Sylvester at Hempstead; Samuel at Brooklyn; and John at Greenport, L. I.; a circumstance most gratifying to a father's heart, and preserving for another generation at least, the clerical character of the family. Mr. Woodbridge had also three daughters, Elizabeth, who died, aged seventeen, September 21, 1834; Frances E., who married Rev. Charles Beach, of Mississippi, November 24, 1847; and Mary.

The village of *Katchabonock*, a short distance southwest of the church, is considerably populous and contains the larger part of the Westhampton congregation. A Methodist church was erected here in 1833, where a respectable society has been formed.

Speonk is an inconsiderable settlement a little west of

the former on Setuck River or brook; east of which is a meeting-house, and an ancient burial place.

The following notices found in the newspapers will interest the reader :

“ Died at New Haven, May 26, 1831, the Rev. Claudius Herrick, a native of Southampton, L. I., who graduated at Yale College in 1798, and was soon after ordained over the Congregational Church at Woodbridge, Conn. His health failing he removed to and opened an academy in New Haven, for females, with great success, young ladies resorting to it from every part of the United States. To this institution he devoted more than twenty years, and it is seldom that the death of an individual has excited such universal regret.”

“ Died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1843, the Rev. Frederick Halsey, aged seventy-seven. He was a native of Southampton, L. I., 1766, and graduated at Columbia College, 1790. He was present at the inauguration of Washington, and for a time preceptor of Clinton Academy, L. I. Studied divinity with Dr. Buell, and preached in New Jersey, till his removal to Plattsburgh in July, 1794.”

SHELTER ISLAND

THIS fine island which constitutes a town of the same name, lies between the northern and southern branches of Long Island, at the eastern termination or outlet of Peconic Bay, by which it is bounded on the north, south, and west, and on the east by Gardiner's Bay. The width of the strait on the north, is one mile, and that on the south half a mile, the current being very rapid in the narrower parts. The island is about six miles long, and four broad, but of a very irregular shape. It contains over eight thousand acres, divided into several valuable farms, some of which are quite large; the number of families is about eighty, and the population nearly four hundred. The general surface is undulating, the soil of a good quality, and the shores are indented with coves and small bays, covered with salt grass. There are some fine ponds of fresh water, one of which, *Fresh Pond*, occupies an area of more than thirty acres. Peat exists in considerable quantity, but owing to the abundance of fine timber on the island, it has been hitherto little used. There are many beautiful sites for building, possessing both variety and picturesqueness.

This island was called by the Indians, "*Manhansack-ahaquashu-wornock*," meaning *an island sheltered by islands*. It was the ancient residence of the *Manhasset Indians*; and the place where the sachem is supposed to have lived, is still called "*Sachem's Neck*."

It has been previously mentioned that *William Alex-*

ander, Earl of Stirling, obtained from the Plymouth company, April 22, 1636, by the influence of Charles I., a patent for Long Island, and islands adjacent—that on the 20th of April, 1637, he executed a power of attorney to his agent *James Farret*, to dispose thereof, and authorized him to *take up* for his own use 12,000 acres in what part he pleased: in pursuance of which, Farret selected this and *Robins Island*, in Peconic Bay. He afterwards disposed of both to *Stephen Goodyear*,* of New Haven, who, June 9, 1651, conveyed this island to Thomas Middleton, Thomas Rouse, Constant Sylvester, and Nathaniel Sylvester for 1,600 pounds of good merchantable *Muscovado sugar*. The grantees last named also procured a confirmation from *Yokee* or *Youghco*, and other chiefs of the Manhasset tribe, who covenanted to *put away all their dogs*, and in case any damage should be done by them, to make satisfaction forthwith. This tribe was considerable in number and power, and were governed by a chief possessed of capacity and courage. From their very exposed situation, they were, like other tribes in this part of the island, tributary both to the Pequots and Block Islanders. On this account, they were much gratified with the neighborhood of the English, hoping they would prove an ample protection against future invasion, and it is believed they lived with them on amicable terms.

The following from the Connecticut records exhibits the state of things here two centuries ago:

*This gentleman was at one time an extensive and opulent merchant of New Haven, and was deputy governor of that colony in 1653. In 1655 he established at the place now called East Haven, the first iron-works in Connecticut, which were continued about twenty-five years, and finally relinquished in consequence of a great mortality among the workmen employed. He died in London in 1703, leaving issue: Stephen, Nathaniel, Obedience, Esther, Theophilus, Abigail, and Andrew.

“ At a meeting of the commissioners of the United Colonies at Hartford, Sept. 6, 1644, *Youghco*, the sachem of Manhasset, on Long Island, presenting himself to the court, desired that, in regard *he was tributary* to the English, and had hitherto observed the articles of agreement (heretofore made) he might receive from them a certificate, whereby his relation to the English should appear, and *he* preserved as much as might be from unjust grievances and vexations. Though the colonies be no ways engaged to protect him, yet heretofore the following certificate had been given him: ‘ To all whom it may concern; whereas Long Island, with the smaller islands adjacent, are granted by the King’s Majesty to the Lord Stirling, and by him passed over to some of the English in these colonies; and whereas, the Indians in the eastern parts of Long Island are become tributaries to the English, and have engaged their lands to them; and whereas *Youghco*, *Wyandance*, *Mowmetow*, and *Weenakamin* do profess themselves friends both to the English and Dutch, that they have not been injurious to either, in their *persons*, *cattle*, or goods, nor by *wampum* or any other means have sought to procure the *Mohawks*, or any other Indians, to annoy or hurt either of the nations, and promise still to continue in a peaceable and inoffensive course toward them both, and that if it appear that any of their men, in any secret way, have been actors in any thing against either English or Dutch, upon due notice or proof thereof, they will deliver all such to deserved punishment, or provide due satisfaction for all injuries and offences done. It is our desire that the said *Sagamores* and their companies may enjoy full peace, without disturbance from the *English*, or any friendship with them, whilst they carry themselves in ways of peace, and without engaging themselves in the quarrels of others, or doing wrong to any.’ ”

This island was for some years called *Farrett's*, and afterwards *Sylvester's Island*, but its present appellation finally prevailed.

Mr. Goodyear, the first purchaser, was a merchant of high standing, and stood (says the Rev. Mr. Bacon) almost uniformly in the office of deputy governor of New Haven, from the civil organization of its government. He was one of those to whom the *mortgage* of Long Island was executed by Farret, July 20, 1641, and who probably satisfied it subsequently, in payment for this and Robin's Island. *Rouse*, one of the owners as afore-said, sold his quarter part, May 8, 1656, to *John Booth*, who transferred it to *Nathaniel Sylvester*, by whom a portion of it was conveyed to his brother Constant Sylvester, September 12, 1662. At the conquest of New Netherlands by the English in 1664, the island came under their jurisdiction, although the general court of Connecticut had just before notified *Capt. Sylvester*, "*to attend before them to do what might be necessary for the good of his plantation.*" The owners now bargained with Governor Nicoll, for a perpetual exemption from taxes and other public burdens, by a commutation of £150, to be paid, "*one half in beef, and the other half in pork.*"

The release executed on this occasion is as follows :

"Richard Nicoll, Esqr. Govenor und his Royall Highnesse, James, Duke Yorke and Albany, &c. of all his territorys in America: To all to whome these presents shall come; whereas Nath^l Sylvest of Shelter Island, Merchant, ffor and on the behalfe of himselfe and of his brother Constant Sylvest^r off Barbadoes, Esqr. hath of his own voluntary free will and good affection to

this government, advanct and paid towards y^e the support and maintenance thereof, the sum of 150 lbs, the receipt whereof I doe hereby acknowledge. Now know yea, that by vertue of commission and authority given unto me, by his Royall Highnesse, James Duke of Yorke, I, for and in consideration of the aforesaid sume of 150 lbs, and for oth^r good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, doe hereby graunt unto y^e said Nathaniel and Constant Sylvester, and to their heires and assignes forever. That y^e said Island called Shelt^r Island, is, and forever hereafter shall be, by these p^rsents discharged, exonerated and acquitted from all taxes and rates eith^r civill or military, and from all trayning setting forth and keeping any soulders, horses, arms, troopers or other warlike provisions, other than what they shall voluntarily doe for the defence of thier said island, and this gouernm^t in cases of a foreigne invasion, or disturbance by the natives. Given under my hand and seale in James floorte y^e 25 day of May in y^e year Anno Dom. 1666."

"RICH. NICOLL." [L. s.]

Six days after, the governor gave a patent of confirmation to the Sylvesters, for the island, which is described as follows:

"A tract of land lying and being in a certaine bite, bay, or arm of the sea, which runneth between the lands of Easthampton, Southampton, and Southold, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, heretofore purchased from the Indians by James florett, agent to William, Earl of Stirling, and which hath since come by several deeds, conveyances, and grants to the said Constant Sylvester, of the island of Barbadoes, Esq., and Nathaniel Sylvester, then inhabiting and residing in Shelter Island, aforesaid, merchant: And which said island

shall be held, reputed, taken, and be, an entire infranchised township, manor, and place of itself, and forever have, hold, and enjoy like and equal privileges and immunities with any other town, infranchised place or manor, within this government; but not to extend to the protecting any traitor, malefactor, fugitive, or debtor, flying unto the said island, to the damage of any person, or the obstruction of the laws. The same to be held, as of his majesty, the King of England, in free and common soccage, and by fealty only, yielding and paying yearly one lamb, upon the first day of May, if the same shall be demanded."

In 1697, Giles Sylvester, one of the proprietors of this island claimed, by virtue of this charter, its exemption from taxes for the support of government, but the General Assembly on the 9th of April that year decided against the pretence of Mr. Sylvester, which it is believed has never been re-asserted since that time.

On the recapture of the colony by the Dutch, in July, 1673, Governor Colve, among other acts of severity toward those who had taken part in the war against Holland, by a formal act of April 28, 1674, confiscated the interest of Thomas Middleton and Constant Sylvester (in this island) as public enemies; and on the 28th of August following, sold the same to Nathaniel Sylvester, for £500, whereby he became sole owner of the island.

The general court at Hartford had, in the preceding October, agreed to grant assistance for protecting this island against the Dutch, and after its confiscation as aforesaid, they resolved as follows:

" May 14, 1674.—Whereas, our neighbors on the east end of Long Island, formerly associated with us, have

been commanded by the Dutch to yield obedience and submission to their power, and by them not only threatened by fire and sword, but even assaulted by the enemy, and had been brought to oppressive straights, had not this colony assisted them with arms, through the good providence of God, to the expelling the Dutch out of their coasts. And we do own and approve, that the said towns upon the east end of said island, shall continue in association with us, and this court doth desire and empower *Mr. Samuel Willys, Major John Tallcott*, and the secretary, or any two of them, to go over to the island, to order and settle the affairs of those people, and to establish military officers among them, as they shall see reason and judge necessary."

To have effectually protected this island against invasion, from its particular situation, would have required a larger naval force than that province could well furnish, and the Dutch Governor, just before the second surrender to the English in 1674, despatched a vessel, with a number of soldiers, to demand from Mr. Sylvester the price he had stipulated to pay.

Although the act of confiscation could not impair the title of the non-resident owners, yet the payment of this money, with some other expenses, was afterwards made a pretext, by the grantee of the Dutch governor, to insist upon a much larger portion of the island.

Constant Sylvester died in Barbadoes, and by his will of April 7, 1671, devised his half of Shelter Island to his two sons *Constant* and *Humphrey* in tail, and in default of issue, to his brother *Joshua* in tail, and in case of like default, then to his brother *Nathaniel* in fee. The said sons of *Constant* died without issue, as did *Joshua* also (after the death of *Nathaniel*) but devising his

interest, whatever it might be, to *Giles*, the eldest son of *Nathaniel*, who of course became owner of a moiety of the island in fee, as heir of his father, through the devise of his uncle, *Constant*.

Nathaniel died in March, 1680, leaving sons *Giles*, *Nathaniel*, *Constant*,* *Peter*, and *Benjamin*, besides several *daughters*; and devising one half the island (and the whole, if the Dutch grant was valid) to all his sons in fee, with cross remainders, in default of issue. *Benjamin* died in 1689, and *Constant* and *Peter* in 1696, without issue, in the life time of their brother *Giles*, who in various ways, became entitled to four-fifths of the island. In 1695, he sold one quarter of the island to *William Nicoll*, the patentee of *Islip*, including "*Sachem's Neck*," for £500. *Brinley Sylvester*, son of the last named *Nathaniel*, and grandson of the patentee of the island (born 1695) became possessed of one-fifth part of it, his father having sold 1,000 acres of his property to the *Havens* family, and removed to *Rhode Island*, where he died, leaving said *Brinley* his only son and heir. *Giles* died without issue, devising, by his will of 1730, his remaining estate of 2,000 acres (or one-fourth of the island) to the said *Nicoll*, by which the latter became seised of a moiety of the whole. *Brinley Sylvester* removed from *Rhode Island* in 1737, and built a stately mansion here (now owned by *Samuel S. Gardiner, Esq.*), where he died, December 24, 1752.

His estate descended to his only child, *Mary*, wife of *Thomas Dering*, an eminent merchant of *Boston*, who removed here, and on her death, the lands descended

* *Constant's* will is dated October 26, 1695, by which he devises his estate to his brother *Peter* and to *Brinley*, son of his brother *Nathaniel*. He mentions his sisters *Patience*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, *Anne*, and *Mercy*.

to her son, the late Sylvester Dering, who gave a part of it to his brother Henry.

The right of Mr. Nicoll to such of the premises as depended on the devise of Giles Sylvester, was afterwards contested by Brinley, in 1730, but the governor and council decided in favor of Nicoll.

Sachem's Neck, and lands adjoining, were devised by the first *William Nicoll*, to his son *William*, commonly called *Speaker Nicoll*, but as he died without issue in 1768, the lands descended to *William*, commonly called *Lawyer*, or *Clerk Nicoll*, son of his brother Benjamin. He by his will of 1778, devised the same for life to his son, the late *Samuel Benjamin Nicoll*, with remainder in fee to said Samuel's eldest son in tail. On the death of said Samuel, and by the act abolishing entails, the lands descended to his oldest son, Richard F. Nicoll, in fee. He afterwards sold *Sachem's Neck* entire to his brother, Samuel B. Nicoll, Esq., by whom it is now held, he being the fifth possessor of the Shelter Island Nicoll estate, reckoning from William the patentee in 1702.

By a conventional arrangement between this town and Southold, its officers were formerly chosen, taxes assessed, and other matters in relation to the island transacted at the annual town meetings in Southold; consequently there are no separate records to be found here anterior to 1730, in which year and on the 7th day of April, the first town meeting was held here, at which *William Nicoll* was chosen supervisor; *John Havens* and *Samuel Hudson*, assessors; *Edward Havens*, collector; and *Edward Gilman*, clerk; since that period the records have been regularly kept.

The freeholders and other male inhabitants of the

island of full age, at the date last mentioned, were as follows:

William Nicoll	Edward Havens	Noah Tuthill
John Havens	Samuel Vail	Sylvester L'Homedieu
Samuel Hudson	Thomas Conkling	Henry Havens
George Havens	Edward Gilman	Samuel Hopkins
Elisha Payne	Brinley Sylvester	John Bowditch
Joel Bowditch	Jonathan Havens	Daniel Brown
Abraham Parker	Joseph Havens	

In 1742, half an acre of ground near the middle of the island, was given by Jonathan Havens, Jr., *for the setting of a meeting-house and for a burying ground.*

In 1743 he associated with others, in erecting a building for religious worship, and to accomplish their benevolent design, contributions were solicited in the neighboring towns, and even in the cities of New York and Boston.

The ministers employed were entertained by Mr. Sylvester and his son-in-law, Thomas Dering. The former in December, 1752, the year of his death, appropriated £100 to the church, the interest of which was to be expended in the support "*of a regular orthodox Presbyterian minister,*" and in his absence the interest accruing was to be added to the principal. This bequest, with subsequent donations, now constitutes a fund of more than \$6,000.

The first meeting-house was completed in 1743, and remained till 1816, when the present church was erected on the same site, and dedicated July 17, 1817.

It is not a little singular, that although a church edifice has existed in this town nearly a century, no clergyman has ever been ordained here. The first minister known to have resided here was the Rev. William Adams, who graduated at Yale College in 1730, and labored here

at intervals for the space of thirty years, residing in the families of Brinley Sylvester and his son-in-law, Thomas Dering.

The Rev. Daniel Hall, of Sag Harbor, after his dismission there in April, 1806, removed hither, where he remained till his death January 12, 1812. Since that time several ministers have been employed, among whom may be named Ezra Youngs, Jonathan Huntting, Daniel M. Lord, Randolph Campbell, William Ingmire, and Anson Sheldon, the last of whom commenced his ministerial services here in the spring of 1842.

"The Rev. Daniel M. Lord served as pastor here several times and was finally installed August 30, 1848, as the following list of settled pastors from 1847 will show:

Rev. Daniel M. Lord.....	1827—1832 to 1834—1847 to 1861
" Charles H. Holloway.....	1861 to 1864
" Thomas H. Harries.....	1864 to 1884
" A. P. Bissell, D.D., Ph.D.....	1884 to 1889
" Benjamin F. Parlman.....	1889 to 1895
" Jacob E. Mallmann	1895 to date

Mr. Mallmann has devoted considerable time to historical pursuits and has published a *History of Shelter Island*—a most interesting and instructive book, and one which is considered an authority on the subject. He has kindly furnished the above list of pastors from 1847 to the present."

EDITOR.

The following inscriptions, copied from head-stones in the burial ground, are quite remarkable for the contrast they exhibit in the conduct of two brothers, in the disposition of their estates:

"In memory of

Benjamin Conkling, who died February 21, 1826, aged eighty-two. It is but justice to the character of Mr.

Conkling to say that he was an obliging neighbor; in his habits industrious, in his dealings honest. He liberally aided the cause of virtue and religion, and in his last moments bequeathed a large proportion of his property to the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Shelter Island, for the support of the gospel."

" *In memory of*

Shadrach Conkling, who died January 23d, 1827, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Conkling possessed a sound mind and excellent understanding, and was a firm patriot, a good neighbor, charitable and strictly moral. He owned, at the time of his decease, a large estate, which he bequeathed to his relations, who were all very poor, and among whom were seven orphan children. Posterity will decide upon the wisdom manifested in the disposition of the estates of these two brothers."

On the north-east part of the island, and connected by a narrow strand of alluvial formation, is *Ram Island* (so called), comprising about four hundred acres, the property now or late of *Thomas Tuthill*. Its surface is uneven, the soil indifferent, and the island is mainly used as a pasturage for sheep.

This town was almost entirely deprived of its timber during the war of the Revolution, it being taken for the use of the British army and navy. Extensive depredations were also committed upon other property of the inhabitants, who were wholly exposed to the ravages of the enemy. The partiality of the people for the cause of independence left them no reasonable expectation of favor or even forbearance from the opposers of liberty.

The wood grew again rapidly and has been abundant ever since, and great quantities have been cut and transported to other places.

Among other excellent men who have spent their lives here, may be mentioned the late *Hon. Jonathan Nicoll Havens, Samuel Benjamin Nicoll, Esq., and General Sylvester Dering.*

Upon the tomb of the first-named gentleman is the following inscription :

“Erected to the memory of Jonathan Nicoll Havens, Esq., representative in the Congress of the United States. He was esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, as a man of superior talents and erudition; a philosopher, statesman, and patriot; and died, greatly lamented, October 25, 1799, in the forty-second year of his age.”

His father was *Nicoll Havens, Esq.*, and his grandfather *Jonathan Havens*, whose wife was *Catharine*, daughter of *William Nicoll*, the patentee of *Islip*. He was born here 1758, and graduated at Yale 1777. In 1786 he was chosen to the house of assembly, and was re-elected for ten successive years. In 1788 he was a member of the convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. He was elected to the fourth congress in 1795, and was continued in that body till his death in 1799. He was never married, but devoted a great proportion of his time to public business. He was not only a man of extraordinary abilities, but was distinguished likewise for industry and promptitude in everything which he undertook. The death of such a man at the age of forty years could not be otherwise felt than a subject of general regret, with all who knew his worth.

Of the said *Samuel Benjamin Nicoll*, a gentleman of respectability and honor, particular notice will be taken in another place.

The following is the inscription upon the monument erected to the memory of General Dering:

"Sacred to the memory of General Sylvester Dering, who departed this life, October 8th, 1820, aged sixty-one. He united a sound and active mind with ardent and exemplary piety. He lived not for himself, but for the community around him. He was a kind councillor and faithful friend. The prevailing disposition of his heart was sympathy for the distressed, and corresponding efforts for their relief. For a long course of years he held various offices in church and state, and died lamented and beloved."

This gentleman was the eldest son of *Thomas Dering*, and *Mary* his wife, daughter of the said *Brinley Sylvester*. He was born 1757, and married *Esther Sarah*, daughter of *Nicoll Havens*, and sister of *Jonathan N. Havens*. With those who knew him best, we hazard nothing in saying that few better men have ever lived. Benevolence and sympathy for the poor and afflicted were the attributes of his character, and as a public man he executed every trust confided to him, with fidelity and honor. He was supervisor of the town many years, a representative to the assembly in 1804, and for some time a major general of the militia. His widow lived to the age of seventy-six, and died August 19, 1839. He left three sons and two daughters; *Charles Thomas*, merchant, of Sag Harbor; *Nicoll Havens*, late physician of New York, now of Rome, N. Y.; *Henry Sylvester*, a physician at Setauket, L. I.; *Margaret S.*, who married Richard F. Nicoll, and died August 25, 1847; and *Sarah F.*, who died unmarried October 5, 1833. The said *Charles T.* married Elizabeth F., daughter of Samuel

B. Nicoll; *Nicoll H.* married first, Frances, daughter of Henry Huntington, of Rome, June 20, 1826, and second, *Sarah H.*, daughter of Benjamin Strong, of New York; and *Henry S.* married Elisa, daughter of Stephen Hulse.

Henry Packer Dering, younger brother of the general, was born July 3, 1763, and graduated at Yale in 1784. He married *Anna*, daughter of Dr. Thomas Fosdick, of New London, Conn., who is still living. He settled at Sag Harbor, and was in 1790 commissioned by Washington, collector of that district, and was afterwards made postmaster, both of which offices he filled, to universal acceptance, till his death, April 30, 1822, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was both intelligent and active, and was esteemed by all as a person of the strictest integrity. He left several children. His son *Thomas Henry* was on his decease appointed to the collectorship, but was superseded in 1839, reappointed in 1842, and again removed in 1845. His wife is a daughter of Rensselaer Havens, Esq., of New York.

SOUTHOLD

OCCUPIES the north-eastern branch of Long Island, and includes also the peninsula of *Oyster Ponds*,¹ *Plumb Island*, the *Gull Islands*, and *Fisher's* (or *Winthrop's*) *Island*, in the Sound, and *Robins' Island* in Peconic Bay. It is bounded north and east by the Sound, south by the middle of Peconic Bay, and west by Riverhead. Its length from the west line to Oyster Ponds Point,² or Plumb Gut, is twenty-three miles, and its breadth less than four.

That part of the town which lies east of Cutchogue was by the Indians called *Yennecock*, and by the English *Northfleet*. The present name was adopted a short time after the commencement of the settlement in 1640.

The *Corchougs*, a numerous tribe inhabiting the lands about the head of the Great Bay, possessed exclusive jurisdiction over this part of the country, and from them the first purchase was made by the English. From the many local advantages which their situation afforded, there is reason to suppose that they were, as regards numbers and military power, a respectable race of Indians.

The most important documentary evidence as to the first purchase has not been preserved, but the names of the early planters are pretty well ascertained. Many of them were natives of *Hingham*, Norfolkshire, Eng.,

¹ Now peninsula of Orient.—EDITOR.

² Now Orient Point.—EDITOR.

and the neighboring towns, who came to this place by the way of New Haven, with their most distinguished man and spiritual leader, the *Rev. John Youngs*; having previously formed themselves into a religious association, by the advice and assistance of Governor Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport. The more active and influential among them, beside Mr. Youngs, were *William Wells*, *Barnabas Horton*, *Thomas Mapes*, *John Tuthill*,* and *Matthias Corwin*. The governor of New Haven, and the magistrates there, not only aided the settlers in their negotiations for the purchase of the soil, but actually took the conveyance in their own names, and exercised, for some years, a limited control over the territory. This circumstance, in the end, occasioned considerable dissatisfaction among the inhabitants. The civil and ecclesiastical concerns of the settlement were conducted in a manner similar to those in the other plantations under the jurisdiction of New Haven. All political authority was directly or indirectly conferred upon the church, and none could exercise the most valuable privilege of freemen, or *free burgesses*, as they were called, except persons in communion with the church.

A court was organized, and officers appointed, to hear and determine causes civil and criminal, but its decisions were required to conform, as far as possible, to the laws of God, as found in the Bible.

* Mr. Tuthill had a son John, born in 1635, who was five years old on his arrival, and died, aged eighty-two years, in 1717. He was a member of the Hartford assembly in 1663 and 1664. He had also a son John, born February 14, 1658, who represented the county in the Colonial Assembly for the years 1694, 1696, 1697, and 1698; and died in his ninety-seventh year, November 26, 1754. The late Rufus Tuthill, of Orient, who died at the age of ninety-seven, December 11, 1843, was his nephew. He suffered much in the Revolutionary War, both in person and property, but was always cheerful and preserved his mental and bodily powers to the last.

In the town meeting, or general court, composed of church members only, was transacted the ordinary business and legislation of the plantation. Here orders were made, and regulations adopted, relative to the distribution of lands, the enclosure or cultivation of common fields, the sufficiency of fences, mending of highways, and the time and manner of permitting cattle and sheep to go at large upon the common lands; besides the adoption of such necessary measures for defence as might secure them from enemies on every side.

One of the first ordinances made it the duty of every man to provide himself with arms and ammunition, and to assemble at a certain place, whenever warned so to do, under a penalty for any neglect. Early provision was made for the education of children, the preservation of morals, and the support of religion. A committee was appointed to regulate the admission of new settlers, and none could become an inhabitant without its approbation; no planter could sell or let his house or land to a stranger, unless he was approved by the committee, under a penalty.

The people soon found it not only difficult, but embarrassing, rigidly to enforce the rule of the jurisdiction excluding all but church members from elections; and they having infringed upon its severity, the authorities of New Haven, in 1648, sent over delegates to consult upon the necessity and importance of keeping the government in the hands of "*God's Elect*."

The consequence was, that the town agreed, in future, to conform faithfully to the law of that jurisdiction in this respect. The law referred to was adopted in 1643, and being somewhat curious, is presented to the reader:

“ At a General Court, held at New Haven for the Jurisdiction, the 27th of October, 1643.

PRESENT

MAGISTRATES

DEPUTIES

Theophilus Eaton, Governor	{	New Haven	George Lamberton	{	New Haven
Stephen Goodyear, Deputy			Nathaniel Turner		
Thomas Gregson	{	Milford	John Astwood	{	Milford
William Fowler			John Sherman		
Edmund Tapp			William Leete	{	Guilford
Thurston Raynor, Stamford	{	New Haven	Samuel Disbrough		
Thomas Fugill, Sec.			Richard Gildersleeve	{	Stamford
Tho. Kimberly, Marshall			John Whitmore		

“ I. It was agreed and concluded, as a fundamental order not to be disputed or questioned thereafter, thatt none shall be admitted to be free Burgesses in any of the Plantations within this Jurisdiction for the future, but such Planters as are members of some or other of the approved Churches in New England; nor shall any but such free Burgesses have any vote in any Election (the six present freemen att Milforde enjoying the Liberty with the Cautions agreed). Nor shall any power or trust in the ordering of any Civill Affayres be att any time put into the hands of any other than such Church members; though as free Planters all have right to their Inheritance and to commerce, according to such Grants, Orders, and Lawes as shall be made concerning the same.

“ II. All such free Burgesses shall have power in each Town ande Plantation within this Jurisdiction to chuse fitt and able men from amongst themselves (being Church members as expressed before) to be the Ordinary Judges to heare and determine all inferiour Causes, wther. Civill or Criminall; provided that no Civill Cause to be tryed in any of the Plantation Courts in value exceed 20s. ande that the punishment of such criminals according to the minde of God revealed in his word

touching such offences doe not exceed Stocking and Whipping, or if the fine be pecuniary thatt it exceed not five pounds, in wch. Court the magistrate or magistrates, if any be chosen by the free Burgesses of the Jurisdiction for thatt Plantation, shall sitt and assist with due respect to their place, ande sentence shall pass according to the vote of the major parte of each such Courte, onely if the partyes or any of them be nott satisfyed wth. the Justice of such sentences or Executions, appeals or complaynts may be made from ande agaynst these Courts to the Courts of Magistrates for the whole Jurisdiction.

“ III. All free Burgesses in the Jurisdiction shall have a vote in the Election of Magistrates, whether Governour, Deputy Governour or other Magistrates, with a vote for Treasurer, Secretary and Marshall, &c. for the Jurisdiction, and for the case of such Burgesses, ande especially in remote plantations they may vote by proxi by sending in their votes, which votes shall be sealed in the presence of the free Burgesses, and the free Burgesses may chuse for each plantation as many Magistrates as the situation of Affayres may require, and no plantation shall be left destitute of Magistrates if they desire one chosen out of those in church fellowship with them.

“ IV. All the Magistrates for the whole Jurisdiction shall meet twice a yeare att New-Haven on the Monday immediately before the sitting of the two fixed General Courts hereafter mentioned, to keep a court called a court of Magistracy for the tryall of weighty ande capitall causes, whether civill or criminall, above those submitted to the ordinary judges in the particular plantations, and to receive and try appeals brought to them from the Plantation courts, and to call the inhabitants, whether free Burgesses, free Planters or others, to account for the breach of any laws established, and for other misdemeanours, and to censure them according to their offence. Less than

four Magistrates shall nott compose a court; but it is required and expected all the Magistrates to attende of the Jurisdiction. If not present, they shall be liable to a fine of 20s. unless excused on account of God's Providence preventing. Appeals and complaints can be made from this to the General Court at the last resort. Besides the Plantation Courts ande the Court of Magistrates, there shall be a general court for the jurisdiction, which shall consist of the Governour and all the Magistrates within the Jurisdiction, and two deputies for every plantation in the Jurisdiction to be chosen previously. This court shall sit at New-Haven twice every year, viz. on the first Wednesday of April and the last Wednesday in October, at the last of which the officers for the ensuing year shall be chosen. The Governour, or in his absence, the Deputy Governour, shall have power to summon a General Court at any other time, and no one belonging to the court shall be absent on penalty of 20s. fine.

“ V. The court shall, with all care and diligence, provide for the maintenance of the purity of Religion, and suppress the contrary, according to their best light from the word of God, and by the advice of the Elders and churches in the jurisdiction so far as it might concern the civill power. 2d. This court shall have power to make and repeal lawes, and to require their execution while in force in all the several plantations. 3d. To impose an oath upon all Magistrates, to call them to account for breach of Lawes, and to censure them according to offence; to settle and levie rates and contribution of the Plantations for the public service, and to heare and determine causes, whether civill or criminall; they to proceed according to the Scriptures, which is the rule of all righteous lawes and sentences. Nothing shall pass as an act without the consent of the majority of the magistrates and of the majority of the Deputies. In the Generall Court shall be and reside the supreme power of the Jurisdiction.”

No entirely civil code having been yet devised, and it being deemed essential to the welfare of the plantation, that some rule of action should be adopted, the general court in April, 1644, passed the following resolution to be observed by the people: "*Ordered*, that the judicial laws of God, as they were delivered by Moses, and as they are a fence to the *moral lawes*, being neither typically nor ceremonially, nor had any reference to Canaan, shall be accounted *moral equity*, ande generally binde all offenders, ande be a rule to all the courts in this jurisdiction, in their proceedings against offenders, till they be branched out into particulars hereafter."

It seems clearly established therefore, that the only code recognized and practised at that ancient period, was the Mosaic law, which countenanced the opinion, then commonly entertained in some places, that all civil as well as religious authority, resided of right in the church, it being a prevailing maxim with many, "*that the saints should rule the earth.*" The control which the colony of New Haven claimed to exercise over the soil of the town, by virtue of the original purchase, excited so much discontent, it was found indispensable that measures should be taken for quieting the general uneasiness that prevailed. Agents were sent from time to time, which induced the court of New Haven to listen to their complaints, and the following proceedings were adopted:

"At a General court held at New Haven for the Jurisdiction, the 30th May, 1649. The freemen of Southold desired that the purchase of their plantation might be made over to them. The court told them that they are free to make over to them what right they have, either by a deed or an act in court, that it might stand upon, to free them from all future claymes from themselves, or

any under them, as themselves upon consideration shall propound or desire. Mr. Wells being questioned about some land he had received of some Indians in Long Island by way of gift, in which Mr. Odell of Southampton hath a part, and himself did draw a deed, wherein the land was passed over from the Indians to them, which is contrary to an order made in this Jurisdiction. Against which carriage the court showed their dislike. But Mr. Wells doth now before the court fully resign up all his interest in that land to the jurisdiction, and will be ready to give a deed to declare it, when it shall be demanded of him. Mr. Youngs informed the court that they at Southold had, according to order, purchased a plantation westward from the Southold, about eight miles, of the Indians, which, by the best information they can get, are known to be the right owners of that land, called by the name of *Mattatuck* and *Aquabouke*, and this for the jurisdiction of New Haven and Connecticut; which purchase comes to, in the whole, six pounds six shillings; the particulars how it arises, being expressed in the deed, which they desired might be repaid; and accordingly the Treasurer had an order from the court, and did pay it to them. Likewise Lieutenant Budd spoke of another purchase that was made, but did not give full information, nor a perfect account thereof."

In the same year the Indians in the vicinity, who had hitherto preserved a peaceful bearing toward their white neighbors, began to exhibit symptoms of hostility, and committed some outrages, not only against this, but the town of Southampton also. Matters finally proceeded to such extremities, that among other atrocities, one or more murders were perpetrated, and the town resolved to keep *watch and ward*, besides applying to New Haven for additional assistance and protection. In 1657, the

natives again became troublesome, but no extensive confederacy seems to have been entered into, to interrupt the peace and good order of the plantation.

The people of New Haven, and those associated with them, became, in time, well satisfied that the *Mosaic* code, as they understood it, was not adapted to their circumstances, and accordingly the general court, in May, 1655, desired Governor Eaton to frame another code, more congenial with the feelings of an enlightened community, and the political condition of the colony.

This important duty was speedily accomplished, and in a manner, also, quite satisfactory to all concerned. There being no press in the province at that time, the manuscript was forwarded to Governor Hopkins of Connecticut, then in England, who procured the same to be printed. All this was done so expeditiously, that at a court held at New Haven, June 5, 1656, the governor informed them that *five hundred copies* of the laws had arrived, together with a *seal* for the colony, and *six paper books* for records.

As a matter of curiosity, we may state that these copies were distributed as follows:—to New Haven, 200; to Milford, 80; to Stamford, 70; to Branford, 40; and to Southold, 50. With the exception of one of the copies, in the Library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., it is doubtful whether another can be found entire.

“ At a general court held at New Haven for the jurisdiction, the 2d of May, 1658, the deputies of Southold propounded the desire of their town to re-purchase of the jurisdiction a parcel of land called *Mattatuck* and *Aquabouke*, which the court considering, by vote declared that the paying seven pounds, *in good pay*, the said land

is *their's*, which was accepted by the deputies." And again: "At a general court of the same jurisdiction, held the 25th of May, 1659, Mr. Wakeman acknowledged seven pounds received from the deputies of Southold, for the land re-purchased by them, called Mattatuck and Aquabouke, *but being paid in wampum*, Mr. Wells undertook to answer the damage that he should sustain by it."

In 1658 the town was thrown into considerable excitement, by an occurrence which will be sufficiently understood by the following extract from the New Haven records.

"At a court held at New Haven, March 10, 1658, Humphrey Norton, a Quaker, was sent here a prisoner from Southold, and being asked why he went into the meeting house at Southold on the Lord's day, and there speaking in public against Mr. Youngs; he refused to answer, and desired the charges against him might be read; which were read to him, and were in substance:—

"1. That he had grievously, and in many fold wise, traduced, slandered and misrepresented Mr. Youngs, pastor of the church there; 2. That he had endeavored to seduce the people from their attendance upon the minister, and the sound doctrines of religion, settled in the colony; 3. That he had endeavored to spread sundry heretical opinions, with expressions that savor of blasphemy; 4. That he endeavored to villify or nullify the full authority of magistrates and government here established; and 5. Had endeavored to disturb the peace of the jurisdiction. He was often, by the court, commanded silence, and to speak in an orderly way, which he would not attend to, but go on in a boisterous, bold manner,

uttering reproaches. He being found incorrigible, was fined £20, to be *severely whipped*, be branded with the letter H, on his hand, and banished the jurisdiction, the court declaring, *it was the least they could do, and discharge a good conscience toward God.*"

Immediately after the charter of Charles II. had been obtained by Governor Winthrop, by which New Haven was merged in the jurisdiction of Connecticut, the new government assumed a legislative authority over the English towns upon Long Island; and the general court at Hartford took upon itself the appointment of all officers for said towns, not allowed by the same charter to be chosen by the people.

But to make this exercise of authority less exceptionable, the inhabitants were empowered to *choose* deputies, to represent them at the general court.

That this town fully acquiesced in the result, appears from the following extract from the colonial records of that period:

"At a general assembly or court of election, held at Hartford, Oct. 9, 1662.—Being informed by Capt. Youngs, and some other gentlemen of quality, that the inhabitants of Southold have sent up and empowered him as their deputy, tendering to submit their persons and estates, according to our charter; this court doth accept them, and be ready to afford them protection as occasion shall require, and advise them to repair to the authority settled by this court at South and Easthampton, in case of any necessary occasion. And the court accepts Capt. John Youngs, a freeman of this corporation, and grant him commission to act in the plantation of Southold, and order the inhabitants to choose a constable. And we advise and order Capt. Youngs to see that the minister

be duly paid his meet and competent maintenance : and he is also vested with magistratical power, to sit in the courts of South and Easthampton."

" *At a general assembly, Hartford, March 11, 1663.*— There being complaint to this court of the unsettled state of Southold, and the ill-carriage of several persons there; this court have desired Mr. Allen and Mr. Wyllys to go thither, and take the assistance of the magistrates of Long Island, in settling affairs at Southold, and in any other matter either in regard to the peace, or proceeding against such as disdemean themselves, according to their desert. Mr. Bond is chosen a commissioner by this court, and invested with magistratical power on the island."

That there was great opposition among the people of New Haven, and particularly the leading men, to their union with Connecticut, under the aforesaid charter of 1662, is matter of history.

They disliked exceedingly some of its provisions, and greatly preferred the constitution, or *platform*, adopted by themselves September 7, 1643, in which originated the great confederacy *for mutual protection*, under the name of "*The United Colonies of New England.*"

It became indispensable for their safety to keep a watchful eye upon the savages, and others also, who, from whatever motive, might be tempted to assail them. For this purpose it was required that every male, from sixteen years old to sixty, should furnish himself with a gun and sword; a pound of powder, four fathom of match, five or six good flints, and four pounds of bullets, under the penalty of 10s. for every default.

There were to be six training days in a year, and a review once a quarter. Each plantation to keep on hand 100 pounds of powder, and 400 pounds of shot; likewise

to keep their *great guns* loaded, and ready for use. One fourth part of the train bands to come to the place of public worship *at the beat of drum*, with their arms complete, guns ready charged with powder and shot for five or six charges beside; and the sentinels who walk the rounds *to have their matches lighted during the time of meeting*. In cases of danger, the night watch were to fire *two guns* for alarm, the sentinel to fire *one* also, and cause the drum to beat. If the danger was from fire, they should cry *fire! fire!* if from Indians, *arm! arm!* in which case all the soldiers were to repair forthwith to the meeting house.

On the 7th of December, 1665, the town obtained a deed confirmatory of their former purchases, made to *Captain John Youngs, Barnabas Horton and Thomas Mapes*, signed by the sachem and thirty-five elders of the Corchoug tribe.

It happened that the association with Connecticut, after its union with New Haven in 1662, was of short duration, in consequence of the capture of New Amsterdam, but the connection was abandoned with evident reluctance by the people of this town.

On the requisition of Governor Nicoll for a meeting of delegates at Hempstead, in March, 1665, this town drew up a paper, to be presented to the governor, the contents of which were as follows:

“These are to certify our Hon'd Governor, that according to his command, and in pursuance of his sage and sound advice, the freemen of Southold, in a plenary meeting, chose William Wells and Capt. John Youngs, with full power to conclude any cause or matter relating to the towns comprised in the grand charter, and to wait upon your Honor at the time and place expressed in your

letter, this present Feb. 1665. And we hereby make known our desires to your excellency:—

“ 1. That a law be enacted, allowing us to enjoy our lands in free soccage, and our heirs forever.

“ 2. That the freemen may have the choice every year of all their civil officers.

“ 3. That the soldiers may have the choice of military officers; and that we may not pay to any fortification, but what may be within ourselves.

“ 4. That we may have three courts in this town in a year, and that the freemen may choose one or two assistants to sit with those that shall be majestrates, and be allowed to try all civil matters to the value of 5 pounds, without any appeal.

“ 5. That no majestrate shall have any yearly maintenance. And,

“ 6. That no money be raised or levied, but with consent of a majority of the deputies, in a general court or meeting.”

February 22, 1665. The governor addressed a letter to Mr. Howell and Captain Youngs, in which he informs them that his Majesty's Commissioners had fully finished the difference concerning boundaries between the Duke's Patent and Connecticut, and that as soon as the weather would permit, he should give the inhabitants notice of the time and place of holding a convention. That no tax, rate, or duty had been thought of, and the people might assure themselves of equal, if not greater, freedom and immunities than any of his Majesty's colonies in New England, *they joining in the defence of the territory, as they did in reducing it to his Majesty's obedience.*

In 1671, John Booth petitioned for relief, his goods having been seized for tax towards the *minister's salary*, which he had neglected to pay, because the minister would

not *baptize his children*. The governor and council agreed that the minister having a *discretionary power*, they could afford no relief in the premises, yet they recommended to the minister, to use more *charity* in future.

On the re-capture of New York by the Dutch in 1673, they attempted to reduce this and the other eastern towns to obedience, an attempt which, by the timely interference of Connecticut, was prevented; and on the surrender of New York again to the English in 1674, the three eastern towns concluded to petition the king for leave to continue in alliance with Connecticut. At a meeting held November 17, 1674, the inhabitants declare themselves under that jurisdiction, and desirous of remaining so.

A committee, consisting of *Captain John Youngs*, *Rev. Joshua Hobart* and *Mr. Hutchinson*, was chosen and empowered to co-operate with similar committees, of Southampton and Easthampton, in an application upon the subject, to the authorities of Connecticut.

But Sir Edmund Andros, the new governor, was not to be trifled with by those whom he was sent to govern, and therefore took instant and effectual measures to bring the people of this district under his government.

Silvester Salisbury, afterwards high sheriff of Yorkshire, or Long Island, was sent to demand their submission to the government of his highness. The inhabitants being assembled in town meeting, this officer made his errand known to them, as follows:

“December 10, 1674. Gentlemen—Know yee, that I am empowered by ye Honoured Governor of New York, to receive the return of this place into the colony of New Yorke, and the government thereof, pursuant to his Majesty’s royall graints to his Royal Highness ye Duke of Yorke. Whereupon I doe declare unto you

all, that I doe receive and accept of ye return and surrender of this place from under ye collony of Connecticut, by whose help and protection they have been secured from ye Dutch invasion, unto the obedience of his Royall Highnesse. As witness my hand at Southold the day and year above sayd.

“ SILVESTER SALISBURY.”

The provisions of the charter of Connecticut were agreeable, in many respects, to the constitution which the people had framed for themselves in 1639, and with which the people of this town were somewhat familiar before they came here.

It was the liberal spirit of the new charter, and the protection it insured to civil and religious liberty, that increased the anxiety of the eastern towns to preserve their union with Connecticut. And although Long Island was not expressly named in the charter as a part of the territory, and included within its jurisdiction, yet the names of some of the magistrates of Southold were inserted among those appointed to administer the government. This circumstance, strengthened by a clause in the charter annexing the “*islands adjacent*” to Connecticut, furnished a very plausible pretext for its claiming jurisdiction over Long Island. It was probably with the consent, if not at the instance of Southold and Southampton and Easthampton, that Connecticut set up a construction of her charter, which, if correct, embraced all the English towns, and consequently the other towns also, after the conquest.*

* “*At a general court, Hartford, May 12, 1664.*—We declare that we claim Long Island as one of the *adjoining islands*, expressed in our charter, except a precedent right doth appear approved by his Majesty.” The inhabitants here felt great disappointment at the result of this

"*At a general court of Assize, New York, Oct. 27, 1676.* On reading a letter or paper from the constable and overseers of Southampton, of Sept. 28, 1676, and another without date, to the same effect, from Southold, containing reasons for not complying with the law, in taking out grants or patents for their towns, and the cases being taken into serious consideration, the court give judgment, that the said towns, for their disobedience, have forfeited all their titles, rights and privileges to the lands in said townships, and if they do not, by Monday fortnight (being the 23d of this instant) send up their acknowledgement of past default, and their desires to obey the law, and the orders of the several courts of assize, in taking out their patents, *then* execution to issue out of this court for the above forfeiture, to the use of his majesty, without further delay.

"By order of the governor and general court of assizes.
"MATTHIAS NICOLL, Sec'y."

Finding that the governor was determined, by any measures, to produce a compliance with what was considered by them an unrighteous demand, the people of this town waived all further opposition, and accepted of a patent bearing date October 31, 1676, and in which the patentees named are *Isaac Arnold*, justice of the peace, *Captain John Youngs*, *Joshua Horton*, constables, and *Barnabas Horton*, *Benjamin Youngs*, *Samuel Glover* and *Jacob Corey*, overseers, for and on behalf of themselves and their associates, the freeholders and inhab-

business, and carried their indignation to such a point, as to refuse a patent of confirmation of their purchases from the governor. Nor did they submit at last, but that his excellency threatened to disfranchise them, and to treat them as contumaciously declining to acquiesce in the authority and requirements of their lawful sovereign.

itants of the said town of Southold, their heirs, successors, and assigns.

The premises are described as "a certain towne in the East Riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, commonly called and known by the name of South-Hold, scituate, lying and being on the north side of the said island, towards the Sound; the western bounds whereof extend to a certain river or creeke, called the *Wading creeke*, in the Indian tongue *Pauquacumsuck*, and bounded to the eastward by *Plumb Island*, together with the said island; on the north with the *Sound* or *North Sea*, and on the south with an arm of the sea or river, which runneth up between S. Hampton land, and the aforesaid tract of land, unto a certaine creeke, which fresh water runneth into, called in English the *Red Creeke*, by the Indyans, *To-youngs*, so running on a straight line, from the head of the afore-named fresh water, to the head of the small brook that runneth into the creeke called *Pauquacumsuck*, including all the necks and islands within said bounds. To have, &c. The tenure of said lands to be according to the custom of East Greenwich, county of Kent, England, in free and common soccage, yielding and paying yearly to his royall highness, one fat lamb.

"M. NICOLL, Sec'y.

E. ANDROS."

For some years after the conquest of New Netherlands, the county courts were held occasionally in this town, and a prison for the county was ordered by the court, to be erected *for the punishment and safe keeping of prisoners*. The following record relates to this subject: "Southold, December 15, 1684, there was chosen by vote at town meeting, Samuel Youngs and Thomas Clarke, both carpenters, to view and appraise the old meeting-house in order to make a county prison of said house, and upon

their return they give in, they valued the body of the house at thirty-five pounds." On the 6th of April, 1725, a new jail having been erected at Riverhead, it was resolved, at town meeting, that the old prison house should be sold, by the overseers, *if they could get what it was worth.*

*Oyster Ponds*¹ comprises a tract of about three thousand acres, united to the main part of the town by a low sandy beach, which at times is nearly covered by water. This tract was called by the aborigines *Poquatuck*, being about five miles long and one broad, the surface, except on the Sound side, nearly level. The quality of the soil is hardly excelled by any on Long Island, and the tract is divided into several convenient farms, partially enclosed by stone walls, obtained by blasting some large rocks or boulders found upon the north shore.

The small bony fish are taken here in immense numbers and constitute the principal article for fertilizing the soil. The population is between five and six hundred, more than half of whom reside in the village at the west end, called by the classical name of *Orient*.

Here are two churches, a post office, and suitable wharfs for vessels engaged in fishing, &c.

At a short distance north-west of this spot and between two hills, is the site of an ancient burial ground, where may be seen the graves of the first white inhabitants of this vicinity. Many of the inscriptions are yet legible, and some of them are so remarkable for their quaintness and a saintly humor as to be almost ludicrous. The following, of a comparatively recent date, are given as specimens:

¹ Now Orient.—EDITOR.

"In memory of
Michal, wife of Nath'l. Tuthill,
who died Feb. 15, 1756, in the
22d year of her age.
Beneath this little stone
Does my beloved lie,
O pity, pity me, whoever passeth by;
And spend a sigh at least,
Or else a tear let fall, on my
Sweet blooming rose, whom
God so soon did call."

"Here lyes Elizabeth, once
Samuel Beebee's wife,
who once was made a living soul,
But now's deprived of life.
Yet firmly did believe, that at
the Lord's return; she should be
Made a living soul, in his own
shape and form—Liv'd 4 and thirty
years a wife, Died in her 57,
Has now lay'd down her mortal
soul, in hopes to live in Heaven."
June 10, 1716.

In another burial place within the town may be found the following inscriptions. Barnabas Horton was one of the original settlers.

"Here Lyeth Buried YE Body of Mr. Barnabas Horton.
Born at Mousley, in Lestershire, in Old England; and died
at Southold YE 13th day of July, 1680, aged 80 years."

"Here sleeps my body, tomb'd in the dust,
"Till Christ shall come and raise it with the just."

Another,

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF CAPTAIN JOHN CONKELYNE, BORN
IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE IN ENGLAND, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL, AT SOUTHOLD, ON LONG ISLAND, IN
THE SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR OF HIS AGE. ANNO DOM. 1694."

Another,

"Thomas Youngs, Esq. departed this life, Feb. 19, 1793, in the 74th
year of his age. He was the son of John Youngs, Esqr. son of Zerubbable
Youngs, son of Col. John Youngs, son of the Rev. John Youngs, first
minister of Southold."

Another,

"Near Here Lyes the Body of Mr. William Wells, the eldest son of
William Wells Esqr. who departed this life in October 1696, aged about
37 years."

Oyster Ponds was originally purchased from the Indians by Peter Hallack in 1647, who afterwards admitted as joint owners with himself, Youngs, Tuthill, and

Brown. On its eastern extremity, a fort was erected in 1776, by soldiers under the command of Colonel Henry B. Livingston, with a view to prevent the landing of British troops on this branch of the island. Of this fort some vestige may still be discerned.

On this part of Oyster Ponds is the large hotel and boarding house of *Jonathan F. Latham*, which for excellence is scarcely equalled by any other upon Long Island. It is thirty miles east of the court house and 110 from New York. Separated from this peninsula by a strait called *Plum Gut*, now a mile and a half wide, through which the tide rushes with considerable force, is *Plum Island*, containing about eight hundred acres, on which three families, consisting of fifteen individuals only, reside. There can be little doubt of this island having once been connected with Oyster Ponds, and the Indian tradition is, that two centuries ago the distance was not more than one-third what it is now. The surface of the island, being rough and stony, is better adapted for grazing than cultivating with the plough.

The title was first acquired from the Corchougs, by Samuel Wyllys of Hartford, Conn., in 1659, and to prevent all danger of any future controversy he obtained the following act of confirmation from the sachem of Montauk.

“ Know all men, by these presents, that I, Wyandanch, the Montauket sachem, for me and my heirs forever, for and in consideration of a coat, a barrel of biskitt, a 100 muxes or fish hooks, at the subscribing by mee, received of Samuel Wyllys of Hartford, doe sell, alienate and make over, all my right, title and interest unto Plumbe Island, to the said Samuel Wyllys and his heirs forever: I, the said sachem, hereby declaring myself to

bee the rightful owner of the sayd island. And I covenant with the sayd Samuel Wyllys, his heirs and assigns, that I will never molest him or his assigns in the possession of the same, and will prohibit my men from doing so, by killing any of his cattle that shall bee put upon it. And for the true performance hereof, I have set my hand at Gardiner's Island, April 27, 1659."

A patent of confirmation was granted to Mr. Wyllys by Governor Andros, April 2, 1675, who afterwards sold the premises to Joseph Beebee, of Plymouth, whose posterity are still found in the town. This island once bore the name of the "*Isle of Patmos*," and upon it was a rock, so exactly poised on another, as to present a great natural curiosity. Some British soldiers, during the Revolution, made an unsuccessful effort to dislodge it; but in 1814, a few of Commodore Hardy's sailors were more fortunate, and this huge mass of granite, which had reposed, undisturbed, since the creation, was precipitated into the abyss below.

About two miles north-east of Plum Island, in a part of the Sound which, from the swiftness of the current, is called the *Race*, are situated the two *Gull Islands*, ceded to the United States on the 26th of March, 1803. They would long since have disappeared, but from being almost wholly of rock formation. The larger island contains fifteen acres, and the other, one. Upon the latter, a light-house was erected in 1825, more important probably to mariners than most others on the coast, this being the main channel between the ocean and the Sound.

The wasting effects of the sea upon this island were such, that it became necessary to protect it by a sea wall, which in its construction consumed more than 25,000 tons of stone, at an expense exceeding \$10,000.

The scene presented here during a storm is not only sublime, but terrific; and the heavy surf breaking on the shore, shakes the foundations of the buildings, and threatens to overwhelm the whole island with its mountain waves. To the north-east of the islands, and between them and the main land of New England, is another island belonging to this town, called Fisher's Island, which is larger than either of those mentioned, and of far greater value.

Fisher's Island lies about six miles north-east of the Gull Islands, four from Stonington, and nine from New London. It was originally called Vissher's Island, and was so named by Captain Adrian Block, who, as De Laet says, "in the year 1614 built a yacht (at New Amsterdam) with which he sailed through the Hellegat into the Great Bay (the Sound) and visited all the places thereabout, and went as far as Cape Cod." Block Island was named after himself, and probably this island after one of his companions. It is about nine miles long, from East Point or *Wicka-posset* to West or Race Point, and of a medial width of one mile, and contains about four thousand acres. The surface is undulating, and sometimes hilly; the shores irregular, with two convenient harbors, called east and west harbors, the latter being of the most importance. *Mount Prospect*, near the west end, is a high sand-bluff; near the middle of the island is another, still higher, which overlooks the adjacent country, and may be seen a good distance beyond Montauk Point. Some parts are rocky, and there are many large single rocks upon the surface.

The salt meadows are extensive, and a few of the swamps afford excellent peat, much used for fuel. There are some tracts of level land, and the pasture fields are

large and well watered by never-failing ponds; one of which, near the centre of the island, occupies forty or fifty acres of ground. A greater portion of the soil is appropriated for grazing, and capable of sustaining three thousand sheep, three hundred neat cattle, and other kinds of stock in proportion. A smaller amount of stock is now kept; the raising of English hay being considered more profitable.

The staple articles raised here are wool (of the Saxony and merino breeds), butter, and cheese. The beef and mutton are of superior quality and flavor. The base of one of the hills is a fine clay, of which great quantities of bricks have been manufactured. There are forty-five persons of all ages upon the island, employed in the business of the farms, dairy, &c. This island has been in the Winthrop family from the first purchase by John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut, in 1644,*

* This gentleman was the son of John Winthrop (the illustrious ancestor of the Winthrop family, and father of the Massachusetts colony) who was born at Groton, in Suffolk, England, January 12, 1588, and arrived at Naumkeag (now Salem), June 12, 1630, with a fleet of 14 vessels and 840 passengers, to aid in colonizing the country. He died March 26, 1649. His son John, the subject of this notice, was born at Groton, England, February 12, 1606, and after completing his education, visited many parts of Europe, thus uniting the accomplishments of a gentleman with the erudition of a scholar. His mother was Mary, daughter of John Forth, Esq., of Great Stanbridge, Essex, whose marriage took place in February, 1605.

He accompanied his father's family to Boston in 1631, and in 1633, with twelve others, commenced a settlement at *Agawam*, which they called *Ipswich*. In 1634 he returned to England, and the next year brought powers from Lords Say and Brook to begin a plantation on the river Connecticut, at the mouth of which he erected a fort, and called the place Saybrook. He sailed for Europe again on August 3, 1641, and returned in 1643, but did not reside permanently in Connecticut till 1646. He was chosen a magistrate of Connecticut in 1651, deputy governor in 1658, and governor, 1659 to his death, April 5, 1676.

In 1661 the colony sent him to England for a patent. Being a person of excellent address, and favored by the assistance of Lord Say and Seal,

though he had a grant of it from the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1640.

A patent of confirmation was issued to Mr. Winthrop by Colonel Richard Nicoll, March 28, 1668, by the terms of which the island was "*to be reputed, taken, and held an entire enfranchised township, manor, and place of itself; and to have, hold, and enjoy equal privileges and immunities with any other town, enfranchised place or manor, within the government of New York; and to be in no wise subordinate, or belonging unto, or dependent upon, any riding, township, place, or jurisdiction whatever.*"

In 1680, the government of Connecticut laid claim to the island, as being within their jurisdiction; in consequence of which, Governor Andros addressed the following spirited and laconic epistle to Governor Leete:

"Hon^{ble} Sr.—Being advised by an order or warrant from yourself and some assistants sent to ffisher's Island, I am much surprised att your Intrenching upon his Ma^{ties} Letters Patents to his Royal Highness, as well as the

who was in high favor with Charles II., he obtained the object of his mission; on the 20th of April, 1662, received his majesty's letters patent, by which the colony of New Haven was included in that of Connecticut, and returned, 1663.

He was one of the most distinguished philosophers of his age; his name is among the founders of the Royal Society of London, 1661, and several of his essays, learned and curious, are inserted in their transactions. He had paid much attention to medicine, and was well skilled in that science. His first wife was *Martha*, daughter of *Henry Painter*, one of the celebrated Assembly of Westminster. She died without issue in 1633, and he married for his second wife, in 1635, *Elizabeth*, daughter of the no less renowned than unfortunate *Rev. Hugh Peters*, minister of Salem, Mass., who, on his return to England, was executed for treason, October 16, 1660, with Coke and others who advised the killing of Charles I., January 30, 1648.

Governor Winthrop had by his second wife two sons, Fitz John and Wait Still, and seven daughters.

Grant by Governour Nicolls to the Honoble. John Winthrop, Esq., (late Governor of Connecticut) for sd Island; which Island and Grant it is my Duty to Assert, as much as this or any other part of the Govern^t; And therefore desire that you will, without delay, recall sd warrant or order, and forbear any the like proceedings for the future, to prevent great inconveniencys; and remaine your Effectionate neighbor and Humble Servant,
"To the Hon^{ble} William Leet, Esqr. Governour
of his Ma^{ties} colony of Connecticut."

"E. ANDROS."

On the decease of Governor Winthrop in 1676, the island descended to his son, Fitz John Winthrop, fourth governor of Connecticut, which he held from 1698 to his death, November 27, 1707, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born at Ipswich, Mass., 1638, chosen into the magistracy in 1689, made a major general, 1690, went to England as agent for the colony in 1694, and presented to King William a petition for relief against what they considered an unjust exaction of Governor Fletcher, in which he succeeded, and was made governor on his return home.

On his dying without issue, the island passed to his brother, *Wait Still Winthrop*, afterwards chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, whose death occurred November 7, 1717, when the island descended to his son *John*, who married a daughter of Governor Dudley, and died in London, August 1, 1747.

The island came, of course, to his son *John Still Winthrop*. He was born at New London, January 15, 1720, married *Jane*, only daughter of *Francis Borland, Esq.*, of Boston, and died June 6, 1776. The premises thereupon descended to his eldest son, *John Winthrop*, who

died a bachelor, having first devised this island to his eldest brother, *Francis Bayard Winthrop*.

At the death of this gentleman, intestate, in 1817, the property descended to his four sons, *John Still*, *Francis Bayard*, *William H.*, and *Thomas C. Winthrop*. The first named married August 19, 1808, Harriet, daughter of Fitch Rogers, and his brother Francis B. married the same day, Julia Ann, daughter of Moses Rogers, and died June 16, 1817, aged sixty-four. William, having purchased the interest of his brothers, is now sole owner of this valuable inheritance, which like an heirloom has remained in the family of the original purchaser for more than two hundred years.

From papers in the possession of Mr. Winthrop, it appears that an attempt was made in 1712, by the then proprietor of the island, to present her Majesty, *Queen Anne*, with a pair of *moose deer*. One of them, however, died, and the leg of the other being broken in endeavoring to take it, her ladyship was favored only with the horns of the noble stag.

Greenport was commenced by a few spirited individuals in 1827, and is now the most populous, compact, and prosperous village in the town; being, moreover, conveniently and pleasantly situated at the head of Southold Harbor, a part of Peconic Bay.

The land upon which the village is built was sold by the heirs of Captain Webb, to three neighbors for \$2,200, and is now worth more than twice as many thousands. It is twenty-three miles east of the court house, the water of sufficient depth for vessels of the larger class; is completely sheltered from storms and rarely, if ever, long obstructed by ice. It is laid out in regular order, and several streets are already built upon, containing more than

one hundred dwellings and between ten and twelve hundred inhabitants. Vessels owned here are engaged in coasting, and ten or twelve ships and brigs are employed in the whaling business. Besides churches, hotels, stores, &c., here is the eastern terminus of the Long Island Railroad, forming a very essential link in the travel between New York and Boston.

The great event of its completion was celebrated with much pomp and ceremony at the depot here, July 27, 1844, when three splendid trains of cars, filled with hundreds of invited guests, left Brooklyn at 8 o'clock A. M., and arrived here in less than four hours. The guests were sumptuously entertained by the directors, and after listening to several able and witty speeches, returned in the afternoon to Brooklyn without the least accident to mar the pleasure of the excursion. Two trains now run daily between the two places, and steamers connect the road with Sag Harbor and the Connecticut shore.*

* *The Hon. Ezra L'Hommedieu* was born, and spent his days in this town. His grandfather Benjamin, born at La Rochelle, in France, was one of that band of Huguenots who, on the threatened repeal of the edict of Nantes, fled into Holland. He came to America in the year 1686. In 1690 he settled here, and married a daughter of Nathaniel Sylvester of Shelter Island, by whom he had two sons, *Benjamin* and *Sylvester*, who died March 9, 1788, aged eighty-six, and was the father of the late Samuel L'Hommedieu, Esq. of Sag Harbor, who married Sarah, daughter of Charles White, Esq. of Southampton, and had issue Sylvester W., Samuel, Ezra, Phebe, Elisabeth, Mary, and Sarah. Benjamin married Martha, daughter of Ezra Bowne of Sandwich, Mass., June 4, 1731, and died September 17, 1755, leaving issue Ezra, Mary, and Elisabeth. The said Ezra, the subject of this notice, was born August 30, 1734, and graduated at Yale College in 1754. His first wife was Charity, daughter of Nicoll Floyd of Brookhaven, sister of General William Floyd, whom he married December 21, 1756. She died July 31, 1785, and on the 15th of June, 1803, he married for his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Nicoll Havens, Esq., of Shelter Island, who died July 25, 1843, and by whom he had a daughter, afterwards the wife of Samuel S. Gardiner, Esq., of the New York bar. This lady died February 4, 1837, aged thirty-one, leaving three daughters. Mr. L'Hommedieu was educated

The other most populous settlements are *Cutchogue* and *Mattituck*,* located on the sites of ancient Indian villages. *New Suffolk* is a small village at the head of Cutchogue harbor, commenced within a few years, and besides other water craft, has two or three ships, engaged in the whaling business.

There are several fine necks of land stretching into the bay, among which are *Great and Little Hog Necks*, the former of which contains some hundreds of acres of excellent land, and is divided into a number of good farms.

Robins Island situated in the bay, nearly opposite Cutchogue harbor, is a valuable tract of four hundred acres, part of which is covered with timber.

This was one of the islands originally selected by Mr. Farret and sold by him with Shelter Island to Stephen Goodyear of New Haven, in 1641. It was subsequently owned by Parker Wickham, Esq., and was confiscated on account of his toryism, by the act of October 22, 1779.

a lawyer, and became eminent in his profession. He was called early into the public councils of the state, and for forty years, without intermission, his name is found associated with the prominent patriots and legislators of the state and Union.

He was elected to congress in 1779, and was a member of several succeeding congresses, previous to the adoption of the federal constitution in 1788. From which time, till a short period before his death, he was almost constantly in the senate of this state. He was appointed clerk of the county of Suffolk in 1784, and retained the office for twenty-six years. He was fond of agricultural pursuits, and both by his example and writings did much to advance the science and practice among his fellow citizens.

He was one of the regents of the university from 1784 till his decease, the 27th of September, 1811, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, leaving behind him an exalted reputation for learning, intelligence, and private worth.

* Mattituck was, it seems, the original name, of what is now called Waterbury, Conn.

In 1784 it was conveyed by the commissioners of forfeitures to Francis Nicoll of Albany, and Major Benjamin Tallmadge of Litchfield, Conn., by whom it was sold to the late Ezra L'Hommedieu, from whose executors it was purchased by the present owners.

The sites of ancient Indian villages are traced in various parts of the town, by the shell heaps still remaining, particularly at *Ashamomuck*, *Stirling*, and other places.*

Between *Horton's Point* and Duck Pond Point, is one of the best protected harbors on the coast, but it is obstructed by a *sand bar*, extending nearly across its entrance, upon which several vessels have been stranded and lost. This obstruction would be removed by the force of the current only, provided a suitable breakwater should be erected, so as to confine it to one channel of sufficient width, thus making this otherwise beautiful bay a safe and commodious haven for vessels navigating the broadest part of the Sound. A light-house upon Horton's Point is likewise a desideratum, and would be of signal advantage to the navigation.†

* *Thomas S. Lester*, son of Sylvester, and grandson of Daniel Lester, was born in the town in 1781. After acquiring the rudiments of a good classical education under different teachers, he chose the profession of the law, and soon after entered upon a course of legal studies, under the direction of his particular friend and patron, the late Ezra L'Hommedieu, and to whose professional practice he succeeded at his admission to the bar. His business was in a short time considerable, and he became a useful member of society, being much respected for his capacity and integrity. He held for some time the office of district attorney for Long Island and the county of Richmond, and was a member of assembly in 1811, 1814, and 1817. He married *Mary*, daughter of William Albertson, in 1810, by whom he had one son, on whom he conferred his own name. He died much regretted, at the age of thirty-six years, September 13, 1817.

† *Zacheus Goldsmith, Esq.*, a native of this town, was the son of David, and grandson of Zacheus Goldsmith, also of this town a century earlier.

He was born May 8, 1766, and at an early period of life possessed a strong desire for the acquisition of knowledge, and was enabled, by his industry, to supply in a measure the want of a liberal education. He

Southold Academy, the most spacious building of the kind in the county, was erected in 1834, and incorporated April 21, 1837. It has been in general well conducted, and holds a respectable rank among the kindred institutions of the state.

This town as will be seen by reference to the description of its boundaries in the original purchase extended as far west as the Wading River, on the east line of Brookhaven; but by the act of March 13, 1792, all that portion of territory lying westward of the village of Mattituck was organized into a separate town, called Riverhead, as hereinafter mentioned.

The first church in this town was completed in 1641, its commencement being coeval with the settlement, and preceding as it did the church built by Governor Kieft in the fort of New Amsterdam, it was the first one erected within the present limits of the state of New York. It occupied *nearly* the site of the Presbyterian Church in

read with avidity every thing that came in his way, and by dint of a retentive memory came to possess a large fund of general information. His acquaintance with history, for which he had a peculiar relish, was extensive and accurate; and a wish to become familiar with the geography of his own country, and to witness her extent and resources, led him, while young, to travel over the western part of the United States when it was chiefly a wilderness, and when the journey was attended by dangers sufficient to intimidate a more resolute adventurer.

He traversed much of the same country again, at an after period, when it had become the theatre of civilization, and had the satisfaction, as he expressed it, of seeing the wilderness blossoming like a rose, and the desert rejoicing in the existence of new towns, villages, and cities, with all the animated accompaniments of trade and commerce. He married Mary, daughter of Elisha Vail.

Mr. Goldsmith was the advocate of liberty and equal rights, and wished for the gradual abolition of slavery in all the states, in a way, however, consistent with a due regard for the rights of all. His death occurred April 8, 1835, leaving two sons, *Joseph Hull* and *Addison*. Joseph H. is now a respectable lawyer of this town; his brother was a physician, but became an engineer, and died at La Porte, Indiana, August 5, 1838.

the *old parish*, and stood till 1684, when it was converted into a jail for the county, and was succeeded in that year by another, which stood till 1711, when a third edifice was erected 32 by 50 feet, that gave place to the present church built upon the same spot in 1803.

Rev. John Youngs, one of the original settlers of the town, was the first minister. He had been a preacher at Hingham, England, came to New Haven with some of his church in 1640, and in October following removed to this place, where he continued till his decease in 1672, aged seventy-four. The Christian name of his wife was *Mary*, to whom he bequeathed his personal estate, valued in the inventory at £97.

Mr. Youngs was distinguished for his general intelligence, learning, and prudence, qualities which, joined with the strictest integrity and virtue, secured him almost unlimited influence in society.

His eldest son, Colonel John Youngs, was likewise a leading man, and filled important offices, civil and military. He was a magistrate, captain of the militia, and in 1662 a judge under the authority of Connecticut. In 1681 he was made high sheriff of Long Island, and was afterwards colonel of the county. He died, aged seventy-five, September 12, 1698.

His son *Benjamin*, and grandsons *Joshua* and *Thomas*, were in succession judges of the county.

Thomas, second son of the Rev. Mr. Youngs, and brother of the colonel, settled at Oyster Bay, and became the ancestor of a numerous progeny.

At the decease of Mr. Youngs in 1672, the people despatched an agent to Boston to seek "*an honest and godly minister.*" They returned in due time with the *Rev. Joshua Hobart*, who became the successor of Mr.

Youngs. He was the second son of the *Rev. Peter Hobart*,* who came from Hingham, England, with his family to Charleston, in June, 1635, became the minister of Hingham, Mass., and whose daughter married John Ripley of that place, by whom she had seven sons, John, Joshua, Jeremiah, Peter, Daniel, Caleb, and Hezekiah, of whom the late Dr. Ezra Ripley, of Concord, Mass., was a descendant. Edmund, the father of Peter, had arrived in 1635, with his wife, son Joshua, and daughters Rebecca and Sarah, and was one of the founders of Hingham. The Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, one of his grandsons, was the first minister of Cohasset, and died in 1740. Joshua was born in 1628, in England, graduated at Harvard 1650, and settled in this church October 7, 1674, where he died April 22, 1717, aged eighty-seven, after the labor of forty-three years.

Three of his brothers were also preachers, one of whom, *Jeremiah*, settled at Hempstead. Indeed so many of the family of the Rev. Peter Hobart have been ministers, that he has been designated *as the father of a celebrated progeny of divines*; one of whom was the late Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, bishop of New York. The Rev. Joshua Hobart, it has been said, survived all who had been educated before him at Harvard, and it is believed, likewise, all who graduated previous to 1659, and except one, he attained a greater age than any of the sons of that institution, during the first half century of its existence.

*Rev. Peter Hobart, born at or near Hingham, County of Norfolk, England, 1604. He embarked for America in the spring of 1635, and arrived with his wife and four children at Charlestown, Mass., June 8 of that year. He assisted to found the plantation which they called Hingham, where he ministered for about forty-three years. He died January 20, 1679. His father Edmund, and brothers Edmund and Joshua, arrived about the same time.

Rev. Benjamin Woolsey, the successor of Mr. Hobart, was the son of *George*, and grandson of *George Woolsey*, who came at an early age to Massachusetts, from whence he arrived at Long Island, and made a purchase of land in Flushing, August 16, 1647. His son *George*, born 1650, became a resident of Jamaica, where it is supposed his grandson Benjamin was born in 1687. He graduated at Yale in 1709, and settled here in July, 1720. He was greatly esteemed by the people of that day for his piety, learning, and eloquence.

His first wife was a daughter of the Rev. William Urquhart of Jamaica, whom he married in 1710, and who died a few years after. His second was *Abigail*, daughter of *John Taylor*, and grand-daughter of *Daniel Whitehead, Esq.*, of Jamaica, whom he married in 1717. He remained here till 1736, when he removed to his wife's estate at Dosoris, Queens County, and preached gratuitously during the rest of his life. He died at the age of sixty-nine, August 15, 1756.

Rev. James Davenport was the fourth minister. He was son of the Rev. John Davenport of Stamford, Conn., grandson of John Davenport, Esq., of Boston, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Davenport, who was born at Coventry, England, in 1597, and arrived with Governor Eaton at Quinnipiack, or New Haven, in March, 1638, and was the first minister of that place.

The grandmother of Mr. Davenport was *Abigail*, daughter of the Rev. *Abraham Pierson* of Southampton, and sister of the first rector of Yale College. His sister *Abigail* married the Rev. *James Pierpont* of New Haven.

He was born at Stamford, Conn. (where his father died February 5, 1731) in 1710, graduated at Yale in 1732, and settled here October 26, 1738.

In 1740, the era of theological warfare between *old lights* and *new lights*, he partook of the prevailing enthusiasm of the latter sect, and became a wild and visionary fanatic, occasioning his separation from the church.

The celebrated Whitfield, and other enthusiasts, were then traversing the country in all directions, and Mr. Davenport caught the fury of their zeal, unrestrained by their discretion or by sound reason. He too became an itinerant declaimer, and his extraordinary discourses were listened to by thousands.

"Wherever he went (says the Rev. Leonard Bacon) he caused much excitement and much mischief. His proceedings were constantly of the most extravagant character. Endowed with some sort of eloquence, speaking from a heart all on fire, and accustomed to yield himself without reserve to every enthusiastic impulse, he was able to produce a powerful effect upon minds prepared by constitution or by prejudice to sympathize with him.

"He would work upon their fancy, till they saw, as with their eyes, *the agony*, and heard, as with their ears, *the groans* of Calvary, and felt as the popish enthusiast feels, when, under the spell of music, he looks upon the canvass, alive with *the agony of Jesus*."

He was the cause of much disorder at New Haven, which resulted in a division of the church there, and finally became so troublesome, that the general assembly requested of the governor and council to have him removed to Long Island.

He went from this town for good, in 1746, and having recovered from his delusion, settled at Hopewell, N. J., where he died in August, 1757, aged forty-six.

His son John, born in 1752, graduated at Princeton,

1769, and died July 13, 1821. His brother, the Hon. Abraham Davenport of Stamford, was distinguished for his vigorous understanding, integrity, and firmness.*

Rev. William Throop, who had been previously settled in Connecticut, was installed here September 21, 1748. We have obtained no very particular or satisfactory information concerning him, except that he came here from New Haven, and was much esteemed for his private worth, and the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties during the few years allowed him, for he died here September 29, 1756, aged thirty-six.

Rev. John Storrs graduated at Yale, 1756, and was ordained here August 15, 1763. He left the island about the beginning of the Revolutionary War, being absent from his charge from August, 1776, to June, 1782, and was dismissed April 13, 1787. During the next ten years the church had no settled pastor, being supplied by different ministers for short periods. Among these were Nehemiah B. Cook, a native of Southampton, who died of smallpox at Sag Harbor, May 4, 1792; Herman Dagget; and Elam Potter, who died here 1796, aged fifty-two.

Rev. Joseph Hazard, the seventh pastor, and son of Thomas Hazard of New York, was born in 1757, educated at Yale College, ordained June 7, 1797, dismissed

*The following anecdote of this celebrated individual is related by President Dwight.—“The 19th of May, 1780 (says he), was a remarkable dark day. Candles were lighted in many houses, the birds were silent and disappeared, and the fowls retired to roost. The legislature of Connecticut was then in session at Hartford. A very general opinion prevailed that the day of judgment was at hand. The house of representatives, being unable to transact their business, adjourned. A proposal to adjourn the council was under consideration. When the opinion of Colonel Davenport was asked, he answered, “I am against an adjournment. The day of judgment is either approaching or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish, therefore, that *candles* may be brought.”

in April, 1806, and died in Brooklyn, 1817. His wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas Moore, who died in September, 1807, leaving only a daughter Jane, who became the wife of John H. Jackson of Brooklyn, October 5, 1825. He published a volume of poems on various subjects in 1814.

Rev. Jonathan Huntting, who was born at Easthampton, February 13, 1778, is the son of William, and great-grandson of the Rev. Nathaniel Huntting, second pastor of the church of Easthampton. He graduated at Yale, 1804, commenced preaching here in June, 1806, was ordained pastor August 20, 1807, and dismissed at his own request August 27, 1828, since when he has preached as occasion presented in the neighboring vacant parishes. He married *Julia*, daughter of *Abraham Sayre*, of Southampton, September 20, 1808. It is due to this estimable man to say, that with much good sense, judgment, and discretion, he possesses an amiable disposition, is fond of peace, and zealously devoted to the best interests of religion. His son William is also a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Ralph Smith, is the son of the late Epenetus Smith of Smithtown, and graduated at the medical institution of Yale College in 1833, but applying himself to divinity he was licensed to preach in November, 1835, and was ordained pastor of this church July 15, 1836, whence he was dismissed April 18, 1838. He married a daughter of Elias Pelletreau.

The *Rev. Alonzo Welton* was employed from November, 1841, to May, 1844, when he removed to Sag Harbor. The *Rev. George F. Wiswell* succeeded him, and was ordained pastor June 18, 1845. He is the son of Amos Wiswell and Olive (Barnum), was born at White-

hall, N. Y., May 29, 1817, commenced his collegiate course at Middlebury College, and graduated at the New York Union Theological Seminary in 1844. He married, June 4, 1846, Mrs. Emily, widow of Alfred Wickham, deceased, and daughter of Ira Tuthill of this town.

"Mr. Wiswell left in 1850, and was followed by the Rev. Ephraim Whitaker, D. D., who commenced his labors in 1851, and preached continuously until 1892, a period of forty-one years, when he became Pastor Emeritus of the congregation, and continued as such until his death on September 1, 1916, aged ninety-six. His connection with the parish covered a period of sixty-five years.

"In addition to his work in the vineyards of the Lord, Dr. Whitaker was known as a poet and historian, and his *History of Southold* is held in high esteem by students of Long Island's history.

"In 1892, Dr. Whitaker was relieved by the Rev. George D. Miller, who became pastor, and officiated until 1894. Rev. James B. Freeman served during 1895 and 1896. Rev. William H. Lloyd is the present pastor, and has officiated since 1897. He has kindly supplied the above list of pastors from 1851 to the present."

EDITOR.

The first church in Cutchogue is supposed to have been erected in 1732. It was much altered and improved in 1838, but the pulpit of antique model remains as it was originally. The want of early records renders it doubtful who was the first clergyman who officiated here. The Rev. *Ebenezer Gould*, graduated at Yale 1723, was here from 1740 to 1747, having previously been pastor of the church in Greenwich, Cumberland County, N. J., from

1728 to 1740. He was doubtless installed here in the year last mentioned, where he remained till October, 1747, when he removed to New England.

Rev. Thomas Paine was ordained pastor of this church, October 24, 1750, and remained till he died, October 14, 1766, aged forty-three. He graduated at Yale College in 1748.

For about twenty years succeeding the death of Mr. Paine, the church depended upon occasional supplies, unless the Rev. Nehemiah Barker may have been settled here, who died March 10, 1772, at the age of fifty-two, as appears by the inscription upon his tomb.

The Rev. Zachariah Greene commenced preaching here in 1786, and was ordained June 28, 1787, dismissed in 1797, and removed to Setauket, where he was installed September 27, of the same year. From that time till 1810, this congregation had no settled pastor, but on the 2d of May in that year the Rev. Lathrop Thompson was installed. He was the son of Hezekiah and Hannah Thompson, was born at Farmington, Conn., September 3, 1760, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786, pursued theological studies with the Rev. Dr. Burton, of Thetford, Vt., and was licensed to preach in February, 1787. He was ordained at Sharon, Vt., December 3, 1788, dismissed March 26, 1793, installed at Chelsea, Vt., November, 1799, dismissed April 29, 1805, and was settled here as above stated, continuing till August 29, 1826, when he was dismissed. He returned to Vermont and died at Chelsea, July 19, 1843, aged eighty-two. Mr. Thompson was four times married. His daughter married the Rev. Calvin Noble, of Rochester, Vt., where her son, the Rev. Calvin D. Noble, is pastor.

Mr. Thompson was a person of amiable character, and universally beloved and respected both by the people of his charge and the neighboring parishes.

Rev. Ezra Youngs, son of Thomas, and a descendant of the first minister of the town, was born here in 1793, graduated at Princeton in 1815, pursued divinity studies at Andover, Mass., and was some time engaged in the Presbyterian Church on Shelter Island, where he married Maria, daughter of the late Samuel Benjamin Nicoll. He removed to the parish of Cutchogue in August, 1828, where he officiated several years.

Rev. Amos Edward Lawrence is the son of Joseph William Lawrence, was born at Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y., June 25, 1812, and graduated at Yale 1840 and at Union Theological Seminary 1844. He married Hannah, daughter of Robert L. Bowne, of New York, September 18, 1846, and was ordained and installed over this church June 26, 1848.

The Methodist Society here was formed many years ago, and their church was erected about a mile east of the Presbyterian Church in 1829.

The Universalist Church within the limits of the old parish of Southold was completed in 1835, and is a handsome structure.

Rev. William Fishbough was the first pastor of this church, being the first settled clergyman of that denomination on Long Island. Its present pastor is the Rev. Joshua K. Ingalls, son of Elkanah Ingalls, of Swansea, Mass., where he was born July 21, 1816. He commenced preaching there in July, 1838. In May, 1848, he became editor of a newspaper called *The Landmark*, devoted to the subject of national reform.

There is a Presbyterian Church at Mattituck, two or

three miles west of Cutchogue, and it is supposed to have been originally built in 1697, but a larger one was erected in 1716 (a half acre for the site of a church, and one acre for a burial ground having been given by James Reeve, November 7, 1715). The *Rev. Joseph Lamb* was probably the first pastor, being ordained December 4, 1717. His wife dying in 1729, he left some years after, settled at Baskingridge, N. J., and died in 1749. Soon after his removal the congregation united with that of Lower Aquebogue, and the *Rev. Joseph Parks* was installed over the associated parishes June 10, 1752. He was dismissed February 11, 1756, and in June following the *Rev. Nehemiah Barker* was employed and remained till 1766, when he confined his labors to the church of Mattituck, till he died March 10, 1772, at the age of fifty-two. It seems that he graduated at Yale in 1742, and had been settled in Killingly, Conn., for several years.

Rev. John Davenport, son of the *Rev. James Davenport*, before mentioned, was ordained June 4, 1775, and labored as stated supply here for two years, and after remaining some years upon the island, was dismissed from the Suffolk presbytery, April 12, 1786; he settled at Deerfield, N. J., August 12, 1795, and died July 13, 1821. He married the widow of Mr. N. Barker, his predecessor, in 1777. The remaining particulars of this church, which was rebuilt in 1830, will be given under the account of that of Aquebogue.

A Presbyterian church was commenced at Franklinville, a small settlement on the west line of the town in 1830, and dedicated in the spring of 1831. The *Rev. Phineas Robinson* was installed here August 28, 1833, and dismissed October 14, 1835. Since when the *Rev.*

Jonathan Huntting, *Rev. Henry Clark*, and the *Rev. William Toby* have been engaged for limited periods. The latter has since been employed as teacher of the Academy, erected here in 1832, and now quite a flourishing institution.

The Baptist Church at Greenport was first erected at Rocky-point, a small settlement a mile or more to the north-east, rebuilt there in 1833, and removed hither in 1840. The *Rev. David James* was first employed and remained till 1834; he was followed by the *Rev. William Knapp* in 1836, who was dismissed the year following, and the *Rev. Alvan Akerly* became the pastor in 1838.

The Methodist Church was erected in 1834, and the Presbyterian in 1835. The congregation was organized in 1833, and the *Rev. Daniel Beers* from Southampton was installed here December 2, 1835, dismissed January 31, 1839, and removed to Orient. He was followed the next year by the *Rev. William Huntting*, son of the *Rev. Jonathan Huntting*. He was born March 13, 1810, and graduated at Amherst in 1835. He married Frances Maria, daughter of Jeremiah Moore, September 8, 1840. His successor was the *Rev. Joseph Addison Saxton*, son of Charles Saxton, Esq., of Tolland, Conn., where he was born in 1812. He graduated at New York University in 1835, and was ordained here June 7, 1843, from whence he was dismissed April 15, 1845, and removed to Louisiana.

The *Rev. John Woodbridge* is the youngest son of the *Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge* of Westhampton. He was born at Sharon, Conn., May 9, 1824, graduated at Union College 1842, and ordained over this church November 6, 1845.

The Congregational Society of Greenport was formed

in April, 1839, chiefly by seceders from other churches, and in June, 1848, engaged the *Rev. Joseph Emerson Swallow*, who was ordained and installed here July 18, 1848. He was born April 21, 1817, at Nashua, N. H., son of Joseph Swallow, and graduated at Dartmouth College 1846. He married Maria E. Gibson of Townsend, Mass., November 1, 1848. The corner stone of the church was laid September 4, 1848, and the church was dedicated December 18, 1848. It is of wood, 40 by 60.

A printing press was introduced in 1844 by Mr. Samuel Phillips of Sag Harbor, who commenced publishing the *Republican Watchman* here in September of that year, after printing it eighteen years in Sag Harbor.

Orient, formerly Oyster Ponds village, was begun a few years after the settlement of the town, and there are few pleasanter places upon the island. Although probably a house for religious worship had existed here long before 1717, yet there is no record of the fact. In that year a small Congregational church was built, which remained till 1817, one hundred years, when a new one was erected on the same spot, which gave place to the present edifice dedicated December 28, 1843, which was more convenient and of superior finish. The Methodists built a church also in 1836.

The first minister of whom any account remains was the *Rev. Jonathan Barker*, who was ordained here November 9, 1757. He was born at West Springfield, Mass., January 31, 1712, graduated at Yale 1730, and came here in 1739, where he was employed much of the time until his ordination. He removed eventually to Groton, Conn., and died October 8, 1783. *Rev. William Adams* officiated from November, 1758, to May, 1759.

The *Rev. Joseph Lee* came here in 1763, but whether he was installed is not known. He left in 1775. The *Rev. John Davenport* followed Mr. Lee, and preached from 1780 to 1783. Next in order was *Rev. Alexander Caddle* from 1785 to 1788. *Rev. Nehemiah B. Cook* was the sixth minister and officiated during 1790. His untimely death at the age of twenty-five terminated his earthly career. *Rev. Isaac Overton* supplied the pulpit several times between 1794 and '96. *Rev. John Cram* was the eighth minister and served during a part of 1799. *Rev. Emerson Foster*, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1773, came in 1801, and relinquished his charge in 1805. The ninth was *Rev. Mr. Anderson*, who labored during 1807. *Rev. Ezra Haynes* was ordained August 17, 1809, and deposed for irregularity of conduct, March 24, 1813. During 1814 *Rev. Mr. Smith* preached and in 1815 *Rev. Nathan Dickerson*. The *Rev. Thomas I. de Verell*, from Europe, was ordained in December, 1819, and was deposed from the ministry. The *Rev. Jonathan Robinson* and his son, *Rev. Phineas Robinson*, were employed for several years, and were followed in 1835 by the *Rev. William Porter*, 1835 to 1837. Next was *Rev. Smith Gamage*, 1837 to 1839. He was followed by *Rev. Daniel Beers*, who removed here from Greenport, and continued the pastor till 1844, when he retired from the ministry. One of his daughters married October 11, 1845, the *Rev. R. Caner*, of Taunton, Mass. The *Rev. Phineas Blakeman* succeeded in 1846, and officiated until 1848.

"*Rev. Henry Clark* came in 1849, and left in 1856. The following list of pastors since 1856 has been kindly supplied by Mr. William Y. Terry, church clerk:

Rev. Albert Fitch.....	September 28, 1856, to April 20, 1862
" E. S. Fairchild.....	August 3, 1862, to October 12, 1862
" James B. Finch.....	July 8, 1863, to December 10, 1865
" Frederick W. Williams.....	February 18, 1866, to July 29, 1866
" T. A. Gardner.....	June 30, 1867, to June 4, 1871
" C. K. Jones.....	April 26, 1872, to March 22, 1874
" H. R. Harris.....	July 19, 1874, to July 4, 1875
" Wm. R. Joyslin.....	January —, 1876, to December 30, 1877
" H. R. Harris.....	February 10, 1878, to February 9, 1879
" J. M. Simonton.....	July 13, 1879, to October 1, 1882
" W. H. Woodwell.....	October 1, 1883, to May 9, 1887
" David N. Vanderveer, D.D.....	June 26, 1887, to January 7, 1894
" E. S. Fairchild.....	May 4, 1894, to October 31, 1894
" Jay N. Taft.....	July 1, 1895, to July 23, 1899
" Wm. O. Berckman.....	April 1, 1900, to March 13, 1904
" John A. Gray.....	May 22, 1904, to July 26, 1908
" Wm. H. Longworth.....	July 4, 1909, to April 25, 1915
" Edward R. Hance.....	November 7, 1915, to ————

—EDITOR.

John Wickham, Esq., an eminent Virginia lawyer (whose death occurred at Richmond, January 17, 1839), was a native of this town, son of John, and grandson of Joseph Wickham, who died here May 21, 1749. Parker Wickham, another son of Joseph, was a lawyer of this town, who, siding with the royalists in the Revolution, lost his estate, and afterwards died at New London. His son, Joseph P. Wickham, also a lawyer, resided and died in this town. He married Phœbe, daughter of Dr. Micah Moore, and half sister of John Ledyard, the celebrated traveller.

The first-named John Wickham, born here January 6, 1763, married Miss Fanning, and established himself at Richmond, where by the practice of his profession he amassed a large fortune.

One of his daughters became the wife of the late Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh, who died February, 1849, a distinguished orator and statesman of Virginia. The late Hon. John Randolph, in his will of January 1, 1832,

says, "to John Wickham, Esq., my best friend, without making any professions of friendship for me, and the best and wisest man I ever knew, except Mr. Macon, I bequeath my mare *Flora*, and my stallion, *Gascoigne*, together with two old fashioned silver cups, and two tankards, unengraved; and I desire that he will have his arms engraved upon them, and at the bottom these words, "from John Randolph of Roanoke, to John Wickham, Esq.; a token of the respect and gratitude which he never ceased to feel for his unparalleled kindness, courtesy and services."

Dr. Thomas Vail, an eminent scholar and physician, was also a native of this town, and was born in the village of Orient 1760. He was a gentleman of excellent talent, and was in great measure self-educated. In the ordinary branches of education and mathematics his great proficiency was known and admitted. He taught many years upon the island, and in the city of New York, many of his pupils becoming afterwards distinguished in various ways. In 1794 he removed to and established himself as a physician in Pomfret, Vt., where he obtained a high reputation for his skill, and amiability of character. His health failing he was compelled to relinquish the active duties of his profession, and he returned to his native place in 1816, where he died greatly lamented in 1820, at the age of sixty.

The late Hon. Tapping Reeve, son of the Rev. Abner Reeve, was also a native of this town, and not of Brookhaven, as we formerly supposed. He was born October 1, 1744, and graduated at Nassau Hall¹ in 1763. He then engaged as tutor in the family of Timothy Edwards of Elizabethtown, N. J., having among his pupils the

¹ Later Princeton College.—EDITOR.

late Colonel Aaron Burr and his sister Sarah, who subsequently became his wife. In 1769 he was an instructor in his *Alma Mater*, which position he gave up for the study of the law, and commenced practice at Stockbridge, Mass.; but in 1774 he removed to Litchfield, Conn., where he soon acquired the reputation of a good scholar and profound jurist. He married Sarah, daughter of President Burr,¹ June 24, 1772. She was born May 3, 1754, and died March 30, 1797, leaving a son, Aaron Burr Reeve, born October 3, 1780. Mr. Reeve was made a judge of the superior court and afterwards chief justice of Connecticut, an office he held till 1814. He was in the practice of his profession about twenty-six years, and was the founder of a law school at Litchfield, the most useful, successful, and distinguished, says Chancellor Kent, in this country, until the one established at Harvard, under the auspices of Judge Story. He presided over this school from 1784 to 1820, a period of nearly forty years, and sent forth pupils to every part of the country, richly endowed with the principles and practice of the law. In 1798 he was associated with the Hon. James Gould. More than one thousand students received their education at this school. It was continued by Judge Gould alone from 1820 to 1833. He was distinguished for the simplicity of his manner, and purity of principle and conduct. After the decease of his first wife, April 30, 1798, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Zachariah Thompson, by whom he had no issue. He died December 23, 1813, and his widow, born at Watertown, Conn., February 14, 1774, died December 8, 1842. On the event of his death, his pupils in every part of the country met and passed resolutions highly favorable

¹ Of Princeton College.—EDITOR.

to his character. At the meeting of the bar of Baltimore, the Hon. Robert Goodloe Harper presided, and the resolutions passed on the occasion contained the warmest effusions of gratitude and veneration.

Dr. Beecher, in his funeral oration, said of him, "I have never known a man, who loved so many, and who was by so many beloved."

His son, Aaron Burr Reeve, graduated at Yale College in 1802, married Annabella Shedden of Litchfield, November 21, 1808, and settled as a lawyer in Troy, N. Y., where he died September 1, 1809, and his widow afterwards married David Burr. Their son, Tapping Burr Reeve, born August 16, 1809, died while a member of the senior class, Yale College, August 20, 1829, the last descendant of Judge Reeve.

RIVERHEAD

FORMERLY a component part of the town of Southold, was separately organized by the act for dividing Southold into two towns passed March 13, 1792. It is bounded south by the middle of Peconic River, dividing it from Southampton, west by Brookhaven, north by the Sound, and east by Southold. The name of the town was derived from that of the principal village, so called because of its location at the head of boat navigation on Peconic River.

At the first town meeting, April 3, 1792, the following persons were chosen town officers:

Supervisor: Daniel Wells.

Clerk: Josiah Reeve.

Assessors: John C. Terry, Joseph Wells, and Benjamin Petty.

Commissioners of highways: Jeremiah Wells and Spencer Dayton.

Overseers of the poor: Deacon Daniel Terry, Zachariah Hallock, and Daniel Edwards.

Overseers of highways: Nathan Youngs, Eleazer Luce, Rufus Youngs, John Corwin, Zophar Mills, Peter Reeve, and Merritt Howell.

Collector: Sylvanus Brown.

Constables: David Brown, Abel Corwin, and Benjamin Horton.

Of the lands in this town, scarcely one-third part is under improvement—most of the remainder, from its natural sterility, being considered incapable of any profitable cultivation. A large portion of the territory is covered with forest, and fuel has long been a staple article for transportation, of which a vast deal has been shipped to New York and other places. In the southern part of the town, the surface is level, the soil light and

sandy, and the timber chiefly pine, interspersed only occasionally with oak, while in the north the surface is rough, the soil a sandy loam, upon which oak timber more generally prevails. The hills near the Sound are a continuation of the ridge or spine of the island, and the cliffs adjoining the shore are high and precipitous.

There are two considerable streams in the town:— First, the *Wading River*, called by the Indians *Pauquacumsuck*, being on its western border. This commences on the southerly side of the town, and discharges itself into a creek, setting up from the Sound; second, the *Peconic River*, which has its origin in the town of Brookhaven, and after running easterly for about twelve miles, terminates in Peconic Bay, at the village of Riverhead. Upon this stream are several mills and manufactories, which have been in operation many years, and the quantity of water is doubtless quite sufficient to propel double the machinery yet erected. Many plans have been in agitation to improve its navigation; and among other measures for the accomplishment of that object, a company was incorporated the 10th of March, 1835, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of making a sloop channel from the head of navigation in Peconic River, to the dam or bridge at the village of Riverhead; by which plan, if carried into effect, as is confidently expected, the value of property in the neighborhood will be greatly enhanced, population increased, and business of every description experience fresh inspiration.

Capital and enterprise only are required, in connection with the many advantages afforded by nature, to make this place the theatre of a variety of useful manufacturing establishments.

The recent improvements that have taken place here, are satisfactory indications of what industry and enterprise can accomplish, in a very limited period.

The first settlement in this village, now the seat of justice for the county, was commenced by John Griffing and his associates in 1690, and five years thereafter a grist-mill was erected, but the growth of the place was so slow, that at the end of one hundred years it contained only four or five houses.

During the last thirty years, the improvements have gradually progressed, till the village now contains more than seventy dwellings, and nearly five hundred inhabitants. Besides the courthouse and jail, there are several handsome private residences, a commodious female seminary, erected in 1835, a Methodist meeting-house erected in 1834, another devoted to the religious principles of Emanuel Swedenborg, and a handsome Congregational church completed and dedicated December 1, 1841.

It has been seen that the county courts and courts of assize were established and continued to be held at Southampton, and occasionally at Southold, until the completion of the courthouse in this village in 1729, since which time the county business has been transacted here, and although it is not very central, yet taking into view the geographical condition of the county, it is probably as convenient a location as could well be chosen, for a territory so large, and one whose length and breadth are so disproportioned to each other. The distance to Oyster Pond Point¹ is about thirty miles, to Greenport twenty-three, to Sag Harbor twenty-eight, and to New York City seventy-three. The county clerk's office, completed in 1846, is of sufficient size and arranged in the most

¹ Now Orient Point.—EDITOR.

perfect manner, and is in all respects creditable to the county.

The following observations in relation to this part of the country, are contained in President Dwight's journal of his travels through Long Island in 1804:

“Riverhead is the shire town of this county. The courthouse, a poor decayed building, and a miserable hamlet, containing about ten or twelve houses, stand near the efflux of the river. From this account of the courthouse, it will naturally be expected that the business of lawyers and sheriffs is not here in very great demand, nor in very high reputation. The suspicion is certainly well founded. The county court, or court of common pleas, sits here twice a year; assembles on Tuesday, and, after having finished its whole business, adjourns almost always on the succeeding day. No lawyer, if I am not misinformed, has hitherto been able to get a living in the county of Suffolk. I entertain a very respectful opinion of the gentlemen of the bar, but all will agree with me in saying, that this exemption from litigation, while it is a peculiar, is also a very honorable characteristic of this county. Not far from this hamlet is a spot of ground, about three miles in diameter, which, as I was informed by good authority, is covered with shrub oaks and pines not more than five or six feet in height. In the whole tract, there is not a single tree of the usual size, although it is surrounded by a forest of such trees. The cause of this phenomenon, in a place where the soil is substantially the same with that of the neighboring country, is not easy to assign.”

Were the venerable president now alive, and to travel over the same ground, he would experience the disappointment, as well as satisfaction of seeing a decent

looking courthouse, something more than *a miserable hamlet*, and a very respectable population of intelligent and industrious citizens. He would find, too, that even in the county of Suffolk the annual crop of litigation is considerable; that there are about a dozen lawyers in it, (two of whom are located in this village,) and all of them getting a tolerable living by their profession alone. But it may be said that times are materially changed in the course of forty years, and improvement is now the order of the day.*

The other settlements in the town are *Upper Aquebogue*, *Lower Aquebogue*, *Northville*, *Fresh-ponds*, *Baiting Hollow*, *Wading River*, and *James Port*, in most of which churches and school houses have been erected, the particulars of which we have not been able satisfactorily to ascertain.

James Port, began in 1836, is situated near the head of sloop navigation, on Peconic Bay, five miles and a half below Riverhead; it possesses some thirty dwellings, a wharf and other conveniences for trade and commerce. There are now owned here two or three whaling ships,

* *Hull Osborne, Esq.*, attorney and counsellor at law, although a native of Southold, spent the most of his professional life here. He was the son of Daniel Osborn, a lawyer of Southold, a representative in assembly in 1787-88, and a man of respectability and talents, who died on July 11, 1801, leaving seven sons (of whom the subject of this notice was one) and three daughters. His wife was the daughter of Dr. Hull, a physician of Southold. Hull Osborne was born in 1771, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. His talents as a pleader were quite limited, he being unable to conquer his natural timidity, or gain sufficient confidence in himself to allow of his frequent appearance at the bar; yet he was well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence, and his counsel and advice were much sought after and relied upon. His candor and integrity were proverbial, and by his industry and economy he accumulated considerable property. A few years before his death he retired from practice, to a small farm situated on the south side of the island, where he died at the age of sixty-three, December 25, 1834.

besides a number of coasting vessels. The Methodist meeting-house was built in 1836.

A church was built at Upper Aquebogue early in the eighteenth century, of which the *Rev. Timothy Symmes* was for some years pastor. He was a descendant of the *Rev. Zachariah Symmes*, who arrived at Charlestown from England in 1634, where he was the second minister, successor of the *Rev. Mr. Wilson*, and died in February, 1708. His grandson of the same name graduated at Harvard 1657, and died at Rehoboth 1708. He was the father of Timothy, who was born 1690, graduated at Harvard 1733, came to this town about the year 1738, remained till 1746, when he removed to Springfield, N. J., where he continued till 1750, and died at Ipswich, Mass., 1756. His wife Mary, daughter of Captain John Cleves, of Southold, after the death of her husband, returned and died here in 1784, aged eighty-nine. Her father had been an officer in the Pequot war, and came here from New Hampshire. His father was George, the person sent by Charles II. to investigate the complaints of the mal-administration of Governor Winthrop in 1637, and in all respects a man of intelligence and firmness.

The *Rev. Mr. Symmes* left two sons, *John Cleves*, and *Timothy*. The former, born here July 21, 1742, married Anna, daughter of Henry Tuthill. His early life was devoted to teaching and land surveying. His farm at Mattituck is now owned by Hezekiah Scidmore. He purchased a farm a few miles west of Morristown, N. J., where he resided for several years, and the house he occupied is still standing.

February 26, 1777, he was appointed associate judge of the superior court of that state. His wife dying, he married the widow of the *Rev. Jeremiah Halsey*, who

lived but a few years. He then married *Susannah*, daughter of the Hon. William Livingston, and sister of the late Hon. Brockholst Livingston, and the wife of Governor Jay.

In 1787 he made an extensive purchase of land north of the Ohio, and was appointed United States district judge for the north-western territory. This tract included the site of Cincinnati, which he was instrumental in founding; but he died at the house of his son-in-law, the late President Harrison, in February, 1814, and was buried at North Bend, upon the Ohio. His daughter Anna was brought up by her grandfather Tuthill in Southold, and received her education at Clinton Academy, Easthampton. After which she went to reside with her father, where, in 1795, she married General Harrison. Her son, John Cleves Symmes Harrison, married Clarissa, only child of the late General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who fell in the assault upon York, in upper Canada, April 27, 1813.

A writer well acquainted with Mrs. Harrison, says:

“I cannot let the opportunity slip, without offering a passing tribute to the virtues of this estimable woman. She is distinguished for her benevolence and piety. All who know her, view her with esteem and affection; and her whole course of life, in all its relations, has been characterized by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron.”

About thirty rods westerly of the tomb of General Harrison is the grave of Judge Symmes, bearing the following inscription:

“Here rest the remains of John Cleves Symmes, who at the foot of these hills made the first settlement between the Miami rivers—Born on Long Island July 21, 1742, died at Cincinnati Feb. 26, 1814.”

The eldest daughter of Judge Symmes married Peyton Short, whose son, John Cleves Short, married a daughter of General Harrison, his cousin, and lives at Short Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio. William Short, a brother of Peyton, has represented the United States at the courts of Spain and the Netherlands, and is believed to be still living in Philadelphia.

William Henry Harrison, Jr., married Miss Jane Irwin, whom he left a widow. Her personal accomplishments and graceful manner enabled her to preside with universal approbation at the president's table, during the short month of his administration. This lady, after being again married, died at Cincinnati, May 10, 1847, aged forty-three. John Scott Harrison is the only son of the lamented General Harrison, now living. His residence is at North Bend, where repose the ashes of his venerable father, a man almost idolized by the American people.

In the course of the last war with Great Britain, several vessels owned here were captured by the enemy in the Sound, and either wantonly destroyed or allowed to be redeemed upon very exorbitant terms. This, of course, roused the indignation of the inhabitants, and they resolved to retaliate upon the lawless plunderers of their property, should suitable opportunity at any time present itself.

In the summer of 1814, an occurrence took place which reflects credit upon those engaged in it, the facts of which were communicated by letter from Captain Wells to Lieutenant Colonel Moore. A copy of the letter is here given:

"Riverhead, June 1, 1814. Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that a battle was fought here yesterday, about

eleven o'clock in the forenoon, between a few of the militia of your regiment and double their number of the enemy, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter. About ten o'clock in the forenoon, an alarm was given that two large barges were standing for our shore from the British squadron, then lying six or seven miles out in the Sound. About thirty militia of Captain Terry's, Reeve's, and my company, collected before they reached the shore. The enemy advanced with two large barges, containing about twenty-five or thirty men each, within musket-shot of the shore, when they saluted us with their cannon and a volley of musketry, and then gave three cheers and proceeded to the sloop Nancy, lying on the beach. As they were on the eve of boarding her, we opened a destructive and well-directed fire upon both the barges, which silenced their fire, and stopped their oars in an instant. They were so slow in wearing the barges and rowing off, that we had several fires into them before they could get out of musket-shot. I am happy to say that the men fought well, without a symptom of fear, neither was a man wounded among us. But from what we saw, we have reason to believe that many of the enemy were killed and wounded. We made immediate preparations for another engagement, thinking they might send a large reinforcement, which we should have been happy to have met, as *we* received a reinforcement shortly after the engagement, who found they were too late to take part in the affair. The officers present were Captain John Terry, myself, Usher H. Moore, and ensign James Fanning. Yours respectfully,

"To Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah Moore.

"JOHN WELLS, Captain."

The Congregational Society at the village of Riverhead is partly made up of those who once belonged to the church of Upper Aquebogue, and from 1834 to 1836

employed the *Rev. Mr. Moser*; after whom the *Rev. Mr. Gilbert* supplied the pulpit a year, and was followed by the *Rev. Charles I. Knowles*, who graduated at Union College in 1828, came here in 1837, removed in 1844, but returned again and was regularly installed by the Long Island Congregational Association, June 3, 1846. Mr. Knowles is the son of Ell Knowles of Greenville, N. Y., where he was born March 14, 1804. He graduated at Union College 1828, and afterwards at Auburn Theological Seminary. April 30, 1832, he married Vina, daughter of Jonathan Shenile of Greenville, where she was born April 13, 1810. Having preached here occasionally for several years, he was installed June 3, 1846, as has been stated.

" He left in 1850.

" Mr. Knowles has been succeeded by the following pastors:

Rev. Clark Lockwood	1851 to 1857
" George R. Eutler.....	1857 to 1860
" Henry Clark	1861 to 1866
" Chas. Hoover	1866 to 1870
" Samuel Orcutt	1871 to 1872
" William I. Chalmers.....	1872 to 1900
" Joseph A. Fisher.....	1900 to 1902
" James Walt Raine.....	1903 to 1906
" Ansel E. Johnson.....	1906 to 1907
" Willard P. Harmon.....	1907 to 1916
" John R. Gee ¹	1916 to —"

The present Congregational Church of Upper Aquebogue was organized March 26, 1758, by the *Rev. Elisha Paine*. The old church edifice in which Mr. Symmes officiated remained till near the close of the century. A new edifice was built in 1797, on the opposite

¹ List of pastors since 1851 kindly supplied by Rev. Mr. Gee.—EDITOR.

side of the street, which was remodeled and greatly improved, with the addition of a steeple and bell, in 1833. The *Rev. Timothy Wells* was ordained here October 25, 1759, and died January 15, 1783, aged sixty-two. He was succeeded by the *Rev. Daniel Youngs*, who was ordained in 1783, and died at the age of seventy years in 1814. He was succeeded the next year by the *Rev. Moses Sweezey*, a native of Brookhaven, who died January 28, 1826, aged fifty-five. Mr. Sweezey was succeeded by the following pastors:

" Rev. Thomas Edwards	1826 to 1827
" Evan Evans	1827 to 1831
" Parshall Terry	1831 to 1834
" John Gibbs	1834 to 1837
" William Lyall	1837 to 1840
" Thomas Harries	1840 to 1847
" George Turner	1848 to 1851
" Lewis C. Lockwood.....	1851 to 1852
" Eusebius Hale	1853 to 1860
" R. A. Mallery.....	1860 to 1863
" Archibald Sloat	1864 to 1865
" Augustine Root	1867
" Loring B. Marsh	1867 to 1869
" Thomas N. Benedict.....	1870 to 1879
" R. H. Wilkinson.....	1880 to 1883
" D. W. Hutchinson.....	1883 to 1884
" Andrew M. Sherman.....	1884 to 1886
" C. A. Stonelake.....	1886 to 1897
" N. A. Robertson.....	1897 to 1898
" E. L. Hood, Ph.D.....	1899 to 1904
" John A. Parker.....	1904 to 1905
" R. Knowles	1905 to 1907
" R. B. Tolbert.....	1908 to 1910
" George H. Smith.....	1911 to 1916
" Fred Brown	1916 to ———"

—EDITOR.

"After the erection of the new edifice in 1833, with steeple and bell as stated above, which appurtenances were unusual in this locality at that time, the church became known as the 'Steeple Church,' and is still

known by this name. In 1862 the 'steeple' edifice was removed to Riverhead to be used for other purposes, and the present house of worship was built and dedicated in 1863. The new building inherited the old popular name of 'Steeple Church,' which it still bears. Rev. Mr. Brown, present pastor, has kindly furnished the information in this note, some of which has been taken from W. J. Chalmer's *History of the Congregational Church at Aquebogue*."

EDITOR.

The church of *Old or Lower Aquebogue*¹ was built in 1731, of which the *Rev. Nathaniel Mather* was pastor, his ordination having taken place May 22, 1728, and his death, March 20, 1748.

The *Rev. Benjamin Goldsmith* was ordained pastor of this church, June 27, 1764. He was the son of John Goldsmith, a farmer of Southold, where he was born November 5, 1736. He graduated at Yale in 1760. His intellectual endowments were highly respectable, his manner plain and unaffected, his temper cheerful, and he was greatly useful as a Christian minister. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Wickham, and widow of Joseph Conklin of this town. She was born March 12, 1731, married her second husband January 7, 1766, and died August 23, 1783. They had two sons, Benjamin and Joseph, and two daughters; Amelia, married to James Hallock, and Lydia, married to Moses L. Case. He married for his second wife, Hannah (Dimon), widow of Major Thomas Conkling, July 16, 1793, by whom he had only a son, the Rev. John Goldsmith of Newtown, L. I.

After thirteen years' service as pastor of this church, Mr. Goldsmith became in 1777 joint pastor of this church

¹ Now known as the Jamesport Congregational Church.—EDITOR.

and that at Mattituck, and so continued till his death, November 19, 1810, in his seventy-fifth year. His widow died, January 13, 1835, aged seventy-six.

The *Rev. Benjamin Bailey* was ordained over this church in connection with Mattituck, November 6, 1811, and dismissed May 18, 1816. He graduated at Union College in 1809, and now resides in the western part of this state.

The *Rev. Nathaniel Reeve*, was born in this town in 1761, and first studied medicine, but turning his attention to theology he preached a while at Westhampton, from whence he went to Deerfield, N. Y., where he was installed in October, 1800, and dismissed April 17, 1817, and on his return officiated in these churches from 1817 to 1823. His death occurred in his seventy-third year, April, 1833.

The *Rev. Abraham Luce* has been engaged here for several years, the two congregations forming what is now called *Union Parish*. *Rev. James T. Hamlin* was ordained and installed over the churches of Franklinville and Union Parish, November 4, 1847.

A church was founded at *Northville*, a small settlement on the north side of the town, in 1834, it being removed here from its former site at Upper Aquebogue, where it had been built in 1831. It was supplied till 1839 by the *Rev. Jonathan Hunting* and *Rev. Abraham Luce*, and till January 17, 1843 (when he died) by the *Rev. William Hodge*, a native of Scotland, and father of the *Rev. James L. Hodge*, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Brooklyn, L. I. *Rev. John O. Wells* was ordained at Northville, October 27, 1846.

Baiting Hollow, a small settlement about five miles northwesterly of the court house, was commenced about

the year 1720, but no church was erected till 1803. A congregation was, however, organized in 1792. In August, 1793, the *Rev. Manley Wells* was ordained pastor, and died May 8, 1802, aged fifty-four. He was succeeded by the *Rev. Nathan Dickerson*, and he in August, 1820, by the *Rev. Daniel Benjamin*, who was at that time ordained here, where he remained until 1847.

“From 1847 on, the following pastors have officiated and the list has been kindly furnished by Rev. Mr. Dalzell.

Rev. Azel Downs	1847 to 1851
“ Christopher Youngs	1851 to 1866
“ A. William Allen.....	1868 to 1872
“ George L. Edwards.....	1872 to 1874
“ Eusebius Hale	1876 to 1880
“ John A. Woodhull.....	1880 to 1886
“ Julius Nelson	1886
“ Eliab H. Parmalee.....	1887 to 1891
“ Charles W. Dickinson.....	1891 to 1899
“ Frank Voorhees	1900 to 1911
“ John J. Munro.....	1911 to 1912
“ Charles Dalzell	1913 to —

Rev. Manley Wells and Rev. A. W. Allen, only, were installed as pastors. Rev. Manley Wells, Rev. Eusebius Hale, and Rev. Eliab H. Parmalee died in the service of this church.”—EDITOR.

Wading River is a considerable agricultural settlement on the north side of the island, and adjoining the east line of Brookhaven; the river called *Pauquacumsuck* by the natives, or *Wading River*, giving name to this part of the town.

The first church was erected here in 1740 as near as can now be ascertained, and was of the Presbyterian order. It stood till 1837, nearly one hundred years, at which time the present edifice was completed, having a steeple and bell. A number of clergymen have officiated

here at different periods, yet no one was ordained till the *Rev. Jacob Corwin*, in November, 1787. He was dismissed in 1800 and died September 20, 1833, aged eighty-seven.

The *Rev. David Wells*, nephew of Mr. Corwin, was ordained in 1809, and died September 12, 1821, in his forty-sixth year; since whose death the parish has had no settled minister, and depended only upon occasional supplies.

It is not a little remarkable that in this small town, with a population less than 2,500, there are ten separate religious edifices, of which one is Presbyterian, five Congregational or Independent, two Methodist, and two Swedenborgian.

The manufacture of silk has been attempted in this town with some success, and Mr. Jeffery Hutchinson at Baiting Hollow, assisted by his daughter alone, has produced annually for some years past, about forty pounds of reeled silk of the best quality, for which, in addition to the bounty received from the government, he was awarded a silver medal by the American Institute, in 1841.

A singular accident occurred here a short time before the Revolutionary War in consequence of a considerable pond having been suddenly formed in a valley near the high banks adjoining the Sound, a short distance eastward of the Wading River, by a freshet. Two boys, Peter Scidmore and Joel Davis, were amusing themselves on the margin of the pond or banks, when it unexpectedly gave way and precipitated them down the precipice into the Sound; Davis escaped with little injury, but Scidmore was so much wounded by the event that he survived only a short period.

John Cleves Symmes, Jr., son of Timothy, and nephew of the judge, was a native of this town, and proved himself a man of courage, genius, and enterprise. Having been adopted by his uncle, he accompanied him to the west where, during the late war with Great Britain, he was appointed captain and distinguished himself for his bravery upon the Niagara frontier. His entire disregard of danger at the sortie of Fort Erie and at Lundy's Lane, was acknowledged by his commanding officer, his being the only company that literally did its duty on the occasion. He died in Butler County, Ohio, June 19, 1829. His son of the same name has lately graduated with high reputation at West Point. Captain Symmes became conspicuous for a novel theory in the philosophy of the earth, upon which he lectured in various places and gained many disciples among scientific men. He believed our earth an hollow sphere, open at the poles, having within it other concentric hollow spheres, and that it was possible to pass from one pole to its opposite through the centre of the globe. This hypothesis so contrary to preconceived opinions, met no response from the government or from the public, and the amiable and talented projector was doomed to experience not only the mortification of neglect, but no inconsiderable share of ridicule also.

BROOKHAVEN

Is bounded north by the Sound, east by Riverhead and Southampton, south by the ocean, and west by Islip and Smithtown, and contains an area of more than 200,000 acres. It is one of the largest towns in the state of New York, and has a greater population than any other town on the island, except Hempstead, and includes within its patent the whole south beach opposite the town of Islip.

The lands upon the south side anciently belonged to the Pochougs, or Patchogue Indians, and those on the north side to the Sea-tal-cotts, or Setauket tribe, from both of whom the title was acquired.

The first English settlement within the limits of the town was, no doubt, near and around the present green in Setauket, and where the first house of worship was erected. The place was at first called *Ashford*, and afterwards *Cromwell Bay*, or the latter name may have rather been applied to the harbor or neighboring waters. The fact that Oliver Cromwell was then in the acme of his power and the first planters here were sturdy republicans, may well account for the above appellation, which after the restoration it became quite necessary to relinquish.

The first settlers here came mostly from the neighborhood of Boston, some of whom were not only well educated, and possessed a competent knowledge of English, but were deeply imbued with a spirit of liberty and independence. The whole number of adult males was fifty-

two, but it shortly increased to fifty-five, among whom and their representatives the common lands were parcelled out and allotted, as the town records abundantly show.

These early proprietors, of whom nearly one-half are not now known in the town, were as follows:

Richard Wodhull	Edward Avery	Richard Waring, Jr.
Zachariah Hawkins	John Smith	Thomas Thorp
Peter Whitehaire	Samuel Dayton	Samuel Eburne
John Jenners	John Davis	Timothy Brewster
Henry Perring ¹	William Frost	John Brewster
Andrew Gibb	John Thomas	Daniel Brewster
William Satterly	Elias Baylis	William Poole
Thomas Biggs	John Thomson	Thomas Sharpe
John Tooker	Thomas Ward	Thomas Smith
Henry Rogers	John Roe	Moses Burnet
William Fancy	John Budd	Richard Smith
Jacob Longbotham	Henry Brooks	Thomas Helme
Daniel Lane	William Williams	Joshua Garlick
Richard Floyd	Robert Woolley	John Moger
Francis Muncy	Samuel Akerly	Robert Akerly
Obed Seward	Arthur Smith	Thomas Pierce
John Wade	Joseph Combs	Joseph Ware
William Salyer	Richard Waring	
Robert Smith	Joseph Mapes	

Of the descendants of these, in the male line, those of Woodhull, Hawkins, Satterly, Floyd, Brewster, Tooker, and Davis are by far the most numerous, while of many others, not one of the name has been heard of in the town for nearly a century.

The will of John Jenners is dated March 7, 1674, and he died in 1678, leaving issue John, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Mary; but the name has been long extinct among the inhabitants of the town.

A considerable number of the first emigrants probably removed to other places, and many families have ceased

¹ Henry Perring owned a grist mill here at his death in 1676.

at least in name, by the failure of male issue, as has been observed by historians in every part of the country.

Samuel Eburne, one of the persons named in the list, was at Salem in 1639, and obtained a grant of land the same year. He finally went abroad and died in Bermuda.

The first contract for land was made by *John Scudder*, *John Swesie*, *Jonathan Porter*, and *Thomas Mapes*, who were probably sent in advance for that purpose, none of whom, it is supposed, remained here. The first purchase was made of Warrawakin, sachem of Setauk, for the consideration of ten coats, twelve hoes, twelve hatchets, fifty muxes (or eel spears), six kettles, ten fathom of wampum, seven yests (or handfuls) of powder, one pair of child's stockings, ten pounds of lead, and twelve knives. The particular lands intended by this agreement are not specifically described, and it is quite doubtful if the arrangement was ever consummated by the settlers. In addition to deeds obtained of the resident tribes, it was deemed most prudent to procure a release also from Wyandanch, then styled grand sachem of Long Island.

The situation of the plantation, exposed as well to assaults from the Dutch as the Indians, early induced the inhabitants to seek the protection of Connecticut, and application was accordingly made, to be received into that jurisdiction.

Upon the records of the general court at Hartford, of October 6, 1659, are the following interesting entries:

"*Cromwell Bay*, being propounded to be received under this government, the court declare their willingness to accept the said plantation of Setauk, so far as may not intrench upon the articles of confederation with

the other three colonies, and therefore desire the inhabitants of *Setauk* to attend the next sitting of the commissioners at New Haven, if they think meet, to act in their behalf in the premises."

And again:

"*At a court of election, held at Hartford, May 16, 1661*:—This court, understanding the commissioners consent thereto, do accept the plantation of *Setauk*, upon the articles of confederation granted to Southampton, and for two years do free them from public charges, nor must they expect the county to be at charge about them during that time."

Mr. Richard Wodhull and *Mr. Thomas Pierce* were appointed by the said court to act as magistrates here.

The following is a copy of an Indian deed dated June 10, 1664:

"This Indenture witnesseth that a bargain or agreement is made betweene the Sachem of *Uncachage, Tobacus*, and the inhabitants of Brookhaven al^s *Seetauke*, concerning a parcell or tract of land lyeing upon the south side of Long Island, being bounded on the south by the Great Baye, and on the west by a Fresh Pond, adjoining to a place commonly called *Acombomock*, and on the east with a river called *Yamphanke*, and on the north it extends to the middle of the island; provided the afores^d *Tobacus* have sufficient planting ground for those that are the true native proprietors, and thier heyres; also that either and both parties have free liberty for fishing, fowling and hunting, without molestacon of either party. And this is in consideracon of a certaine sume of money to be paid to the valuation of fifty fathom

of wampum. As witnesse my hand and seal the day
and date above written.”

[L. s.]

“TOBACUS, Z.

“In presence of Richard Howell }
and John Cooper.” }

{ “Further saith that he sold }
no land to John Scott.” }

On the dissolution of their union with Connecticut, consequent upon the capture of New Netherlands in 1664, it was intimated, if not urged, by the governor, that a patent must be obtained from him, to ensure the validity of their former purchases from the Indians.

On the 7th of March, 1666, a patent of confirmation was executed by Colonel Richard Nicoll, in which he fully ratified, confirmed, and granted as follows:

“To John Tucker, Mr. Daniel Lane, Mr. Richard Wodhull, Henry Perring, and John Jenner, for themselves and their associates, all that tract of land, which (says the patent) hath already been, or that hereafter shall be, purchased for and in behalf of the said town, whether from native Indian proprietors or others, within the bounds and limits hereafter set forth and expressed, (viz.) that is to say, the west bounds to begin at the line run by the inhabitants of said town between them and Mr. Smith’s land of Nissequake, as in his patent is set forth, and to go east to the head of the Wading River or Red Creek; from whence, as also from their west bounds, to stretch north to the Sound and south to the sea or main ocean; all which said tract of land within the bounds and limits aforesaid, and all or any plantations thereupon, from henceforth are to belong and appertain to the said town; together with all havens, harbors, creeks, quarries, woodlands, meadows, pastures,

marshes, waters, rivers, lakes, fishing, hunting, hawking, and fowling, and all other profits, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments, to the said land and premises within the limits and bounds aforementioned described, belonging, or in any wise appertaining."

The first most important entry upon the town books, is a copy of the conveyance from Wyandanch, the Montauk sachem (and sometimes styled the grand sachem of Paumanake, or Long Island), to Richard Wodhull and *the rest of his neighbors*, for two necks of meadow land upon the south side of the island; the consideration for which is stated to be twenty coats, twenty hoes, twenty hatchets, forty needles, forty muxes, ten pounds of powder, ten pounds of lead, six pair of stockings, six shirts, one trooper's coat, made of good cloth, twenty knives, and one gun.

"*At a town meeting, Feb. 2d, 1671*, it was voted and agreed that the constable and overseers is to send a letter to Captain Nicolls, for his coming down about the purchasing of the south meadows, and to give him encouragement by granting him an allotment at the south, as others have, for a gratification."

This is supposed to refer to Matthias Nicoll, who was secretary to the first English governor, and a lawyer of much consideration; as was the case with his son, William Nicoll, who, many years after, settled at Islip.

"*At a town meeting, Nov. 17, 1671*, it was voted and agreed upon, that there shall be a village at the Wading river, or thereabouts, of eight families, or eight men, to have accommodation as the place will afford."

April 8, 1675, the Indians conveyed to certain persons, as trustees of the town, a tract of land *covered by water*, between the *south beach* and the *firm land*, bounded east by the mouth of the Connecticut River, and westward by the line of the township of Brookhaven; and November 19, 1675, another conveyance was procured from the Setauket sachem and other chiefs of his tribe, as well for the purpose of confirming former grants, as for other lands within the limits therein mentioned not before fully described. This instrument is not only a very curious document, but is otherwise of sufficient importance to be preserved in the history of the town. It is in the words following:

“ Know all men by these precepts, that I, Gie of Setauket, Sachem, now living in Setauket, in the east riding of Yorkshire, with all my associates that have been the native proprietors of all the lands of Setauket, doth fully and absolutely ratify and confirm unto the patentees and their associates of Brookhaven, else Setauket, all those parcels of land that have been bought of any of us or our ancestors, that is to say, from the west line that runs from Stoney Brook to the North Sea, and south to the middle of the island, and so to extend to the Wading River or Red Brook, and to the middle of the island south, and so to the North Sea or Sound. I say, I Gie doth for myself and my associates, or any that have any thing to do with any part or parcel of land within the line above mentioned, of all that the inhabitants have purchased, doth for ourselves, our heirs and assigns, ratify and confirm unto the inhabitants of Setauket, to them, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, with all the uplands, meadows, timber trees, with all harbors, creeks, ponds, and fishing, fowling, hunting, with all and singular priv-

ileges, appurtenances, profits, that any way do or shall belong unto the said tract of land above mentioned, to have and to hold. And what part or parcels of land that is within the aforesaid bounds, that is to say, from the west line of Stoney Brook to the east line of Wading River, and from thence to the middle of the island south, and to the Sound north, that is yet unpurchased, I Gie, Setauket Sachem, myself and my co-partners and associates, doth fully give unto Mr. Richard Wodhull whatsoever uplands or meadows that we apprehend is unbought by the inhabitants of Setauket, I say for some causes and considerations us moving, doth fully and absolutely give unto Mr. Richard Wodhull, sen., all the uplands and meadows, timber trees, with all and singular privileges and appurtenances, profits whatsoever, from us, our heirs, or any that shall come after us, to him the said Richard Wodhull, to whom he shall dispose it, to him, them, and their heirs for ever, to have and to hold without let or molestation, and to the full and absolute confirmation of all the above said premises, and every part of them, we do hereunto set our lands and seal, this 9th day of November, 1675.

“Signed, sealed, and delivered
in the presence of us,
Robert Phillipson,
Richard Mann.

Gie Sachem,	[L. s.]
Martuse,	[L. s.]
John Mahue,	[L. s.]
Massecharge,	[L. s.]
Ochedouse.”	[L. s.]

Mr. Woodhull, in a few days thereafter, released to the inhabitants of Brookhaven the interest acquired by the said purchase, as follows:

“To all Christian people whom this may concern. Know Ye, That I, Richard Wodhull, living in Brookhaven, else Setauket, in the east riding of Yorkshire, for some valuable causes and considerations, doth assign, freely give, and make over to the inhabitants of Brookhaven, all my right and interest that is given me by Setauket Indians, that is to say, both land and meadows, timber trees, or whatsoever is expressed in the above said confirmation and bill of Gie, I say I, Richard Wodhull, for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, have freely given and make over all that right and title given to me by the Indians, to the inhabitants of Brookhaven, else Setauket, to them, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, to have and to hold, and to the true confirmation of the same, I do hereunto set my hand this 23d of November, 1675.

“RICHARD WODHULL.” [L. S.]

“Signed, sealed, and delivered
in the presence of us,
Robert Phillipson,
Richard Howell.”

Among other entries upon the records of the town, is the following grant to the governor of Connecticut:

“*Tobacus* doth freely give unto Governor Winthrop a tract of land upon the south side of Long Island, meadow and upland, bounded on the west by a river called *Namke*, and on the east to a place bounded by a fresh pond, adjoining to a place called *Occombomack*, extending northward to the middle of the Island, 1666.”

A patent for the same was afterwards obtained, of which the following is a copy:

"S Edmund Andros, Kn^t, &c.,—Whereas *Tobacus*, the Indian Sachem, of *Onchechaug*, proprieto^r of the land on the south side of Long Island, opposite to the towne of Seatalcott and the river called *Nesaquake* river, or Plantacon, there adjoining belonging to Mr. Richard Smith, did on or about the ninth day of the month of June, 1664, give and grant unto the Hon^{ble} John Winthrop, Esquire, then Governor of his Ma^{ties} Colony of Connecticott, all his right, title and interest unto a certaine parcell or tract of upland and meadow ground there, the same being bounded on the west by a river called by the indyans *Namke*, and on the east by a fresh pond, adjoining to a place called Acombomock, extending northwards to the middle of the island, as by an extract out of the records of Seatalcott is sett forth. Know yee, &c. Dated in New Yorke, March the 29th, 1680."

This conveyance and patent embraced *nine distinct necks* of land, and extended from the east line of Nicoll's patent, and the town of Islip, to Bell-port.

The two necks on the east of Pine Neck, called Francis' and Moger's Necks, were sold by John Still Winthrop, a descendant of the purchaser, to Thomas Strong and John Brewster, October 14, 1749, and the residue was sold March 27, 1752, to Humphrey Avery, Esq., of Boston, for £2,599, 10 shillings, bounded as follows:

"South by the Bay; east by the middle of the river that parts Pine Neck from Moger's Neck, until said river intersects the road that crosses the head of said necks, and from thence northward to the middle of the island; bounded on the north by the middle of the island, on the west by the river Namkee, unto the head thereof, and thence a northerly line to the middle of the island afore-said, within which bounds are contained *seven necks* of

land, called and known by the names of Pine Neck, Swan Creek Neck, Pochoug Neck, Short Neck, Smith's Neck, Tucker's Neck, and Blue Point."

This valuable property was, in June, 1758, disposed of by a lottery, authorized by an act of assembly. The whole was appraised by Richard Floyd, Nathaniel Smith, and William Nicoll, at £6,900, and the same gentlemen were appointed managers of the lottery. The lands were subdivided into thirty-six parts or prizes, described in the scheme, but of different values, from £20 to £1,000, the largest being capital prizes.

The whole number of tickets was 8,000, at 30s. each, making....	£12,000
The whole of the thirty-six land prizes, valued at... £6,900	
1,580 cash prizes of £3 each, making.....	4,740
To which add 3 per cent. on £12,000 for expenses ...	360
Equal to 8,000 tickets at 30s., or.....	£12,000

By reference to the records of the county in which the deeds are recorded, it will be seen who were the fortunate holders of the thirty-six land prizes.

"*At a town meeting, December 18, 1685, it was voted and agreed that Mr. Samuel Eburne shall go to Yorke, to confer with the governor about our lands within our patent; and to get a new patent, and that the town is willing to find the governor twenty sheep for a present forthwith; and that Mr. Samuel Eburne shall follow his private instruction, and not go beyond it, and that Mr. Thomas Helme shall write a petition for the town to the governor.*"

In pursuance of this application, a patent was issued by Governor Dongan, bearing date December 27, 1686, in which his excellency, after reciting the issuing of the

patent of 1666, confirms the same, "unto John Palmer, Richard Wodhull, Samuel Eburne, Andrew Gibb, William Satterly, Thomas Jenner, and Thomas Helme,* trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of Brookhaven, and their successors forever, to and for the several and respective uses following, that is to say, to the use and behoof of the present freeholders and inhabitants, their heirs, successors and assigns, in proportion to their several divisions and allotments, as tenants in common, without let, hindrance, or molestation, to be had upon pretence of joint tenants or survivorship, always saving unto his most sacred majesty, his heirs and successors, the several rents and quit-rents, reserved, due and payable from several persons, inhabitant within the limits and bounds aforesaid, by virtue of former grants made and given; also saving to his majesty, his heirs and successors, all the tracts and necks of land that lie to the south, within the limits and bounds aforesaid, that remain unpurchased from the native Indians, to be holden of his said majesty, his heirs and successors, in lineage according to the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, within his majesty's realms of England, yielding,

* The late *Thomas Helme* of Millers-Place was a son of William and a grandson of this gentleman; he was born March 6, 1728, and married Hannah, daughter of William Henry Smith, November 16, 1753. She was born March 28, 1729, and died February 16, 1789. He died, aged ninety-one, September 10, 1818. Children: 1. *Thomas*, born January 1, 1755, and died July 14, 1778. 2. *Hannah*, born October 5, 1756; married James Woodhull October 6, 1792, and died, leaving an idiot son, February 13, 1831. 3. *William Henry*, born September 14, 1758; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Phillips, leaving issue Thomas, William, Maria, and Hannah. 4. *Martha*, born February 19, 1761; married William Mills December 27, 1785, and had issue Clarissa, James, Thomas, William, Hannah, Martha, Caleb, and Charlotte. 5. *Caleb*, born June 27, 1763; married Elisabeth, daughter of Samuel Hopkins, and died November 19, 1798, leaving issue Eliza, who married the Rev. Ezra King.

rendering and paying yearly therefor, and every year henceforth, unto our sovereign lord the king, his heirs and successors, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, the sum of one lamb, or two shillings current money of this province, upon the 25th day of March, at New York, in full of all rents, or former reserved rents, services, acknowledgments and demands whatsoever. And from henceforward and for ever, the said trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of Brookhaven, do and may have, and use, a common seal, which shall serve to execute the causes and affairs, or whatsoever, of them and their successors." And the said John Palmer, Richard Wodhull, Samuel Eburne, Andrew Gibb, William Satterly, Thomas Jenner and Thomas Helme were appointed by the said patent the first trustees, to remain in office until others should be chosen in their stead. By this patent the town was incorporated, and unusually large powers and privileges were conferred. Seven trustees, a clerk, constable, and two assessors, were authorized to be annually elected by the majority of the freeholders and freemen of the town on the first Tuesday of May; by whom the quit-rent was fixed at 40s., payable on the 25th of March annually.

Under and by virtue of this patent the successive trustees have ever since exercised a control over the common property of the town.

"*March 2, 1685*, John Thompson, one of the original proprietors of the town, sold to John Palmer of New York, for £100, his household lot, *over against the meeting house* in Setauket, with several other tracts of land. And on the 28th of Nov. following, the Indians conveyed to Andrew Gibb, for £45, a tract of land called the *Indian ground* upon *Minassouke* or Little Neck, con-

taining 70 acres, and for which he obtained a patent of confirmation from Gov. Dongan, Dec. 20, 1686."

"*Aug. 1, 1686, Memorandum, that Richard Floyd, sen. hath exchanged a share of meadow and upland at Occumbomack, with William Satterly, for a share of meadow at Patersquash, with half an amendment of meadow, belonging to said Satterly.*"

October 22, 1686, Colonel William Smith, aided by the kind offices of Governor Dongan, purchased from the proprietors their allotments in Little Neck, which were afterwards included in his patent of St. George's Manor.

"*May 7, 1687, at a town meeting, it was voted and agreed that the Indians should be disarmed, and to surrender themselves upon demand, otherwise to be looked upon as enemies. Ten men were chosen to go to ye South to disarm ym, and their arms to be left at Capt. Woodhull's.*"

"*At a town meeting, held the 18th day of May, 1687, it was unanimously agreed that a house should be built upon the land that was Goodman Moger's, the same dimensions of Jonathan Smith's, to remain a parsonage house to perpetuity. And the town also agreed that sixty-five pounds should be given for the land, and the trustees were ordered to take a bill of sale for the same; and were further ordered to agree with a workman to build the said house, and that whatever the trustees did therein, should be obliging to the whole town.*"

"*At a legal town meeting, July ye 13th, 1687, warned by Mr. Justice Woodhull, it was voted and agreed that ten pounds a year shall be paid to the maintenance of a School-Master for the future, and that the trustees agree with Mr. Francis Williamson to officiate as*

School-Master, for thirty pounds a-year, twenty pounds whereof is to be paid by the children."

May 25, 1691.—John Mahew, Indian proprietor of the lands on the south side of the town, in consideration of £53, sells to Colonel Smith a tract described in the conveyance as follows:

"The west bounds being a river, called Mastic River, and so from the head of said river, a line running north to the country road, or middle of Long Island, and so in a straight line along the middle of said island, or country road eastwardly, until you come to the patent of the town of Southold, and from thence to a marked tree at the country road, at the usual going over of Peconic River, and from thence in a due line unto a marked tree at the head of a certain river or brook called Setuck, and from said marked tree, being the town of Southampton's west bounds, in a south line to the main sea, until you come to that part of the beach that lies directly north of said river of Mastic, to the said river aforesaid, that is to say, all that tract or tracts of land lying within the bounds aforesaid, eastward of Mastic river, and westward of Southampton bounds, with all, &c., except the bottom of two necks laid out by marked trees, being Meritces and Mamanok Necks, lying together, and not going further than the heads of the creeks, which make said necks.

Witnesses, Sarah Hanmer,
John Thompson,
John Coombe.

mark
JOHN ✕ MAHEW. [L. s.]
of

On obtaining this conveyance, Colonel Smith made application to the governor and council, setting forth

that by license from Governor Slaughter, of May 14, 1691, he had purchased from the Indians certain tracts of land upon the south side of the island, within the line of Brookhaven, which had been surveyed by the surveyor of the province, who had made return thereof, and praying that said tracts, together with the peninsula on the north side of the island, being in compass about five miles, and containing 600 acres of upland, with some meadow and thatch beds, might be made and erected into a manor, by the name and style of the *Manor of St. George*. This instrument is dated October 5, 1693, and upon filing the return of Augustus Graham, surveyor general of the province, required by warrant of September 19, 1693, a patent was issued by Governor Fletcher, dated October 9, 1693, in which the premises are thus described:

“ Bounded westward from the main sea or ocean, to the westernmost bank of a river called *East Connecticut*, and so along the bank of the sd river, to a creek running out of the said river, called *Yaphanke*, and so along the southwest bank of y^e sd creek, unto its head, the whole creek included, to a marked pine tree at y^e head of y^e sd creek, and soe in a direct north lyne, until it comes to the bank of Connecticut River aforesaid, to a marked tree on the west side of said river, and from thence amongst the westernmost bank of said river unto the said river's head, y^e whole river and all the branches thereof included, and from thence amongst y^e west side of Connecticut hollow, to the country road near y^e middle of the island aforesaid, to a marked tree there, the whole hollow included, and so bounded northward by y^e sd countrye road to another marked tree, being distant one from y^e other, five miles and a half, and so in a direct south line, from the easternmost marked tree, near the country road aforesaid, to a pine tree marked with W. S. and three

notches at y^e head of y^e main branch of the Mastic river, and fro thence along the eastermost bank of said river, and all its branches included, to the main sea, as also two small tracts of upland and meadow, lying east of Mastic River, called *Pumcatawe* and Hogg's Necke, and bounded eastward from the main sea, to a river or creek called *Senekes* river, and from thence in a direct north line to y^e country road, and west by bounds aforementioned, and south by the sea, as also one tract of beach, meadow and bay, lying along the south side of the island aforesaid, with all the islands in the said bay, between the main island aforesaid, and the beach aforesaid, from a certain gutt or inlett westward, commonly called Huntington East Gutt, to a certain stake on the beach eastward, to a place called *Cuptwange*, being the town of Southampton's westermost bounds, the said beach and bay, being from the east to the west bounds, twenty-four miles and seven chains." "Also a certain necke or peninsula of upland and meadow on the north side of the Island of Nassau, known by the name of y^e Little Necke of Brookhaven aforesaid."

The said lands were, by the request of Colonel Smith, erected into a lordship or manor, by the name of *St. George*, and has been ever since so designated. A large portion of the manor lands, on the south side of the island, is now owned by William Smith and William Sidney Smith, Esqs., and that on the north side by the Hon. Selah B. Strong, all of whom are lineal descendants of Colonel Smith.

This gentleman is descended from John Strong, one of the first settlers of Northampton, Mass., in 1659, of whose posterity a more extended notice will be inserted in another part of this work. His grandfather, the late Judge Selah Strong, was the only son of Thomas and

his wife, Susannah, daughter of Samuel Thompson of Setauket.

He was born December 25, 1737, and being intended for a farmer, received no more than an ordinary education. November 9, 1760, he married Anna, daughter of William, granddaughter of Henry, and great granddaughter of Colonel William Smith, patentee of St. George's Manor. She was born April 14, 1740. He was an extensive agriculturist, and a man of exemplary industry and economy, possessing a good understanding, sound judgment, and much intelligence.

He was a member of the provincial convention in 1775, and devoted to the cause of independence. On the 3d of January, 1778, he was incarcerated with others in the city of New York, where he was detained some time, and suffered severely from the want of provisions, the infamous Cunningham not even allowing him to partake the food sent him from his own house by his wife.

He was several years a state senator, and a part of the time a member of the council of appointment. He held the office of first judge of the county of Suffolk, from 1783 to 1794. He died July 4, 1815; his wife, Anna, having died August 12, 1812, leaving seven children.

A building, called the town house, was erected in the infancy of the settlement, upon the meeting-house green, and in which religious services were performed several years, for although there was no minister settled in the parish, till the arrival of Mr. Brewster in 1665, yet public worship was kept up by Samuel Eburne, a pious and intelligent gentleman, who officiated on the sabbath, and was paid a small compensation for so doing.

The first mention of a meeting-house was on the 2d

of February, 1671, when it was voted that one should be built twenty-eight feet square. This was completed soon after, and used about forty years, when at a town meeting, August 28, 1710, it was agreed that another should be built upon the meeting-house green:

“To be improved (say they) for the public worship of God, in such a manner as the majority of contributors shall agree, and according to the tenor of an instrument in writing, dated July 29, 1710; and Col. Henry Smith, Col. Richard Floyd, Justice Adam Smith, Selah Strong, Samuel Thompson, and Jonathan Owen were appointed to order and proportion the building and the place of setting up, where it should stand and remain to the public use aforesaid. TIMOTHY BREWSTER, *Clerk*.”*

From some disagreement about the site, this measure was not carried into effect at that time; for:

“At a town meeting, Aug. 9, 1714, Col. Henry Smith, Col. Richard Floyd, and all the principal inhabitants and seignors being present, it was agreed that the place where the new meeting-house should be erected might be determined by a *providential lot*, which being truly and im-

* This person, second son of the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, had an only child, Joseph, born 1680, who married Ruth Bisco, and died January 11, 1760. His widow died April, 1778, aged sixty-eight. Issue *Joseph*, *Mary* (married John Roe), *Ruth* (married Anselm Helme), *Deborah* (married Daniel Roe), and *Sarah* (married Zachariah Hawkins). The said last-named Joseph, born February 10, 1735, married, September 28, 1761, Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Mills, who was born June 1, 1742, and had issue Joseph, Isaac, Samuel, John, Mills, Hannah, Rebecca, Anna, and Ruth. His wife died December 28, 1782, and he (after being again twice married), died March 17, 1818. His son Joseph married Martha Hawkins and Julia Smith; Isaac married a Brewster, Sally Ellison, and Elisabeth Woodhull; John married Sarah Smith; Samuel married a Lawrence and Lucretia Overton; Mills married Gloriana Dickerson; Hannah married Thomas S. Strong; Rebecca married Nathaniel Woodhull; and Ruth married Ebenezer Jayne.

partially executed, directed the place to be near adjoining to the old meeting-house. At the same time the said Col. Floyd, in consideration of his good affection and desire to advance the public interest of the town, did freely and voluntarily give, for the use and benefit of a public burying place, half an acre of land, to be laid out of his home lot, adjoining the old burial place, the inhabitants and their heirs maintaining the fence adjoining the land given by the said Floyd."

The church was completed in 1715, and remained a monument of the liberality and zeal of its founders for nearly a century. It was a good deal injured by the British in the Revolution, and came near being burned in 1783, yet necessary repairs preserved it till 1811, when it was taken down, and the present edifice erected upon the same spot.

It was begun March 3, 1811, raised the 22d of July, completed in November, and dedicated by the name of the "First Presbyterian Church in Brookhaven," May 24, 1812.

The mode adopted for seating the congregation in the old meeting-house, is so curious as to be deserving of preservation. It is recorded as follows:

"At a meeting of the trustees of Brookhaven, August 6th, 1703. Whereas there hath been several rude actions of late happened in our church by reason of the people not being seated, which is much to the dishonor of God and the discouragement of virtue. For preventing of the like again, it is *ordered* that the inhabitants be seated after the manner and form following: All freeholders that have or shall subscribe within a month to pay 40 shillings to Mr. Phillips toward his salary shall be seated at the table, and that no *women* are permitted to sit there,

except *Col. Smith's Lady*, nor any *woman-kind*; And that the President for the time being shall sit in the right-hand seat under the pulpit, and the clerk on the left; the trustees in the front seat, and the Justices that are inhabitants of the town, are to be seated at the table, whether they pay 40 shillings or less. And the pew, No. 1, all such persons as have or shall subscribe 20 shillings; and the pew, No. 2, such as subscribe to pay 15 shillings; in pew, No. 3, such as subscribe to pay 10 shillings; No. 4, 8 shillings; No. 5, 12 shillings; No. 6, 9 shillings; No. 7, for the young men; No. 8, for the boys; No. 9, for ministers' widows and wives; and for those women whose husbands pay 40 shillings, to sit according to their age; No. 11, for those men's wives that pay from 20 to 15 shillings. The alley fronting the pews to be for such maids whose parents or selves shall subscribe for two, 6 shillings; No. 12, for those men's wives who pay from 10 to 15 shillings; No. 13, for maids; No. 14, for girls; and No. 15, free for any. Captain Clark and Joseph Tooker to settle the inhabitants according to the above order."

This arrangement was observed for more than sixteen years, but occasioned eventually so much dissatisfaction, that it was found necessary to relinquish it. In pursuance of this determination, a paper was drawn up and signed on the 4th of December, 1719, as follows:

"These may acquaint and give notis to all persons concerned, that wee whose names are under subscribed have muteally agreed to Resigne up our seats in y^e meeting house, soe long as y^e house shall bee and Remaine to y^e use of y^e presbyterian ministry, and as fully and as absolutely, as if they had never been taken by us, to y^e intent that all persons which have pretended to bee much dis-

turbed at y^e first proceedinge, that it hath been y^e occasion of preventing them from coming to y^e ordyanances, might have noe more, any jest occasion to object, but rather to bee united in love, to come constantly to y^e house of God's worship. (Signed) Timothy Brewster, Daniel Brewster, Samuel Thompson, John Tooker, Aaron Owen, Richard Wodhull, John Wood, jun^r, John Wood, sen^r, Jacob Longbottom, John Tooker, jun^r, Robert Akerly, Eleazer Hawkins, Isaac Norton, Benjamin Davis, Joseph Phillips, John Bayle, Moses Burnet, William Jayne, Selah Strong, Nathaniel Brewster, John Thompson, George Owen, John Biggs, William Satterly, Nathaniel Roe, John Satterly, Samuel Davis, John Hulse, and John Tooker."

Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, the first installed minister of this church, is supposed to be the son of Jonathan and Lucretia, and grandson of Elder William Brewster * of

* Elder *William Brewster* was born in the north of England in 1560, graduated at Cambridge, came to Plymouth with the other pilgrims of the "May-flower" in December, 1620, and died at Duxbury, Mass., April 16, 1644, aged eighty-three. His library was appraised by Governor Bradford at forty-three pounds. He was educated at Cambridge University, which he left to engage in the service of Secretary Davison, a noted statesman in the reign of Elizabeth. After the disgrace of his patron, Mr. Brewster went to Holland in 1610, and was chosen ruling elder of the Anglo-Leyden Church. His children were eight: four sons, Love, Wrestling, Jonathan, and William, and four daughters, Patience, Fear, Lucretia, and Mary. Patience married Thomas Prince (afterwards governor of Massachusetts) in 1624, and Fear became the wife of Isaac Allerton. They both died without issue. Jonathan was frequently a deputy from Duxbury, and a highly respectable character; he arrived in the "Fortune," with Mr. Prince and thirty-three others, November 9, 1621. In 1649 he removed to New London, where he was admitted freeman May 16, 1650, and died at Norwich, Conn., in 1659. His daughter Hannah married John Thompson in 1663, and died at Setauket, October 4, 1687. In honor of the venerable Elder Brewster a part of Harwich, Mass., has been incorporated by the name of Brewster. The identical chest made of Norway pine, brought by Elder Brewster in 1620, is now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Plymouth. He graduated in the first class of Harvard College in 1642, and if born at Plymouth, which is not probable, was the first native American who received the honors of that institution.

He, like others of his classmates, sought in England that sphere of usefulness and that preferment which could not be enjoyed here; and Hutchinson says, that he settled in the ministry at Norfolk. He received the degree of bachelor of divinity from the university of Dublin, and at the general ejection of the Protestant clergy in 1662 returned to America.

After preaching in several parts of New England for three years, he came here in 1665, where his sons, John, Timothy, and Daniel,* had been settled some years before. He died December 18, 1690, aged seventy.

His wife Sarah, it is asserted, was a daughter of the Hon. Roger Ludlow, one of the most eminent men in New England, a member of the council, deputy governor of Massachusetts, afterwards of Connecticut; and generally supposed to have died in Virginia. Mrs. Brewster was said to be distinguished for her literary acquirements and domestic virtues. They had, it is supposed, no other children than the three sons above named, and one daughter, Hannah, who first married John Muncey, and for her second husband Samuel Thompson, son of John, one of the first settlers of Setauket.

"Town meeting, Oct. 24, 1665.—Voted and agreed to purchase the house and lot of Mathew Prior, for the accommodation of Mr. Brewster." It seems that from age and infirmity, he was incapable of constant labor, for some years before his death, for at a town meeting held

* According to the will of Daniel Brewster, 1752, his sons were Daniel and William; daughters, Desire, Mary, Deborah, and Hannah.

by a warrant of Mr. Justice Woodhull, October 3, 1685, Mr. Eburne was chosen by vote to be minister of the town; "and it being proposed unto him, that in regard of some *tender consciences*, he would omit the *ceremony* in the book of Common Prayer, he promised to do so, except to such as might desire the same."

"September 26, 1687, it was ordered by a major part of the town, that Mr. Jonah Fordham of Southampton, be sent unto, desiring him to officiate in the work of the ministry in this town." This invitation he declined, and it was afterwards voted that the Rev. Dugald Simson should be desired to continue as their minister, whose salary for 1689 should be paid according to the former rate.

In 1691, Mr. Fordham accepted a second invitation, declining a settlement on account of his health, but remained here six years, when he returned to Southampton where he died July 17, 1696, aged sixty-three.

He was the son of the Rev. Robert Fordham of Southampton, and graduated at Harvard, 1658. His daughter, Temperance, married the second Richard Woodhull. His son, Josiah Fordham, had a son, Phineas, and daughter, Mary, who married Jacob Satterly, and was the maternal grandmother of the author hereof.

Rev. George Phillips, second pastor, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley, Mass., where he was born June 3, 1664, graduated at Harvard in 1686, and came to Jamaica, L. I., in 1693, where he remained till his removal to this parish in 1697. The following proceedings relate to his settlement here:

"April 30, 1697.—At a meeting of the trustees, freeholders, and inhabitants of Brookhaven, duly warned

by warrant from Justis Wodhull, it was fully agreed by the majority of votes that Justis Wodhull and Justis Richard Smith, shall treat in behalf of this towne and Smithtowne, with Mr. Phillipse, in order to his settling among us, and for his encouragement to continue; and in consideration that the said Mr. Phillipse will ingage to performe faithfully the duty of minister of the gospel among us during the time of his naturall life, that they shall offer to his acceptance forty pounds in money, to be raised by and levied upon this towne, Smithtowne, and Col. Smith's manor; and likewise the house and home lot, that was sold by Thomas Jenner to Capt. Clerk, and also a farm of outland toward *Nasakege swamp*, and likewise that Mr. Phillipse be desired to remain with us upon mutuall tryall of each other, for the space or term of one whole year."

The people, it appears, were extremely liberal to their minister, and particularly in donations of land, as the following extract shows: *At a town meeting, June 12, 1701*, it was voted and agreed that Mr. Phillips shall have 100 acres of land, *somewhere* near the west line, where it shall be most convenient for him so long as he remains our minister, and if for life, then to him and his heirs," and April 12, 1706, 200 acres more were given him in fee.

It appears that he preached here, without ordination, for more than five years; for at a meeting of the trustees of the town, October 13, 1702, it was resolved as follows:

"Whereas preparation is made for Mr. Phillips' ordination, and he having made application that some persons be appointed in the town's behalf to present him to the persons who are to ordain him, *it is ordered*, that Daniel Brewster, Samuel Thompson, and Timothy Brewster be

a committee to present Mr. Phillips in the town's behalf to be their minister.'''*

Rev. David Youngs, the successor of Mr. Phillips, was the son of Benjamin, and grandson of the Rev. John Youngs, first minister of Southold, where he was born, 1719. He graduated at Yale 1741, settled here 1745, and remained till his death in 1753, having in that short period obtained and preserved undiminished the confidence and respect of his people.

He was endowed with an understanding of superior order, but his constitutional weakness of body hastened his death, at the premature age of thirty-four years. His sister, Experience, was the second wife of the Rev. Ebenezer Prime of Huntington, and the mother of Dr. Benjamin Youngs Prime.

Rev. Benjamin Tallmadge, a gentleman of excellent abilities, and a fine classical scholar, was the fourth installed pastor of this church. He was probably a descendant of Thomas Tallmage, who was made freeman at Lynn in 1637, came to Branford, Conn., in 1650, and had sons, Thomas and Enos. The latter removed to Easthampton.

Benjamin, son of the last-named Thomas, was born at New Haven, January 1, 1725, graduated at Yale 1747,

* The Rev. Mr. *Phillips*, who died June 17, 1739, aged seventy-five, was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery of Setauket, and a handsome stone placed at his grave some years ago by Phillips Roe, Esq., one of his descendants. A portrait of him, taken from life, is in possession of another of his descendants, George S. Phillips, Esq., of Smithtown. The Rev. Dr. *Miller*, of Princeton, has observed that few families in this country have been more distinguished for liberal donations to religious and literary institutions than the Phillips. For an account of his family, see Appendix. One of them was the founder of the academy at Andover, another of Exeter, two have been governors of Massachusetts, and one mayor of Boston, and others have filled many eminent stations, both in church and state.

and settled here in 1753. His first wife was Susannah, daughter of the Rev. John Smith of White Plains, N. Y., (who was a brother of the Hon. William Smith, an eminent lawyer of New York, and a judge of the supreme court of the colony), by whom he had issue: William, born June 9, 1752, who was captured by the British at the battle of Long Island, in 1776, and literally starved to death in prison; Benjamin, born February 25, 1754, and of whom more particular notice will be taken hereafter; Samuel, born November 23, 1755, and died April 1, 1825; John, born September 19, 1757, and died at Litchfield, Conn., February 24, 1823 (his widow died December, 1842); and Isaac, born February 25, 1762. Mr. Tallmadge lost his wife April 21, 1768, aged thirty-eight, and January 3, 1770, married Zipporah, daughter of Thomas Strong of Brookhaven, by whom he had no issue. Being a ripe scholar, and fond of imparting knowledge to others, he devoted many years to the business of classical instruction.

His death occurred at the age of sixty-one, February 5, 1786. His widow survived him above fifty years, and having been twice afterwards married, died at an advanced age at Huntington, Conn., in 1836.

Rev. Noah Wetmore was the next minister, a descendant of Thomas, one of the first settlers of Middletown, Conn., in 1670.

Mr. Wetmore was the son of Samuel, and was born at Middletown, April 16, 1730, graduated at Yale in 1757, settled as the first pastor of the Congregational Church, at Bethel, in Danbury, Conn., November 25, 1760, was dismissed November 2, 1784, and was installed in this church, April 17, 1786.

He married July 9, 1761, Submit, daughter of Ithuel

Russell of Branford, Conn., and died March 9, 1796. His widow survived till August 17, 1798. They had issue Noah, Hannah, Irena, Apollos, and Samuel. He was a gentleman of respectable talents, and exercised a powerful influence among his clerical brethren.

His social disposition made his company the delight of every circle, and it may safely be said that few clergymen were ever more beloved. His eldest son, Noah, was born May 4, 1767, and married Winifred Smith, February 14, 1791, who died April 1, 1815. He died July 18, 1848, aged eighty-one, and was for more than thirty years steward of the New York Hospital. David Woodhull, eldest son of Noah married Harriet, daughter of Peter Sharp. Irene, born September 11, 1762, married Dr. David Woodhull of Setauket, May 8, 1791, and died August 11, 1848, aged eighty-five. Apollos, born December 14, 1771, married Mary, daughter of Isaac Ketchum, January 29, 1797, and died May 6, 1833, leaving issue, Hannah, born January 22, 1765, who died unmarried November 29, 1795. Samuel, born September 30, 1774, married Libia, daughter of Dr. Prime, and died leaving issue, December 21, 1823.

Rev. Zachariah Greene, the sixth regular pastor of this church, is the son of Samuel and Jane Greene of Hanover, N. H. His mother was a daughter of Robert and Jane White, first settlers of Stafford, Conn., and nearly allied to the celebrated Hugh White, who was among the first to overleap the German settlements on the Mohawk, and from whom Whitestown was named.

Mr. Greene was born at Stafford, January 11, 1760, studied at Dartmouth College, 1782-83, was licensed to preach 1785, and installed at Cutchogue, L. I., June 28, 1787, where he remained till his settlement here, Septem-

ber 27, 1797. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Simon and Ann Fleet of Huntington, whom he married June 28, 1786. She died December 2, 1791. His second wife is Abigail, daughter of William and Mary Howard of Newtown, whom he married September 14, 1793. He is still able to preach, after a laborious ministry of sixty years, having survived a large proportion of those who composed his congregation at the period of his settlement.* He has since then attended more than five hundred funerals among the people of his charge.

The Rev. John Gile, Jr., son of John and Lydia Gile, was born at Littleton, Grafton County, N. H., January 2, 1817, graduated at Union College, N. Y., in

* *William Greene* and *Hannah*, his wife, emigrated from Devonshire, England, to Massachusetts in 1663, and he was admitted freeman of Charlestown the next year. They settled at Woburn, where their son Jacob was born October 14, 1691. He married Elizabeth Cranch, and died, aged ninety-nine, December, 1790, leaving five sons and three daughters. Their eldest son Samuel, above mentioned, was born at Sunbury, Mass., March 1, 1723, and his wife, Jane White, April 6, 1731. She was a descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. They settled at Stafford, then at Hanover, N. H., where he died, aged eighty-six, August 21, 1807, and his widow, aged eighty-three, May 30, 1813. Their children were Jonathan, Ann, Samuel, Joseph, Lucina, Zachariah, Deborah, Mary, Susannah, Jane, Sabrina, John, and Ebenezer. Their sixth child, Zachariah, had scarcely left the school of his native village when the revolutionary troubles commenced, and he, with others, ardent in the cause of freedom, joined the standard of his country, and was personally engaged in many hazardous services; among others, that of erecting the fortifications upon Dorchester heights, which forced the enemy to leave Boston; he was on guard during the night of the conflagration on Dorchester Neck; was among those who opposed the landing of the British at Throg's Point, in October, 1776, and in the battle at White Plains. In November, 1777, he marched with the army into Pennsylvania, and at the battle of White Marsh received a rifle ball through the shoulder, which disabled him from further duty. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered, he entered upon a course of study, which secured him a public education and his entry into the ministry. His children by the first wife were Lewis Fleet, Sarah Fleet, and Samuel White, and by his second, Mary Howard, Herman Daggett, Abigail White, William Howard, and Susan Howard.

1839, married Helen Maria, daughter of Jacob I. Clute of Schenectady, December, 1839, and was ordained as colleague pastor of this church, November 15, 1843. Mr. Gile was drowned September 28, 1849.

" In 1850 Mr. Greene removed to Hempstead and resided with his daughter, the wife of the author of this history, until his death in 1858, at the age of ninety-eight. He held the title of Pastor Emeritus up to the time of his death. Since 1850 the pastors have been as follows:

Rev. James S. Evans.....	1850 to 1867
" William H. Littell.....	1868 to 1904
" George R. Brauer.....	1904 to 1910
" T. J. Elms ¹	1910 to ——"

—EDITOR.

Dr. George Muirson, son of the Rev. George Muirson of Rye, Westchester, N. Y., where he died October, 1708, was born in 1707, became an eminent physician, and was particularly distinguished for his success in the inoculated smallpox, having hospitals for the purpose in different parts of the county. He held the office of sheriff of the county from 1748 to 1774, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. James Muirson, who married Margaret, daughter of Dr. John Bard, and died in England. Dr. Muirson, having taken sides with the enemy in the Revolution, lost his valuable estate by confiscation, and died at New Haven, February 20, 1786, aged seventy-nine. His first wife was Anna, daughter of Colonel Henry Smith, by whom he had Catharine, Anne, Gloriana, James, Benjamin, Sylvester, and Heathcote. His second wife was Anna, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woolsey and widow of Platt Smith, by whom he had Mary Heathcote, who married William Wickham Mills, and died

¹ List of pastors from 1850 kindly supplied by Rev. Mr. Elms.—EDITOR.

without issue. His third wife was Mary, daughter of Joshua Longbotham, who died without issue September 16, 1799, aged sixty-three. *Catharine*, born June 8, 1742, married Dr. Cyrus Punderson* January 13, 1764, and died April 15, 1785, issue Elizabeth, George Muirson, Cyrus Miner, Thomas, Anna, and Gloriana. *Anne*, born February 10, 1744, married Benjamin Woolsey 1767, and died August 11, 1807. *Gloriana* married Charles Rice. *Sylvester* graduated at Yale 1771, and died in England. *Heathcote* graduated at Yale 1776, and died of wounds received in an attack upon the British garrison at Lloyd's Neck, in April, 1781. The children of Dr. Cyrus and Catharine Punderson were: 1. Elizabeth, born May 17, 1768, married Zachariah Hawkins. 2. George M., born May 17, 1768, became a physician, married Charity, daughter of Benjamin Tyler, and died February 17, 1802; she died March 14, 1833, aged fifty-seven. 3. Cyrus M., born July 18, 1770, died unmarried. 4. Thomas, born August 3, 1773, died single, August 19, 1795. 5. Anna, born March 17, 1776, married James Smith, March, 1796, and died December 31, 1836. 6. Gloriana, born August 9, 1778, married Jedediah Hart, August 8, 1797.

The history of the Episcopal Church of this town, presents equal difficulty and uncertainty, from the fact that

* Dr. Cyrus Punderson, born at Groton, Conn., April 17, 1737; graduated at Yale, 1755; married Catharine, daughter of Dr. Geo. Muirson, January 13, 1764, and died January 10, 1789. Their son George M., born May 17, 1768, married, May 29, 1794, Charity, daughter of Benj. Tyler, who was born November 22, 1776. He died February 17, 1802, aged thirty-four; and she married Henry Wilsie, and died March 14, 1833, aged fifty-seven. Issue *Thomas H.*, born March 25, 1796; married Rebecca, daughter of Benj. Tyler, and died April 18, 1844, aged forty-eight; *Henry T.*, born April 25, 1798; and *Catharine*, born September 9, 1800, and married Ed. Davis, and died August 22, 1823.—H. O.

few regular clergymen have been settled in the church, and no satisfactory records of its proceedings have been kept. At the conquest in 1664, there was no church or minister of this denomination in the province, nor for several years afterwards. After the Revolution of 1689 and the accession of William and Mary to the throne, the colonial governors, and most other officers of state, were of this order and, being anxious for the extension of their religious principles, naturally used the patronage of government for that purpose. This well known fact was a powerful inducement for persons of that sect to immigrate hither; and liberal, not to say extravagant, grants were occasionally made by the government, in aid of the Episcopal Church.

Although the statutes of uniformity could hardly have been intended to reach the American colonies, the former administrations here had professed to encourage a perfect equality among the different Protestant sects, yet it was soon evident that official influence was almost entirely exerted in favor of Episcopacy, which in time produced bad consequences, and, in some instances, hostility to the government itself.

Lord Cornbury, who, although zealous for the church, was selfish, bigotted, and unprincipled, had been guilty of outrage toward the Presbyterians of Jamaica in 1702, and afterwards actually prohibited the Dutch ministers and teachers from exercising the ministerial office, without his permission and license.

Caroline Church, in Setauket, was erected in 1730, being the first Episcopal Church on Long Island, built for the use of that denomination. In 1734, the town gave a piece of land around it, *for a yard and burial-ground*. This building, having been repeatedly altered

and repaired, is still standing, after the expiration of one hundred and sixteen years, and is doubtless the oldest Episcopal edifice in the state of New York. The society itself had been organized in 1725, under the ministration of the Rev. Thomas Standard, who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Bartow at *East Chester*, Westchester County, in 1727, where his body as well as that of Anne, his wife, now repose under the chancel of St. Paul's Church, the bell of which was presented by him in 1758, and his name inscribed. He died in 1760, and was followed here by the Rev. Alexander Campbell, who arrived from England in 1729, during whose time the church edifice was completed, and under whose auspices the congregation prospered more abundantly. It appears that he too removed in 1732, and was followed by the Rev. Isaac Brown in 1733. He was a gentleman of education and talents, who graduated at Yale in 1729, and continued to officiate here for several years. In 1747 he removed to New Jersey, and was succeeded the same year by the Rev. James Lyon, a native of Ireland, who had been employed as a missionary, by the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, at Derby and Waterbury, Conn., previous to his coming to Setauket. He married February 7, 1753, Martha, daughter of Colonel Henry Smith of St. George's Manor, by whom he had issue, John, Henry, Margaret, and Ann, all of whom died without issue. The sons entered the British army during our revolution and died abroad. Ann married Robert Cornwell of Flushing, L. I., and died September 30, 1809. Mr. Lyon was a man of genius and ability, with considerable energy of character, but possessed a temper so ungovernable, as greatly to impair his influence, and defeat the utility of his ministry. The

consequence was that he ceased to preach some years before his death, which took place in 1786. From that period to 1814 the church was nearly deserted, different ministers officiating only at long intervals. Among these may be mentioned the Rev. Thomas Fowler, Rev. John J. Sands, and the Rev. Nathan B. Burgess, who came here April 11, 1811, and remained about three years. In 1814 the Rev. Charles Seabury was stationed here as a missionary, a part of his time for several years being devoted to the church of St. John at Islip.

He was the son of the late Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, Bishop of Connecticut, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Seabury, former rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead. Mr. Seabury was born at New London, Conn., in May, 1770, and succeeded his father in the church there (in which his grandfather also had officiated for thirteen years previous to his removal to Hempstead.) In 1796 he preached a while at Jamaica before the settlement of Mr. Rattoon. His first wife was Ann, daughter of Roswell Saltonstall of New London, by whom he had issue Samuel, Charles S., Richard, and William. She died March 22, 1816, aged thirty-nine, and he married Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Henry Moscrop (who died in New York in July, 1817) and daughter of Thomas Handy, Esq., of Newport, R. I., who survived his death December 29, 1844, in his seventy-fifth year. His son, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, a distinguished polemical divine, is rector of the church of the Annunciation, in New York, and was formerly editor of a religious newspaper, *The Churchman*.

In 1843, the Rev. William Adams was engaged here, and remained about eighteen months, when he removed

to Wisconsin, and was succeeded in October, 1844, by the Rev. Frederick M. Noll, son of Justus P. Noll, a native of Germany.

Three miles easterly of Setauket is a considerable settlement, formerly known as *Drown Meadow*, and now called Port Jefferson. It is the *Sowasset* of the Indians, a name descriptive of the beautiful bay at the head of which the village is situated, and which has its inlet from the Sound, in common with Setauket harbor and Oldfield Bay.¹

This place is indebted for its commencement, as well as much of its subsequent prosperity, to the industry and enterprise of the late Captain John Wilsie, or Woolsey, who first established shipbuilding here in 1797. The village has increased rapidly in a few years, and now contains more than 300 inhabitants, mostly engaged in building vessels and in navigation. The location is pleasant, and highly convenient for commercial purposes, from its easy access, and a good depth of water. Here are a number of ship-yards, railways, stores, and mechanic shops, and the place is a depot for large quantities of wood, hay, grain, &c., for the New York and other markets.

The Methodists erected a small church here in 1836, and another in Setauket in 1843.

On the east side of the bay, and extending to Old Man's Harbor,² is the tract of more than six hundred acres called Mount Misery, the north part projecting into the Sound. The soil is of a good quality, the surface broken and uneven, but covered to a considerable extent with timber of thrifty growth.

¹ Now Conscience Bay.—EDITOR.

² Now Mt. Sinai Harbor.—EDITOR.

Few farms, it is presumed, have produced more than this, within the last fifty years, it having been for about that period the property of the late Thomas S. Strong, Esq., one of the most persevering agriculturists in the county.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Selah Strong, Esq., of Setauket, where he was born May 26, 1765, and married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Brewster, Esq., by whom he had three sons and seven daughters, two of the former dying in infancy. He was in office as a magistrate and trustee of the town almost from his majority to 1810, when he was appointed first judge of the county, which situation he held till 1823. He was for many years president of the board of trustees, and for some time supervisor of the town. He enjoyed the confidence of the community, and was esteemed in his judicial station for impartiality, integrity, and great practical good sense. As a town officer, he was active, zealous, and energetic, and always frugal in the management of its fiscal concerns. Few were better instructed in the science of farming, as conducted in his time; and on account of his skill and standing in this respect, he presided over the former agricultural society of the county during its continuance.

Although an active and faithful public officer for more than forty years, he was emphatically a domestic man, much devoted to his farming pursuits, to which he principally applied the energies of his mind. In short, his preference for the quiet home led him to decline repeated invitations of his political friends, to be a candidate for a seat in the legislature. It is pleasant to record the amiable qualities and useful pursuits of one, who had the good sense and wise consideration to prefer the

enjoyments of a humble but honorable occupation, to the feverish excitement of public life.

He had issue *Elisa S.*, *Selah B.*, *Rebecca*, *Anna Maria*, *Caroline A.*, *Angelina L.*, *Amelia*, and *Mary*. Mrs. Strong died August 29, 1836, and her husband in his seventy-fifth year, April 18, 1840.

Three miles east of Port Jefferson is Mount Sinai, formerly Old Man's, and called by the natives *Nonowan-tuck*.¹ The inhabitants are scattering and the surface rough and stony. The harbor is small, and is of little depth, but has upon its borders a valuable tract of salt meadow. From the large shell heaps existing in the neighborhood, doubtless a large Indian population once inhabited here, of whom not a remnant is left. A few houses are found in the vicinity of the church, which is situated on elevated ground. The church was originally established in 1720, and rebuilt in 1807, of larger dimensions. The first minister was the *Rev. Ezra Reeve*, ordained October 10, 1759, and dismissed October 25, 1763. The *Rev. Noah Hallock*, a native of the eastern part of the town, was chosen pastor February 6, 1790, and continued so till his death, October 23, 1818. The *Rev. Noah H. Gillet* was ordained here in December, 1820, and continued till 1833, when he left the island, and became pastor of the church at Rehoboth, Pa. *Rev. John Stocker* succeeded him six months, then *Rev. Parshall Terry* for two years; then *Rev. Smith P. Gammage* for six months. In 1834 the *Rev. Ebenezer Platt* was employed and continued five years; he then went to

¹ The name "Old Man's" originated from the fact that in early times a small inn was kept at this place by an old man. Travellers fell into the habit of saying that they had stayed "at the old man's" and later on this strange appellation was applied to the settlement.—EDITOR.

Northport, where he was installed in 1846. He was succeeded for five years by the Rev. Prince Hawes, who had in April, 1824, been settled in Phillips Congregational Church, Boston, and was dismissed April 18, 1827. Mr. Hawes was born in Litchfield County, Conn., graduated at Williams College, 1805, settled at Glastonbury, and then at Woodbridge near New Haven before he came to Long Island. He died at Brooklyn in 1849. Rev. Thomas Harries was installed October 12, 1848. He was born in Wales, but educated in New York. He preached at Upper Aquebogue from 1840 to 1847. He married Mrs. Joanna V. McKinley, daughter of Charles Duryea of New York, in 1839.

Miller's Place, two miles farther east, is a delightful spot, containing a good number of substantial dwellings, with a fine soil and flat surface, elevated some fifty feet above the level of the Sound. The settlement was begun in 1671, by Andrew Miller, son of John Miller, one of the first settlers of Easthampton. He was several years employed by Lion Gardiner, as overseer of his island, before he came to this place, and the oldest grave discovered here is that of his daughter, who died young in 1690. The inhabitants number about 150, and have a small academy, built in 1834.

Eight miles east, is *Wading River*, or *Pauquacumsuck* of the Indians, being the eastern boundary of the town. The population is scattered, the greater part of the territory being still a forest.

Rocky Point and Swezey's Landing are small hamlets, principally known as depots for cord-wood, manure, &c.

Coram, the name of which is derived from one of the native chiefs, is an ancient settlement in the centre of

the town, where the public business has been transacted for more than fifty years, previous to which, town meetings were usually held at Setauket. The village is not large, but the population of the vicinity is considerable. It has a level surface, with a sandy soil, and little natural fertility.

The poor house establishment is situated here, and is, in all respects, creditable to the spirit and humanity of the people. Connected with it is a farm, worked mostly by the inmates of the institution, who live in comparative happiness, and with little expense to the town. It has now been in operation about thirty years, and is a great improvement over the former most unfeeling and scandalous practice of selling the unfortunate poor, in open market, to him who would undertake to keep them from starving, for the lowest price.

Dr. Isaac Hulse, a distinguished naval surgeon in the United States service, was born here August 31, 1797, being the youngest son of the late Major Caleb Hulse. His mother was Jerusha, daughter of Daniel Petty. He set out at an early age to seek, or make his own fortune, and was soon after found teacher of a small school in the county of Westchester, where he deservedly obtained the confidence and notice of some respectable individuals, who gave him free access to their libraries. This unexpected privilege he joyfully embraced, and eagerly improved.

The first savings of his industry were expended in acquiring a further education, and at Union Hall Academy, in Jamaica, he applied himself a few months to the study of the Latin, Greek, and French languages, in which his progress was so efficient, that he was afterwards enabled to prosecute them by himself, and to impart a knowledge

of them to others. We find him next teaching a classical school at Baltimore; and entering, soon after, the medical class of the university of Maryland, he continued his school and studies also till April, 1823, when he was honored with the usual diploma, and a gold medal besides, as the reward of merit; on which occasion, he composed and read a medical thesis in Latin.

In May following, he received the appointment of surgeon's mate in the United States Navy, and made several cruises in national vessels to the coast of Africa, the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1824, he was made assistant surgeon of the naval hospital at Gosport, Va., and the next year raised to the rank of surgeon.

In 1826 he was, at his own request, ordered to the Pensacola station, where he had charge, alternately, of the navy yard and hospital (except for a short interval) till 1838, when he received the appointment of fleet surgeon of the West India squadron. This situation, for particular reasons, he resigned soon after, and returned to the hospital at Pensacola, where he still remains, making his official reports to the medical bureau at Washington, and exhibiting talents and acquirements of a high order.

His first wife, whom he married January 7, 1824, was Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Roberts of Baltimore, who died on her passage from Pensacola to New York, August 2, 1827. January 10, 1833, he married Melania, daughter of John Innerarity, Esq., of Pensacola.

While the character and attainments of Dr. Hulse reflect credit on the place of his nativity, his extraordinary success may serve to stimulate others in like cases to aspire after fame and usefulness.

A Baptist church was erected at Coram about 1750, but it rarely, if ever, had a regularly settled pastor, and has been unoccupied at least half the time since it was built. Having become greatly dilapidated by age, and nearly unfit for use, it was taken down in November, 1848, and its materials otherwise appropriated.

A Presbyterian meeting-house was erected at Middletown¹ in 1766, and rebuilt in 1837. That at Fire Place, or Southhaven, was first built in 1740, and rebuilt in 1828; and of it the Rev. Abner Reeve, a native of Southold and father of the late Chief Justice Reeve of Connecticut, was pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. David Rose, who preached at Middletown also, which churches were united most of the time from 1766 to 1839, a period of seventy-three years.

Mr. Rose was born in 1737, graduated at Yale 1760, and, having first studied medicine, practised his profession in the parishes where he preached until his death, December 29, 1798. He married Anna Mulford of Easthampton, and after her death without issue married Sarah, widow of Benjamin Havens, and daughter of Nathan Strong of Orange County, N. Y., who died November 13, 1810, and by whom he had Sarah, Anna, Esther, Nathaniel, and Elisha.

He was succeeded by the *Rev. Herman Daggett*, who was settled in the joint parishes October 20, 1801, and remained till his removal to North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., April 20, 1807, where he died May 15, 1832, in his sixty-seventh year.

The *Rev. Ezra King* settled here in May, 1810. He is the son of Jeremiah King of Southold, who was the

¹ Or Middle Island; the parish was frequently spoken of as Middletown.—EDITOR.

son of Samuel, the son of John King, who came from England to America in 1654, and settled at Southold in 1664. Mr. King was born in that town July 24, 1785, and received his academical education at Easthampton. His theological studies were pursued under the direction of the Rev. Drs. Woolworth and Beecher.

In 1811 he married Lydia, daughter of Thomas Youngs of Southold, a descendant, in the fifth generation, of the Rev. John Youngs, first minister of that town. After her death September 10, 1816, he married Eliza, daughter of Caleb Helme, deceased, of Miller's Place. She died December 21, 1833, at the age of forty years, leaving four sons and two daughters.

The union of these churches being dissolved in 1839, Mr. King has since continued to minister, a portion of his time, at Middletown, while the parish at Fire Place is supplied by the Rev. George Tomlinson. Mr. King having relinquished his charge here entirely, the Rev. James S. Evans was ordained pastor, June 12, 1814.

A small Methodist church was erected here in 1840. Eastward of this place about three miles is a beautiful sheet of water, covering an area of more than fifty acres, known as Glover's or Curran's Pond,¹ which is of great depth and purity.

Patchogue, or *Pochoug*, the name of a numerous tribe once inhabiting here, is on the south side of the town adjoining the great south bay, being the most thickly settled and populous village in the town, having more than eighty dwellings and five hundred inhabitants within a square mile. A grist mill, paper mill, cotton and woolen factories have been in operation here many years. The

¹ Now Artist Lake.—EDITOR.

site of one of them was formerly occupied in the manufacture of bar iron, by the late Jeffrey Smith.

Its proximity to the bay, and the advantages of fishing and fowling which are enjoyed here, make it a delightful resort for sportsmen. It is about sixty miles distant from New York, and the same from Sag Harbor.

This is a part of the territory originally purchased by Governor Winthrop of Connecticut, in 1664, and afterwards sold by his son to Humphrey Avery, and by him disposed of by lottery in June, 1758.

A Congregational church was organized here January 14, 1793, and soon after taken under the care of the Long Island convention. A house of worship was erected in 1794, which was rebuilt in 1820, as a union meeting house for all denominations. The first minister was the *Rev. Noah Hallock*, in connection with his charge at Old Man's¹ and his successor the *Rev. Noah H. Gillet*, in like manner from 1822 to 1833. *Rev. Smith P. Gammage* was installed March 28, 1834, after whom the *Rev. Parshall Terry*, *Rev. Mr. Bates*, and the *Rev. Barnet Matthias* supplied the parish. The latter commenced here in June, 1839, and continued till 1843.

“Mr. Matthias has been succeeded by the following pastors:

Rev. Smith P. Gammage.....	1843 to 1844
“ James H. Thomas.....	1844 to 1849
“ Holloway W. Hunt.....	1849 to 1858
“ Francis E. M. Bachelier.....	1858 to 1859
“ C. Hoover	1860 to 1863
“ S. Orcutt	1864 to 1867
“ Fred. Munson	1868 to 1874
“ S. S. Hughson.....	1874 to 1878
“ Theo. C. Jerome.....	1878 to 1881
“ S. Fielder Palmer.....	1881 to 1886

¹ Now Mount Sinai.—EDITOR.

"	Otis D. Crawford.....	1886 to 1888
"	Edward Bell	1889 to 1890
"	Alfred E. Cotton.....	1890 to 1896
"	Charles N. Gleason.....	1897 to 1902
"	Sherman W. Haven.....	1902 to 1911
"	Louis Harold Johnston ¹	1911 to —"

—EDITOR.

The Methodist Church was erected here in 1832, and the Episcopal Church, called St. Paul's, was finished in the spring of 1844, being under the pastoral care of the Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnson, rector of St. John's Church, Islip.

A printing press was introduced here in 1847, and on the 23rd of October, the first number of the *Suffolk Conservative* was issued by George W. Thurber, editor. In December following its name was changed to *Suffolk Locomotive*, and it was transferred to Albert Warner and A. J. Tarbox and discontinued in a few weeks.

Three miles to the eastward, is the recently established village of *Bell Port*, situated upon the neck called *Occombomock*. This place was begun by the enterprising brothers, Thomas and John Bell, and already contains thirty dwellings, 200 inhabitants, an excellent academy, besides ship yards, railways, and wharves for the convenience of commerce.

Five miles further east is *Fire Place*, or South Haven, called by the natives *Connecticott*. Here is one of the finest streams on Long Island, designated in old deeds as East Connecticut River. The trout fishery here is superior to any other in this part of the country.

The church erected here as before mentioned, since its connection with the church at Middletown was dissolved, has been supplied by the Rev. George Tomlinson, son of

¹ List of pastors from 1843 kindly furnished by Mr. Johnston.—EDITOR.

Abijah Tomlinson of Derby, Conn., where he was born February 5, 1803. He graduated at Yale 1834, studied divinity under the Rev. Dr. Taylor of New Haven, and having been for some time employed as principal of the Bell Port Academy, was ordained over this church September 8, 1840.

Crossing the East Connecticut, or Fire Place River,¹ we come to that part of St. George's Manor called by the Indians Mastic; a name, it is believed, formerly applied to the stream on the east, commonly called Mastic River. This was the favorite residence of a small Indian tribe or family, under the dominion of the Pochougs. Parts of this tract have been known by different names as Sabonock, Necommack, Paterguas, Uncohoug, Mottemog, Poosepatuck, &c. At the last-named place is a small meeting-house in which the few remaining Indians formerly assembled to hear the Rev. Peter John, who was received into the body of Congregationalists in 1812.

Mastic Neck is divided into several farms, all which extend from the bay some miles north, having, like most farms on this side of the island, salt meadow on the south, cleared land in the middle, and woodland upon the north.

One of these farms was the former residence of General Woodhull, another of Colonel Richard Floyd, a third of Major William Henry Smith, and a fourth of the late General William Floyd.

The delights of this part of the island have been so beautifully and poetically described by Dr. Thomas Hearne, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting his lines:

¹ Now Carman's River.—EDITOR.

THE GROVES OF MASTIC

Far in a shady, cool retreat,
From folly and from noise remote,
I shun the scorching noon-day heat,
Contented in my peaceful cot;
Thro' lawns and glades I often stray;
Of turn somewhat monastic,
And spend the solitary day
Among the groves at Mastic.

Dame Nature, in a kindly mood,
When things were first created,
Decreed this spot near ocean's flood,
An Eden when completed;
Here all the luxuries of life,
She spread with hand all plastic,
Beyond the reach of noise and strife,
Among the groves at Mastic.

When Spring her annual visit pays,
Sol puts a brighter face on,
And Zephyr fills our creeks and bays,
With brant and geese in season;
Here, on Smith's Point, we take our stand;
When free from toils gymnastic,
Where Death and *lead* go hand in hand,
Among the fowl at Mastic.

Sometimes the tim'rous trout we wait
Along the streamlet's border,
With well-dissembled fly or bait,
And tackle in good order;
Or catch the huge enormous bass,
Be his course e'er so drastic,
While sitting on the verdant grass,
Close by the groves at Mastic.

The grouse, the pheasant, and the quail,
In turn we take by changes,
Or hunt the buck with flippant tail,
As through the wood he ranges;
This strings our nerves—oh, pleasant toil!
We want no epispassic,
Nor Doctor, with his castor oil,
Among the groves at Mastic.

Here rosy health, of blooming hue,
That wholesome child of morn,
Is seen on faces not a few,
Their features to adorn:
Here length of life makes wisdom sage,
Life's active spring elastic,
And lets none die, except with age,
Among the groves at Mastic.

In the *Long Island Herald* of May 10, 1791, is the following notice of Colonel Richard Floyd, whose lands at Mastic and other places were confiscated for his adherence to the enemy, in the Revolution:

"Col. Floyd was the eldest son of the late worthy Col. Richard Floyd of Brookhaven, and the latter part of his time here he lived upon his estate in the parish of South Haven, about seventy-four miles from New York. We think ourselves bound, in gratitude to the memory of this worthy gentleman, to acknowledge the many favors we and the public have received in, and through his means during, the late war, when he commanded the militia of Suffolk. This gentleman was one of the most generous that was ever bred in this country. All ranks of people were most courteously entertained by him, and he kept one of the most plentiful tables upon Long Island. And he never failed in extending his generosity to the poor and distressed. In short, his character was, that no man ever went from his house either hungry or thirsty."

The farm called *Paterquas* was sold by the commissioners of forfeited estates, August 5, 1784, to his brother, Benjamin Floyd of Setauket, and conveyed by him, December 26, 1787, to Dr. Daniel Robert, for £2,750, and it is still in his family.

As an evidence of the extent to which boat-whaling

was carried, on this part of Long Island, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, we present the following items from a manuscript in the hand-writing of Madam Martha, widow of Colonel William Smith of St. George's Manor:

"Jan. y^e 16, 1707 (she says), my company killed a yearling whale, made 27 barrels. Feb. y^e 4, Indian Harry, with his boat, struck a stunt whale and could not kill it—called for my boat to help him. I had but a third, which was 4 barrels. Feb. 22, my two boats, and my son's, and Floyd's boats, killed a yearling whale, of which I had half—made 36, my share 18 barrels. Feb. 24, my company killed a school whale, which made 35 barrels. March 13, my company killed a small yearling, made 30 barrels. March 17, my company killed two yearlings in one day; one made 27, the other 14 barrels."

The following is the receipt for duties:

"New York, this 5th June, 1707, then received of Nathan Simson, y^e sume of fifteen pounds, fifteen shillings, for acc^t of Mad^e Martha Smith, it being y^e 20th part of her eyle, by virtue of a warrant from my Ld. Cornbury, dated 25th of March, last past, 1707.

"Per me, ELIAS BOUDINOT."

Moriches—so called by the Indians—is that part of the town between Mastic River and Setuck Brook, the western boundary of Southampton. It was originally a distinct purchase, made by individuals who obtained a patent therefore, after the capture of New Netherlands, but was annexed, by a subsequent colonial statute, to the town of Brookhaven, by reason of which this town ex-

tends further east on the south, than upon the north side of the island. It is a good farming district, deriving many advantages from its vicinity to the bay, where salt grass abounds, and where millions of fish are taken, and used for fertilizing the soil. Vast quantities of bass and other fish are caught here, which, together with various kinds of wild fowl, find their way to the New York market.

Although a minister was settled here as early as 1755, yet no house of worship was erected till 1809. This was free to all denominations. In 1839 another was built, which is alternately occupied by Congregationalists and Presbyterians. The Rev. Henry M. Parsons, son of El-nathan Parsons of Glens Falls, N. Y. was installed here December 9, 1841, and married Maria H. Brown, March 8, 1848. About 1840 two other churches were completed, one Episcopal and the other Methodist. *Yaphank* is the name lately bestowed upon a neighboring district (formerly known as Millville), being the ancient Indian appellation for the stream or river which leads through it. There is here a very considerable water power for mills, to which purpose it has long been appropriated. Within a short time a pretty extensive manufactory of satinets has been established here, which promises to be useful and profitable to its enterprising proprietors.

In the *New York Journal* of February 10, 1774, is the following heart-rending intelligence :

“ On Monday, the 24th ult., the house of Mr. Jesse Raynor, in St. George’s Manor, was destroyed by fire. His wife had sent their five smaller children to bed in a loft, to which they ascended by a ladder, and had with

them a piece of pine-knot lighted. The straw bed took fire. She went up, and threw the burning bed down the hole of the loft, which, falling on the floor, burst into a flame. Her husband came with some of the neighbors, and saved a part of the goods. But when he perceived not his wife and children, his anguish was inconsolable. The eldest daughter, who went for her father, could tell nothing after the throwing down of the bed from the loft. As there is no person surviving who was present at the conclusion of this awful tragedy, nothing more is known than that his wife and five children were destroyed, some of their bones being discovered among the burning ruins."

The following is found inscribed upon a grave-stone in Plainfield, Mass.:

"To the memory of the *Rev. Moses Hallock*, born at Brookhaven, L. I., Feb. 16, 1760, reared by godly parents at Goshen, Mass.; graduated at Yale college 1788; ordained and installed first pastor of the church in Plainfield, July 11, 1792, ministered to a confiding and united people 45 years, and died July 17, 1837, aged 77."

It may be well to add that he was the son of William Hallock, formerly of this town, who lost his property in a coasting vessel, sunk by contact with a British ship. In 1774 he removed to Goshen, Mass. His sons Moses, and the late Rev. Jeremiah Hallock of Canton, Conn., both shared in the capture of Burgoyne. The former, on his settlement at Plainfield, opened a school in his family, which he continued till 1824. Of 304 students, thirty were young ladies, 132 of his male scholars entered college, fifty of whom became ministers, and seven

more missionaries to the heathen. His son Homer is now a missionary printer at Smyrna. The late Hon. William H. Maynard of New York and the Hon. Jeremiah H. Hallock, late president judge in Ohio, were his students. His wife was Margaret Allen of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard.

On the western extremity of the town, and adjoining the bay, is the neck called Blue Point, the aboriginal name of which is *Manowtassquott*, formerly celebrated for its superior oysters, making it in imagination, at least, the paradise of epicures.

The reputation which it once possessed for this article of luxury, and the avidity with which the article was sought after, occasioned a scarcity, which, it is feared, will long prevail.

A short distance north-west of Blue Point, and upon the south country road in the eastern part of Islip, is the settlement called *Sayville* which, from its proximity to the bay, will probably increase in population and business.

New Village, formerly West Middle Island, is situated on the middle country road, about equidistant from Patchogue and Setauket. It is a continuous settlement of more than a mile, extending west to the Smithtown line. A house of worship called the "Union Meeting House," was erected here in 1812.

Stony Brook, known formerly by the Indian name of *Wopowog*, is a considerable and active settlement on the west line of the town, and extends a mile or more from the Sound. It has one of the most accessible harbors on the north side of the island.

The aboriginal inhabitants were once very numerous, many thousand loads of shells left by them having been

taken from the banks, to fertilize the soil in the vicinity. The necessities of life were particularly abundant, both in the waters and the adjacent forests.

Shipbuilding has been extensively carried on here for many years; and for this the late Captain George Hallock deserves to be long remembered and esteemed. The commerce of this port employs one brig, eight schooners, and fifteen sloops, transporting more than four thousand cords of oak and walnut wood annually, and returning about twenty thousand bushels of ashes, one thousand of bone and three hundred loads of other manure. The harbor extends south-westerly into the town of Smithtown two and a half miles, to the village known as the *Head of the Harbor*.¹ The Methodist Church was built in 1817.

The late *Micah Hawkins* was a native of this place, and was born January 1, 1777. He was the son of Jonas and Ruth Hawkins. In 1791, at the age of fourteen years, he was bound apprentice to Frederick King of Morristown, N. J., at the coach-making business. At the age of twenty-one years, he came to New York where he worked at his trade a few years. He married soon after Letty, daughter of Benjamin Lindley of Morristown, a lady of much excellence. Abandoning now his mechanical business, he set up a grocery store, which he conducted with profit till his death, July 29, 1825. He early manifested a taste for music, and possessed a great facility for acquiring a knowledge of its principles. Much of his leisure was employed in its cultivation, and he became a capital performer on many instruments. Indeed, it is known to many now living, that he had attained great accuracy and skill in this enchanting sci-

¹ The modern village of St. James is near this locality.—EDITOR.

ence. The *piano*, *flute*, and *violin* were particularly subject to his will, and he could make them *discourse* most excellent music. He was many years a member of an amateur club, which met weekly for the performance of the best pieces. He was besides a composer himself, and produced some exquisite compositions. He was moreover the author of several patriotic and comic songs, which he sung with great effect. He possessed an admirable vein of wit, with which he was "wont to set the table in a roar," while his faculty for imitation has rarely been excelled. He wrote a number of plays, interspersed with original songs, &c., some of which were exhibited upon the stage.

The late *William Rudyard*, of Stony Brook, was a descendant of the Hon. Thomas Rudyard, the representative of Governor Barclay in East New Jersey, an English lawyer of high legal attainment. He was one of the first twelve proprietaries of East Jersey, and in religion a Quaker; was commissioned by Governor Barclay as his deputy, September 16, 1682, being then a resident of London. He arrived here November 13, 1682, and was sworn into office the 20th of December following. His sons were Benjamin and John, the last of whom only came to America with two sisters, Anne and Margaret. Their father died in 1692 and John, who had all his father's West Jersey lands, died February, 1726, leaving issue Thomas, John, Daniel, Mary, Margaret, and Ruth. The said Anne married (1) Robert Wharton of New York, and (2) Andrew Hamilton; Margaret married (1) Samuel Winder of New York, and (2) George Willocks; but neither left issue. One of the daughters of the last named John married Daniel Smith of Smithtown, and her brother Thomas settled

here, where he died, leaving sons, William and Thomas; and daughters, Charity, Nancy, and one other.

The reader will have perceived that this town presents a variety of surface, as well as a soil of very different qualities. On the north it is considerably rough and sometimes hilly, the soil a sandy loam and the timber both abundant and thrifty. The middle and southern divisions of the town are nearly level; the soil light and sandy, but yielding a large quantity of oak and pine timber.

The streams are numerous, and most of them afford good sites for mills and factories.

On the north-westerly part of the town, and projecting into the Sound, are Crane Neck and Old Field, both valuable tracts of land, containing some hundred acres each. Between these, is Flax Pond Bay, so called from its once having been used for the purpose of rotting flax; but in the year 1803, it was united with the Sound, by an artificial canal, which has remained open ever since. A lighthouse was built at Old Field Point (sometimes called Sharp Point) in 1823, at an expense of \$3,500. The Indian name of this neck was *Cometico*, and great quantities of Indian shells have been found in different places, particularly on that side adjoining the Narrows, and the waters of Old Field or Conscience Bay.

Little Neck, called by the Indians *Minasseroke*, lies between the last mentioned bay and Setauket Harbor. It is believed to have been once thickly populated, and a favorite residence of the sachem. A part of it is still designated as the "Indian Ground," which was originally conveyed by the natives to Andrew Gibb, in 1685. The remainder was sold by the town-proprietors in 1693, as before mentioned, to Colonel William Smith, and was included in St. George's Manor, by a patent from Gov-

ernor Fletcher, the same year. It contains about four hundred and sixty acres, most of which is cultivated, and quite productive. The soil is a strong loam, and the surface is either level or moderately undulating.

The view from many points is highly picturesque, affording a varied and beautiful prospect. There is a peculiarity in regard to the springs which abound on its shores; those near to low water mark being perfectly fresh, while others, more remote, are saline or brackish.

Dyer's Neck, the aboriginal name of which was *Poquott*, lies east of Setauket Harbor and contains a large amount of fine land, very convenient for agricultural purposes. East of it is Van Brunt's Neck, which has been owned nearly a century by a family of that name.

Setauket, situated on the north side of the island, in the vicinity of the harbor of the same name (a name derived from the once powerful Indian tribe that possessed it) is the oldest settlement, as has been mentioned, in the town. The name seems to have been long applied to the whole territory purchased by the early settlers, that of Brookhaven being hardly known or used till after the conquest of New Netherland in 1664. The Presbyterian Church probably occupies nearly the centre of the first habitations erected here, which did not at that time much exceed the circumference of a mile.

It seems that no mill for grinding was set up during many years after the beginning of the settlement, and the experiment was frequently resorted to of transporting grain in quantities across the Sound, to be converted into flour and meal, and it was in one of these hazardous expeditions that three of the first settlers, William Satterly, Samuel Dayton, and John Moger were drowned,

as they were about to enter the harbor, all of whom left families.

The first mill was built on the stream running into Conscience Bay, now owned by Colonel Isaac Satterly, and stood, as it is said, nearly opposite the dwelling of John Elderkin. As the quantity of water has been constantly diminishing by sand and other materials washed into it, the site of the mill has been changed several times to the north.

In 1690, another grist mill was erected on the brook running into the harbor, which finally became useless by the accumulation of alluvion from the surrounding high grounds, and so extraordinary has been the change, that where once was a deep mill pond is now a fine piece of salt meadow.

One of the most desperate gangs of marauders, which infested the country at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, was that headed by Claudius Smith, a native of this town, and of a family known as the "*Horseblock Smiths*." He was born about the year 1730, and resided at a place called *Smith's Clove*, in Orange County, a man of notorious character for immorality and crime, and possessed of almost herculean strength, and indomitable courage. A brother and two or more sons were his confederates, and all took sides with the enemy, their names carrying terror to every part of the country. For they not only plundered the property of individuals, but murdered without hesitation, when opposed in their infamous schemes of violence. Nor was their leader destitute of cunning and ability; he practised so much cautiousness that most of his plans were executed before others could even suspect his intentions. In October, 1778, they robbed the house

of Ebenezer Woodhull of Oxford, of much valuable property; then securing Mrs. Woodhull, her children, and servants in a room, they proceeded to the house of Major Nathaniel Strong whom, after promising him safety, they coldly murdered. For this horrid outrage, a proclamation was issued by Governor Clinton, pursuant to a vote of the assembly, offering a reward of \$1,200 for the apprehension of the leader, and half as much for his sons, Richard and James. A party headed by one Titus pursued him to Long Island, and succeeded after much difficulty in securing him at the house of Simon Fleet in Huntington. He was taken to Goshen jail, and being tried and convicted, was executed January 22, 1779. His son William was shot by a scouting party in the fall of 1778; and Richard with some of like character, in March, 1779, murdered one John Clark, near the Sterling iron works, probably because he had been active in endeavoring to arrest them. Jervel Smith, a brother of Claudius, being arrested for some crime, stabbed himself and thus deprived the gallows of its victim.

ISLIP

Is situated on the south side of the island and is centrally distant from the city of New York forty-five miles. It is bounded east by Brookhaven; south by the bay; west by Huntington, and north by Brookhaven and Smithtown. Its extent from east to west is sixteen miles, and its medial breadth eight. The southern part of *Hauppauge*, and a portion of Ronkonkoma Pond, are within the limits of the town.

It is presumed that the first settlers, or at least some of them, came from *Islip*, a town in Oxfordshire, England, which accounts for the name by which the town has been since known. There is a probability that the territory was once densely peopled with Indians, from its position, and the great abundance of the necessities of life which the bay and creeks afforded. But the exterminating effects of savage warfare or some mortal disease had so thinned their ranks, that when the white people arrived here the country was comparatively deserted, while those who remained were peaceable and friendly to their new neighbors.

The *Secatogue* (or *Secatuket*) tribe claimed the lands from *Connectquut* River on the east to the line of Oyster Bay on the west, and from the south bay to the middle of the island. They probably carried on extensive manufactures of *wampum*, or Indian money, which excited the cupidity of other tribes, who obliged them to become tributary, or suffer the consequences of resistance. These

ancient and legitimate tenants of the soil have diminished in number, till not a solitary individual can be found of pure Indian blood.

The numerous streams intersecting the southern margin of the town, rendering the travel inconvenient and unsafe, were the principal reason why its settlement was postponed to so late a period. The first settlers were few in number, and their increase was so gradual, that no regular town meeting was held previous to 1700, and after that period little business was transacted till the act of November 21, 1710, was passed, to authorize the precinct of Islip to elect two assessors, a collector, constable, and supervisor.

How far this legislative provision was complied with, we have no means of knowing, as the town records only commence with the year 1720.

As the number of inhabitants was quite inconsiderable, and more than half the soil was claimed by one individual, there was no great necessity for troubling the people with the expense and responsibilities of office, where there was little or no duty to be performed. The following is an abstract of the proceedings of the first recorded town meeting:

“ Precinct of Islip. } At a meeting of the said Precinct the first tuesday of April, being the sixth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the first over Great Britain, Anno. Dom. 1720, it was by a major vote, then and there declared and agreed as followeth:

Benjamin Nicoll, Supervisor.

Thomas Willets and John Moubray, Assessors.

Isaac Willets, Collector; and James Saxton,

Constable.”

From the best and most authentic information we have been able to obtain, it would seem that the following named persons comprised the principal, if not all the owners of land at the above period:

Benjamin Nicoll	John Arthur	Israel Howell
Thomas Willets	Amos Powell	John Scudder
John Moubray	John Smith	Annianus Carll
Isaac Willets	Samuel Muncy	Stephen White
Daniel Akerly	William Green	Amos Willets
Joseph Dow	Richard Willets	Daniel Phillips
John Moger	William Nicoll	Joseph Udall
James Saxton	Anning Moubray	Samuel Tillotson
William Gibb	Joseph Saxton	Amos Russ
George Phillips, jun.	James Morris	Thomas Smith

The said Thomas, Isaac, Richard, and Amos Willets were the sons of Thomas and grandsons of Richard, who early settled at Jericho, in Queens County, and embraced the faith of the people called Quakers. He came from the west of England to America, about the year 1660. He had by his wife Mary, besides Thomas, two sons, Richard and John, and a daughter Hope. The four sons of Thomas married respectively four daughters of John Hallock of Stony Brook, L. I., and are the progenitors of many of the Willets upon the island, and in other parts of the state, of whom a more full account will be given hereafter, if the necessary materials shall be obtained.

Before the construction of bridges over the numerous streams upon this part of the island, the general travel was necessarily restricted in great measure to the interior, which circumstance, as few highways were then laid out and cleared, occasioned many roads to be marked out by travellers, most of which were, of course, afterwards abandoned as useless, yet they left in some places, slight vestiges of their former existence, thereby causing at

times, no little uncertainty as to lines and boundaries, where roads were referred to in grants and other conveyances. It has been considered as highly probable that the natural separation of the oak and pine forests, was the conventional or common line of boundary between the respective territorial jurisdiction claimed by the northern and southern tribes of Indians, and usually considered as the middle of the island, which is a phrase also frequently made use of in ancient deeds, patents, &c., which has at times occasioned no inconsiderable difficulty, in deciding upon their true meanings.

One of the largest landed estates in the county is that covered by the patent of 1684, made to William Nicoll, confirmatory of his purchases from the native proprietors, including a considerable part of the town. It was originally ten miles square extending from the south bay to the middle of the island, and containing of course one hundred square miles of upland and meadow. The purchase was made from *Winnequaheagh*, sachem of Connectquut, the conveyance bearing date November 29, 1683, the premises being described as:

“ All that neck, tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the south side of Long Island, bounded on the east by a certain river called *Conetquot*, on the south by the Sound (Bay) on the west by a certain river called *Cantasquantah*, and on the north by a right line from the head of the said river called *Conetquot*, to the head of the said river called *Cantasquantah*; to have and to hold the said neck, piece or parcel of land and premises, with all and singular the appurtenances, unto the said William Nicoll, his heirs and assigns forever.”

A patent of confirmation for this purchase was obtained from Governor Dongan, December 5, 1684. The

consideration paid to the grantors does not appear, it being probably secured by a separate instrument, but the quit-rent named in the patent is five bushels of *good winter wheat*, or twenty-five shillings in money, to be paid annually, on the 25th of March, at New York. Other letters patent were issued to Mr. Nicoll by the same governor, November 1, 1686, corroborating the former, and confirming his title to other lands, on the west thereof, and described in the words following:

“A certain piece or parcel of land and meadow ground, unimproved, and not yet granted to any person or persons whatsoever, being bounded on the east by the lands of the said William Nicoll, on the south by the sound or bay, on the west by a certain creek or river called or known by the name of *Wingatthappagh* (Vail's Brook) and on the north by a right line from the head of the said creek or river called *Wingatthappagh*, to the head of the river herein before mentioned, called Conetquot. The quit-rent one bushel of good winter wheat.”

June 4, 1688, another patent was made to Mr. Nicoll for “all those islands and small isles of sandy land, and marsh, or meadow grounds, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Long Island, between the inlet or gut, and the lands of the said William Nicoll, at a certain river called Conetquot, in the bay or sound, that is between the firm land of Long Island, and the beach, together with, &c.” The question whether this patent should be restricted to include the islands called the “Fire Islands,” only, or “Cap-tree,” “Oak,” and “Grass Island,” also, gave rise to an expensive litigation in 1805 between the trustees of the Nicoll estate, and

those of the town of Huntington. The issue of it was that in the opinion of the court the last-named three islands were not covered by the patent. Since then they have been enjoyed unmolested by the people of Huntington. September 20, 1697, another patent was executed by Governor Fletcher to Mr. Nicoll, as follows:

“ William, the third, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., To all to whom these presents shall come, sendeth greeting: Whereas, our loveing subject, William Nicoll, Esquire, one of the members of our council, for our province of New York, in America, by his humble petition, presented unto his Excellency, Collonell Benjamin Fletcher, our Captain Generall and Governour in Chief of our province of New York aforesaid, prayed our grant and confirmation of a certain parcel of vacant, unimproved land, in the county of Suffolk, in the island of Nassau, part adjoining to the land of our said loving subject, and of Andrew Gibb, bounded easterly by a brook or river to the westward of a point called the *Blew Point*, known by the Indian name of *Manowtassquott*, and a north and by east line from the head of said river to the country road, thence along the said road westerly, until it bears north and be east to the head of *Orawake River*, and thence by a south and west line to the head of the said river, and so running easterly along by the land of said William Nicoll, and Andrew Gibb, to the head of *Connettquot*, and down said river to the Sound; and from thence along the Sound, easterly to the mouth of the *Manowtassquot* aforesaid, together with a certain fresh pond, called *Raconchony Pond*; which reasonable request, we being willing to grant, *Know ye*, that of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given, granted, ratified, and confirmed, and by these

presents, do for us, our heirs and successors, give, grant, ratify, and confirm, unto the said William Nicoll, all that certain tract of land and *Raconchony Pond* aforesaid, limited and bounded as aforesaid, together with all and singular, &c., with the advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the afore recited certain tract of land and pond, within the limits and bounds aforesaid, belonging or in anywise appertaining or accepted, reputed, taken, known, or occupied as part, parcel, or member thereof, To have and to hold all the said certaine tract of land and *Raconchony Pond* aforesaid, limited and bounded as aforesaid, together with all and singular the messuages, tenements, buildings, barns, houses, out-houses, stables, edifices, orchards, gardens, enclosures, fences, pastures, fields, feedings, woods, underwoods, trees, timber, swamps, meadows, marshes, pools, ponds, lakes, fountains, water, water courses, rivers, rivulets, runns, streams, brooks, creeks, harbours, coves, inlets, outlets, islands of land and meadow, necks of land and meadow, peninsulas of land and meadow fishing, fowling, hunting and hawking, and the beach as far as the said land extends upon the sea, quarries, mines, minerals (silver and gold mines excepted) and all other the rights, members, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, prehominencys, emoluments, royalties, profits, benefits, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto the afore recited certain tract of land and pond, within the limits and bounds aforesaid, belonging, or in any wise appertaining or accepted, reputed, taken, known, or occupied as part, parcel, or member thereof, unto the said William Nicoll, his heirs, and assigns, to the sole and only proper use, benefit and behoofe of him, the said William Nicoll, his heirs and assigns for ever, to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, in free and common socage, as of our mannour of East Greenwich, in our county of Kent, within our realme of

England, yielding, rending, and paying therefore, yearly and every year forever, at our city of New York, on the first day of the annunciation of our blessed Virgin Mary, unto us, our heirs and successors, the annual rent of six shillings, New York money, in lieu and stead of all other rents, services, dues, duties and demands whatsoever.

“In testimony whereof, we have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed, witnesse our said trusty and well beloved Col. Benjamin Fletcher, our Captaine Generale and Gouvernour in chief of our Province of New York and the Territoryes depending thereon in America, and Vice Admiral of the same, our Lieut. and commander in chiefe of the militia, and of all the forces by sea and land, within our collony of Connecticut, and of all the forts and places of strength within the same, in Council at New York, the twentyeth day of September, in the ninth yeare of our reigne, Anno Domini, 1697. BENJ. FLETCHER.” (Seal.)

The estate was owned in 1795 by William Nicoll, great-grandson of the patentee, who devised a life estate in the premises to his son William; but he being largely indebted, a part of the lands was disposed of by legislative authority for the satisfaction of his creditors, a measure which, although of doubtful validity, has been acquiesced in by his descendants, and by which the quantity contained in the original purchase has been much reduced.

Notwithstanding the immense quantity of land once included in the Nicoll patent, it has been greatly reduced by subsequent sales, so that the amount now possessed by the descendant of the patentee, does not probably greatly exceed 40,000 acres, a large proportion of which, being

of a light soil, and thinly timbered, is comparatively of little value. Much of the woodland has been repeatedly overrun by accidental fires, tending still further to depreciate its importance to the owners. The premises are now owned by moieties by the two surviving children of the late William Nicoll, whose death occurred shortly after he came into possession of it.

Richard and *Thomas Willets* obtained from Governor Fletcher, October 10, 1691, a patent for another tract in the town, the description of which though quite indefinite, yet gave them permission to make further purchases from the Indians. In pursuance of this it appears that on the 8th of May, 1696, they procured the conveyance for a tract of land lying east of *Sequatogue* (or Sickete-Wache), and called by the English *George's Neck*, described in the deed as follows: "Bounded west by *Sequatogue* swamp, south by the meadows, east by a brook running from the head of said swamp into the bay, and north by a straight line from the head or nothernmost part of said swamp," for which was paid £45; and on the 1st of September, 1701, the Indians sold to *Thomas Willets* two other necks of land denominated *Manetuc* and *Watchogue*, which together, are "bounded west by the river called *Compowams*, east by the river called *Watchogue*, south by the salt-bay, and to extend northward, keeping the full breadth of said necks, as far as the north side of the pines." These two last named necks of land were subsequently the property of *David Willets*, son of *Isaac*, and grandson of said *Thomas*, who devised the same to his son, the late *Jonah Willets*, by whom the said necks were disposed of to other persons, on his removal to *Queens County*, where he died.

Another conveyance was made by the Indians on the 1st of June, 1703, to Oloff, Phillip and Stephen Van Cortlandt, merchants of New York, for a neck of land, called *Compowams*, "having the neck called *Mantash* on the east, and the neck called *Missatuck* on the west, extending northward into the woods, from the Indian path, five English miles." This was unquestionably the farm of the late Judge Isaac Thompson, under the Indian name of *Sagtakos*, and known by the English appellation of *Appletree Neck*. He devised it to his sons, Jonathan and Abraham G. Thompson, the former of whom is now the sole owner of the whole.

October 19, 1708, John Moubray, tailor, of Southampton, obtained a patent of confirmation from Lord Cornbury, for a tract of land in the town described as follows:

"Beginning from the south bay, up *Orawack* brook or river to the country road northerly, and from thence along the said road westerly till it comes to the east brook of Appletree Neck upon a south line, and from thence along the south bay to the mouth of the said Orawack brook or river, together with, &c. to be holden in free and common soccage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, within the kingdom of England."

The probability is that Moubray obtained his title from the Van Cortlandts, who made large purchases of land from the natives, as did Andrew Gibb, a man of considerable distinction in his day. Indeed it would seem that the whole town was at one time the property of a very few wealthy individuals, who appear to have possessed the territory as follows:

The Nicoll purchases commencing at the river Nam-kee on the east, adjoining Blue Point or Brookhaven line, extended west to the *Wingatthappagh* (or Vail's Brook); from thence to the *Orawake* (or Paper-mill Brook) was the property of Andrew Gibb; from thence to the *Compowams* (or Thompson's Brook) belonged to John Moubray; thence to *Mispatuc* (or Udall's Brook) appertained to the Van Cortlandts; and thence to *Sunquams*, being the east line of Huntington, was included in the Willets' purchase.

These immense proprietary rights have, within one hundred years, been subdivided among a large number of individuals, the town now containing a population of nearly two thousand.

The population of this town, which in 1845, was only 2,098, live mostly upon the great south road, the principal thoroughfare through Long Island, and their residences form a continuous line from the eastern boundary of Huntington to the western part of Brookhaven; therefore anything like a distinct village can hardly be said to exist in the town, unless *Sayville* on the east, and *Mechanicville*¹ near the western part of the town may be so called, the former of which has a post office, and is situated about five miles west of Patchogue.

Mechanicville is located upon a neck, which the Indians named *Penataquit*, and is conveniently as well as pleasantly situated, within sight of the bay and ocean, as are most of the habitations upon this part of the island.

"We append herewith a clipping from an old newspaper, which gives particulars of a change in name:

¹ Name changed in 1849 to *Penataquit* and later to *Bayshore*.—EDITOR.

NOTICE.

“ ‘At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Mechanicville (Town of Islip) held at the House of JEREMIAH CHAPMAN, July 14th, 1849, it was unanimously resolved, that the name of the village be changed, and that it hereafter be called “*Penataquit*.”

“ ‘Signed, JONATHAN SMITH, Esq., Chairman.

“ ‘SETH R. CLOCK, Secretary.’

“ ‘When the railroad was built through the south shore, the name was again changed to Bayshore, which the village has held ever since.’”

EDITOR.

The particular neck of land now owned by *Daniel and Joshua Willets*, sons of Jacob and grandsons of Daniel (who was the son of Richard, and grandson of Thomas, above mentioned), was called by the Indians, *Hocum*; the name of *Secatogue* or *Sequtake* being doubtless originally nearly co-extensive with the jurisdiction claimed by that tribe. *Ronkonkoma* (or *Rockoncomuck*), commonly called the *Great Pond*, is in the north-east corner of the town, portions of which are within the limits of Brookhaven and Smithtown. This beautiful collection of water might (if its original name is to be discarded) be with great propriety denominated *Forest Lake*, as well in regard to its situation as its magnitude, it being nearly circular in shape, one mile in diameter, of singular transparency, and of extraordinary depth.

Its position is nearly the geographical centre of the island, being about equidistant from the Sound and the ocean, and from Sandy Hook and Montauk Point. It is certainly one of the most remarkable features in the topography of Long Island, the first discovery of which excites in the stranger equal surprise, admiration, and

delight. The extension of the Long Island Railroad will in a short time allow travellers to pass by it, and thousands will be induced to visit it who scarcely know of the existence of so great a curiosity in the very heart of Long Island.

Persons of observation who have spent their lives in its vicinity unhesitatingly assert that there is, what may seem extraordinary, a *septennial* rise and fall of the water. This, if true, is a phenomenon worthy investigation by the geologist and philosopher. The pond is encircled by a white sand beach, which accounts for its name, the English of which is, *sand pond*.¹ Fish of various kinds are found in it, of which the yellow perch most prevail. Some were taken from it by the late Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, in 1790, for the purpose of stocking Success Pond, in Queens County, where they have multiplied very abundantly.

It is difficult to conceive of an object more gratifying to the admirers of nature, or the lover of beautiful scenery, than is here presented to view. Situated in the midst of an extensive forest, the first sight of its placid and silvery surface creates astonishment and rapture in the beholder.

The surrounding woodlands are filled with deer, which, when pressed by the sportsman and his dogs, betake themselves to the water, in hope of escape; but even this refuge avails them little, for boats are procured, and the terror-stricken animals are soon overtaken and killed.

¹ William Wallace Tooker, the eminent authority on Indian names of Long Island, translates Ronkonkoma as "the boundary fishing place." "Sand pond" or "white sand pond," which formerly were regarded by all historians as correct translations, are stated to be incorrect by Mr. Tooker. See his *Indian Names on Long Island*.—EDITOR.

Although many of these interesting creatures are yearly falling a sacrifice to the hunter, yet their number is hardly diminished. The extensive range of unoccupied lands, and the almost impenetrable morasses in which they may secrete themselves, afford opportunity for their increase.

However much a refined sensibility may deplore the cruelty of this very fashionable amusement, there will be found persons not only to justify the practice, but even ready to join in it with an enthusiasm which only sportsmen know.

The surface of this town is level, and destitute of stone, the soil light and sandy, with a mixture of loam in different places. The salt meadows are abundant, and yield an immense quantity of sedge and other grass.

The bay here is from four to five miles wide, containing an inexhaustible number and variety of fish, and is visited by a countless multitude of wild fowl, at every season.

A small portion of the inhabitants of the town are settled upon its northern border, at a place called Hauppauge, a greater part of which is of good soil and abundantly well watered; and since the construction of the Long Island Railroad, greater facilities are afforded for obtaining manure, the consequence of which will be experienced in an increase of population and great improvement in its agriculture. Indeed evidences are already afforded of new and increasing enterprise in this respect, a favorable earnest of what may be expected in future.

Mills for various manufacturing purposes have been erected on the principal streams which fall into the bay, but there is a great amount of water power, still unim-

proved, which if properly used would add greatly to the wealth and importance of this portion of the country, and, in consequence of the inexhaustible resources of fishing in the adjoining waters, might enable it to support a population more than double the present. Yet the natural advantages of this as well as other parts of the island do not seem to have attracted that attention which Yankee enterprise alone would properly appreciate.

Five children of Eliphalet Oakley were drowned in crossing the bay July 21, 1809.

New York Magazine, July, 1802.—"On the 28th of September, 1801, a serpent, of a species unknown to the people there, was killed in a swamp at Islip. Its length was seven feet, and of proportional thickness. It was on the belly and sides of a straw color; on the back were thirty-six black spots, reaching from the head to the tail, and on each side of this row were other dark brown spots. It had no fangs or biting teeth, and was therefore not venomous. In the lower part of the mouth was a considerable fleshy portion like a tongue, which terminated in a long bicuspidated projection. It had scuta both on the belly and tail, which amounted to about three hundred. From these characters, it is evident that it belonged to the genus *Boa*; the number of the scuta so exactly corresponding to the species termed constrictor and is said in India to grow to the length of thirty feet, and to be capable of destroying the largest animals by entwining itself about the body of its victims."

From the same.—"The glow-worm is a native of Long Island, and made its appearance at Islip in October, 1802, in moist places, beside fences and under locust trees. Their light is on the tail or posterior portion of the body, like that of the fire-fly or lightning-bug (*lampyrus*). At times, seemingly optional with the animal, it was kindled

to a remarkable brightness. On some of the fine evenings of October, the appearance of these glow-worms (*cicindela*) lying thick among the grass, was like that of burning coals, and made a brilliant exhibition, as they bespangled the ground. This animal neither stings nor bites, is nearly an inch long, and resembles the millipedes in shape."

Till within a few years, there was only one house for religious worship in this town, St. John's Episcopal Church, a grotesque-looking edifice, upon the country road, of small dimensions and singular shape. It stands near the centre of Nicoll's Patent, and was erected in 1769, principally, if not entirely, by the (then) opulent proprietor of this large estate. This church was rebuilt and greatly enlarged in 1842 and was consecrated for the first time by Bishop Onderdonk, July 6, 1843; and of it the Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnson, formerly of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, is rector. He married January 11, 1844, Caroline Gertrude, daughter of Dr. Thomas Greenly of Oneida County, N. Y. He left in 1846, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Everett in 1847. In the adjoining cemetery is a large monumental table of marble, upon which is the following inscription, commemorative of the good qualities of the late owner of the Nicoll estate.

"Sacred to the memory of William Nicoll. Hospitality, charity, and good-will toward his fellow-man, were the marked characters of his life; and a perfectly resigned submission to the will of his Creator distinguished the sincere Christian at the hour of death, which took place, Nov. 20, 1823,

"Æ. 24."

Besides the Episcopal Church there was no other house for religious worship within the town until the

Methodist Episcopal Church was erected at Mechanicville.¹ The inhabitants in the western part of the town commonly attending the parish church at Babylon, while those on the east were within a reasonable distance of the church at Patchogue, so that the people were in general as well accommodated in that respect as in most country towns. In 1847 the Church of St. Mark's was erected.

In addition to other territory there are several valuable islands belonging to the town, situated in the bay, the most important of which are the Fire Islands, giving name to the principal inlet from the ocean.

Upon the main beach near the inlet a substantial lighthouse was built in 1825, at an expense to the United States of eight thousand dollars, having what is called an eclipsed light. The beach opposite the town is the property, however, of the people of Brookhaven, as will appear by the patent of October 9, 1693, from Governor Fletcher, herein before recited.

The better to satisfy the reader of the changes which the several islands and beaches in this neighborhood have undergone, we may mention that on the trial of an important cause in relation to some of the islands between the people of Huntington and the trustees of the Nicoll estate, Jacob Seaman, an aged inhabitant, testified that about the year 1764 the ocean made a breach through the beach, between Fire Island Inlet and Gilgo Gut, formerly called Huntington Gut, and thus formed the island now called Cedar Island, by the mass of sand washed into the bay.

Isaac Thompson, Esq., one of the judges of the county, spoke also of a gut formerly existing, calling Huntington

¹ Now Bayshore.—EDITOR.

Gut, between Cedar Island and Oak Island, which has entirely disappeared, and the place become solid beach. John Arthur, an old man, had been told, when a boy, that Fire Island Inlet broke through after the purchase made by Mr. Nicoll, in 1683, and was at that time called the New Gut.

Colonel Floyd stated that about sixty years previous to 1814, there were seven inlets east of Fire Island, each of which was from a quarter to half a mile wide.

Dr. Udall, an aged and intelligent physician (whose death at the age of ninety years occurred October 6, 1841), said when he was a boy and first knew *Fire Island*, it was only a sand bar, and that he never knew it called by that name before 1781. The Indians, he said, called it *Seal Island*. He had heard David Willets, an aged man (then deceased) declare that *Fire Island Inlet* was formerly called the *Great Gut*, or *Nicoll's Gut*, and sometimes Nine Mile Gut, because when it first broke through, it was nine miles wide.

This event happened in the winter of 1690-91, during a violent storm; and at the same time a great number of whaleboats, kept upon the south beach, were destroyed. As late as 1773 the *Fire Islands* (or as some say the *Five Islands*, that being the original number first formed) were a mere sand-pit, producing only a few patches of coarse grass. *Seal Islands* were named from the number of seals that used to bask upon them; which agrees with the fact also stated by Oldmixon and other historians, that seals were once very abundant on the south shores of Long Island.

That the reader should understand why the present Nicoll estate is less than formerly, it may be proper to state that *Captain William Nicoll*, son of William

(known as Lawyer or Clerk Nicoll), being embarrassed with debts and possessing only a life interest in the premises, applied to the legislature for relief. An act was passed May 3, 1786, appointing Ezra L'Hommedieu, William Floyd, and Selah Strong, Esquires, trustees to receive a release of his interest, and what is strange, to sell in fee, as much of the land as should discharge his debts, not exceeding £4,000, and to lease the remainder to pay the annuities, mentioned in his father's will of August 19, 1778, as well as for the support of his children. The trustees therefore sold several farms embraced in the original patent. Although doubts were entertained as to the titles acquired under this act, eminent counsel decided in favor of their validity, and the late William Nicoll, to whom the fee in the residue descended, for a nominal consideration gave releases to the persons in possession of the premises sold.

To the will of Mr. Nicoll there was a codicil dated February 22, 1780, his death occurring March 1, following. The will was proved before Carey Ludlow, Esq., New York, March 15, 1780, and the codicil before Nathan Woodhull of Suffolk, March 23, 1780. Letters testamentary were granted to John Loudon McAdam,* son-in-law of the testator, by General James Robertson, acting governor of the province, March 29, 1780.

During the Revolutionary War, the inhabitants on this side of the island were greatly annoyed with com-

* This gentleman was a Scotchman, of the proscribed family of MacGregor, which was entitled to an estate called *Waterhead*, of which they were deprived by an act of attainder. He came early in life to New York, and was there adopted by an uncle, through whose aid he obtained an education. At the peace of 1783, he returned to Europe, and resided during the remainder of his life at Bristol. Here he began his experiments upon the formation of roads, at first as an amusement, but meeting with unexpected success, he afterwards devoted to the sub-

panies of British troops passing to and from the city of New York. In 1777 more than three hundred light horse, on their way to the east, bivouacked for the night at the farm of the late Judge Thompson, and made, as usual, free use of his property. The commanding officers, among whom was Sir Henry Clinton, in their tours of inspection through the island, frequently put up at the same place. On one occasion, his house was assaulted in the night by some British sailors, belonging to a vessel of war, and he was dragged, by a rope about his neck, across the highway, and threatened with death, but was saved by one of their number saying that as he was a magistrate under the king, they should not hang him.

ject the whole of his time and attention. He was tendered the honor of knighthood from his sovereign, which he declined, and the same was afterwards conferred upon his son. His first wife was Gloriana Margaretta, second daughter of the above-named William Nicoll, after whose death he married the eldest daughter of John Peter Delancey, Esq., and granddaughter of Chief Justice Delancey. He had issue by his first wife, two sons, William Nicoll McAdam and James, now Sir James Loudon McAdam, and several daughters.

SMITHTOWN

Is bounded north by the Sound, east by Brookhaven, south by Islip, and west by Huntington, lying upon both sides of Nissequogue River, and extending easterly to near the outlet of Stony Brook Harbor. A large portion of the territory was the subject of a free gift to Lion Gardiner, July 14, 1659, from Wyandanch, sagamore of Montauk, and grand sachem of Long Island, in grateful remembrance of the good offices performed by his benefactor, in redeeming his daughter from captivity among the Indians across the Sound. As the Nissequogue or Nessequake tribe pretended title to the same lands, the grantee procured a release of their right also, in the year 1662.

In 1663, Mr. Gardiner conveyed the premises to Richard Smith, then an inhabitant of Setauket, but who probably, as well as his father, had been acquainted with Mr. Gardiner in New England. Mr. Smith is named among the original proprietors of Brookhaven, and was a magistrate there for several years, and probably until his removal to this town in 1665 or '66. But he spent the remainder of his life between his possessions here and in Rhode Island. He applied for and obtained a patent of confirmation of his purchase from Governor Nicoll, bearing date March 3, 1665, upon the condition that ten families at least should be settled upon the land

within three years from that time. To make his first acquisition the more secure against any future claims of the first proprietor, he obtained previously in 1664, from David, eldest son and heir of Lion Gardiner, a release of the premises, confirmatory of his father's conveyance.

The territory was at first called Smithfield, and was so denominated in the act of November 2, 1683, dividing the province into shires and counties. In 1665, Mr. Smith acquired from the Nissequogue sachem title to a valuable and extensive tract upon the west side of Nissequogue River, and a new patent was issued by Governor Nicoll, March 25, 1667, to Smith, in which the boundaries are as follows: "Easterly by a certain run of water called Stony Brook, stretching north to the Sound, and southerly bearing to a certain fresh water pond, called Ronkonkoma, being Se-a-tal-cott's west bounds; which said parcel of land was heretofore granted by patent to Richard Smith by Richard Nicoll."

The omission of a western boundary in this patent (probably by mistake) led ultimately to a long and angry controversy between Mr. Smith and the proprietors of Huntington; the latter founding their claims to all lands upon the west side of Nissequogue River, as being within the original jurisdiction of the Matinickock Indians, of whom they purchased. On this subject the following proceedings took place before the governor and council, held in the fort at New York, December 1, 1670, as appears upon the minutes:

"Mr. Smith's peticon taken into consideracon about the bounds of Nesaquake River; his clayme being heard as to y^e bounds of Nesaquake Lands, hee declared it to be as farr west as the Fresh Pond, on the west side of the River and soe to the Hollow. It is ordered, that the

bounds of Nesaquake Lands as sett forth by Mr. Smith, being to the westermost side of y^e ffresh pond, bee sent to Huntington for them to return an answer what they have to say to the contrary, and recommend a composure. Mr. Smith engages to settle 10 ffamilyes if he hath the land to the ffresh pond."

It seems that no compromise was effected. A suit was commenced which came in to be tried at the next assizes in New York, in which Richard Woodhull, Esq., Rev. Thomas James, and the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, were cited and examined as witnesses. The result it appears was favorable to Mr. Smith's claim, but the other parties did not fully acquiesce in the decision then made, but continued occasionally to intrude upon the lands awarded to Mr. Smith, and harassed him in the courts, for on the 6th of November, 1672, he petitioned the assembly, then in session at New York, complaining of certain proceedings in chancery against him by the people of Huntington on account of the same lands, and the controversy was not disposed of till the court of assize in 1675, when it resulted in favor of the patentee. After which, the more effectually to protect himself against further difficulty of the like kind from any quarter, Mr. Smith applied for and received a more comprehensive patent from Governor Andros in 1677, of which the following is a copy:

"Edmund Andros, Esquire, Seigneur of Sausmares, Lieutenant and Governor-General under his Royall Highness, James, Duke of York and Albany, and of all his territories in America.

"To all to whom these presents shall come,
[L. S.] sendeth greeting. Whereas there is a certain parcell of land scituate, lying, and being, in the

east-riding of York-shire upon Long Island, commonly called or known by the name of Nesaquake lands, bounded eastward by a certain runn of water called Stony Brook, stretching north to the Sound, and southward bearing to a certain fresh-water pond called Raconkamuck, being Seatalcott west bounds, from thence south-westward to the head of Nesaquake river, and so along the said river as it runns unto the Sound. Also another parcell or tract of land on the west side of the said river, extending to the westernmost part of Joseph Whitman's Hollow, as also to the west side of Leading-Hollow to the fresh pond Unshemamuck, and the west of that pond att high-water mark, and so to the Sound, being Huntington east bounds; which said parcell or tract of land, on the east side of Nesaquake River, was heretofore granted by patent unto Richard Smith, the present possessor, by Coll. Richard Nicolls, and to his heyres and assigns forever; as also that on the west side of said river; with some provisoes and restrictions, the which has since, by due course of law att the General Court of Assizes, held in the year 1675, been recovered by the said Richard Smith from the town of Huntington. Know yee, that by virtue of his Ma^{ties} letters patent, and the commission and authority unto me given by his Royall Highness, have rattified, confirmed and granted, and by these presents do rattify, confirm, and grant unto the said Richard Smith, his heyres and assigns, the aforesaid parcells or tracts of land on both sides the Nesaquake River. Together with all the lands, soyles, woods, meadows, pastures, marshes, lakes, waters, fishing, hawking, hunting, and fowling; and all other profits, commodities, and emoluments to the said parcells of land and premises belonging, with their and every of their appurtenances; and every part and parcell thereof. To have and to hold the sayd parcells or tracts of land and premises, with all and singular the appurtenances, unto the said Richard Smith, his heyres and assigns, to the proper

use and behoof of him, the said Richard Smith, his heyres and assigns for ever. The tenure of the said land and premises to bee according to the custom of the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in England, in free and common soccage and by fealty only. As also that the said place bee as a township, and bee called and known by the name of Smithfield or Smithtown, by which name to be distinguished in all bargains and sales, deeds, records, and writings. The said Richard Smith, his heyres and assigns, making due improvement on the land aforementioned, and continuing in obedience and conforming himself according to the laws of this government; and yielding and paying therefor, yearly and every year, unto his Royall Highness's use, as an acknowledgement or quit-rent, one good *fatt lamb*, unto such officer or officers as shall be empowered to receive the same. Given under my hand, and sealed with the seal of the province in New York, this 25th day of March, in the twenty-ninth year of his Ma^{ties} reign, Anno Dom., 1677.

“ E. ANDROS.”

In an able and interesting history of Narragansett, by Mr. Potter, we are informed that Richard Smith, the elder, came from Massachusetts to Rhode Island at an early period, and purchased of the sachem a tract of 30,000 acres, where he erected a house for trade, and gave free entertainment to travelers. Roger Williams says, he was from Gloucestershire, England, of a respectable family, and on coming to this country settled at Taunton. He remained there but a few years, as Taunton was first settled in 1637. His dwelling stood on the site of the present Updike house in North Kingston, which contains some of the old materials, it being originally a block house. Roger Williams built a house near it which he sold to Smith in 1651, together with his

two big guns, and an island for keeping goats, which had been given him by the sachem.

Smith and his son afterwards made additional purchases of the Indians. *Coginiquant* leased them, March 8, 1656, the land south of their dwelling for sixty years, and June 8, 1659, he added a larger tract for 1,000 years, with the meadows at *Sawgoge* and *Paquinapagogue*, and a neck of land on the other side of the cove. October 12, 1660, *Scultob* and *Quequagannet* confirmed the same. In 1654 the war began between *Ninigret* * and the Long Island Indians, and continued with various success for some years.

The patentee died in 1692, and was buried near his residence at Nissequogue, where his grave, and that of his wife Sarah, are yet to be seen. Even the gun with which he fought in Cromwell's wars, and among the Indians, is still preserved. His will, executed in Rhode Island, bears date March 5, 1691, by which he devised

* In one of *Ninigret*'s expeditions, he took captive the daughter of *Wyandanch* at Montauk, it being on the night of her nuptials, and her husband was slain. By the exertions of Lion Gardiner, the hapless bride was redeemed and restored to her afflicted parent, at Smith's house. His son, the patentee, spent a part of his time at Setauket, and the remainder at Rhode Island, holding the office of magistrate in both jurisdictions.

In the war with the Dutch, he was desired by the governor and council to put the province of Rhode Island in a state of defence. He is sometimes styled major in the records, and was, it seems, frequently engaged in military operations. Hutchinson says he was one of the council of Andros in 1686.

He took possession of his Nissequogue purchase in 1664-65, and April 5, 1686, sold his Setauket lands to Samuel Eburne for £90.

In 1675 he was a deputy with Major Wait Winthrop on behalf of Connecticut, to conclude a treaty with the Narragansett Indians, which was effected on the 15th of July, in that year, and in which it was agreed that if they or any of them would deliver *Philip* of Pokanoket alive, to the English or to Mr. Smith, they should receive 40 trucking cloth coats, and for his head only 20 like coats. July 23, 1673, he bought 700 acres of the estate of Humphrey Atherton, in the Boston Neck purchase.

his lands in that province and other parts of New England, to the children of his sister Katherine, widow of Dr. Gilbert Updike,* those of his sister Elizabeth, wife of John Vial, and of his sister Jane, wife of Thomas Newton. His Nissequogue or Smithtown lands were principally disposed of among his children by deeds of gift. His son Obadiah was drowned in crossing the Nissequogue River in 1680, and his daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Lawrence, and afterwards of Governor Cartaret of New Jersey, also died in his lifetime.

In 1707, the survivors petitioned the court of assize to appoint commissioners, for the purpose of apportioning the lands mentioned in their respective deeds, fixing boundaries, &c. In pursuance of which, Richard Woodhull, John Hallock, and George Townsend were appointed, who in the next year made report of their proceedings, which was confirmed. From the account given of the patentee by Roger Williams, and from traditions respecting him, it is certain that he was no ordinary individual, but a person of strong intellect, highly intelligent, and endued with an uncommon share of independence, firmness, energy, and decision. The estimation in which he was held is clearly shown by many stations of importance which he filled through a long life. On several occasions he was principally instrumental in concluding treaties with the Indians, both on behalf of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Indeed, such

* Dr. Updike (says Mr. Potter) was of a Dutch family, settled at Lloyd's Neck, upon Long Island. When Colonel Nicoll reduced New York, he came to Rhode Island, and married a daughter of Richard Smith (the elder), who lived near where Wickford now is. His sons were Lodowick, Daniel, James, &c. Three of his sons were killed in the great swamp fight with Philip of Pokanoket, in 1676, and buried with the others that were slain, in one large grave. Lodowick alone survived his father, and died about 1697, leaving several children.

was his power and influence, that it created jealousy among the leading men of that day, in New England, and probably the ill treatment, not to say ingratitude, he experienced there, induced his removal to Long Island.

Whether from necessity or caprice, it is alleged of him that he made use of a large bull, for purposes usually allotted to horses at this day. It is, however, probable that the latter animals were neither plenty, nor generally employed in the almost universal manner they now are; and this may sufficiently account for what, under other circumstances, would be thought strange. At any rate, his posterity have ever since been designated by the term "*Bull Smith*," as the descendants of Colonel William Smith have been as universally called "*Tangier Smith*," from the fact of his having once held the office of colonial governor of that island.

In Thatcher's *History of Plymouth*, it is remarked that in the early period of that colony, it was not uncommon to ride on bulls; and it is a well known tradition, that John Alden, going to Cape Cod to marry Priscilla Mullins, covered his bull with a handsome piece of cloth, and rode upon his back. On his return, he seated his lovely bride upon the same bull, and walking himself by her side, led the uncouth animal by a rope, fixed in a ring through the nose. Had the servants of Abraham used bulls instead of camels, it may be doubted whether the maid Rebecca would have accepted their offer so promptly.

This town has an area of one hundred square miles, or sixty-four thousand acres. Upon the north, the land is a good deal broken and hilly, while the southern portion of it is quite level, and free from stone.

Wood, both for timber and fuel, is abundant, and of

rapid growth, and has long been an article of transportation—in return for which, large quantities of ashes and other manure are brought here.

The division line between this town and Brookhaven was for some time a subject of dispute, but was compromised by a reference, March 7, 1725.

Nissequogue River, the only one of consequence in the town, has its source in a great number of springs in the southern part of the territory. By their united volume a considerable stream is formed which, flowing northerly, discharges its contents into the Sound, through *Nissequogue*, or *Smithtown Harbor*. The water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of ordinary draught three or four miles from the Sound. The scenery which presents itself from the elevated banks of this river, is beautifully diversified, and there are many eligible sites for building.

Stony Brook Harbor, which lies mostly in this town, is of some importance for navigation; and at the settlement called the *Head of the Harbor*, a small stream or brook discharges its contents into tide water.

On the east side of this harbor is the place called *Sherawoug*, and on the west is *Nissequogue Neck*, consisting of many hundred acres of good soil.

Rassapeague is a peninsula, containing two or three fine farms, and terminates on the east, near the entrance of *Stony Brook Harbor*.

Over this tract, a few centuries ago, were spread a large Indian population, of whose posterity not an individual is now known to exist. The sites of their wigwams are, however, indicated by extensive heaps of shells yet remaining in various places.

Mill's Pond village consists of some half a dozen

dwelling only, located on the circular margin of a small collection of water, common to all the inhabitants, who are extensive and wealthy farmers.

The principal village in the town, called the *Branch*,¹ is situated in a central part of the territory, forty-five miles from the city of New York, in which the public business of the town is usually transacted, and where the clerk's office is kept. The principal office of the county clerk is also at present located here.

A nursery for the cultivation and sale of fruit and ornamental trees, flowering plants, etc., was established here a few years since, by Mr. Gold Silliman of Flushing, which has been thus far successful, and can hardly fail to prove profitable and useful.

The late President Dwight, who travelled through the island in 1804, remarks as follows:

“ The best land, which we saw on this day's journey, is in and about Smithtown. Here we dined, or rather wished to dine; the inn at which we stopped, and the only one on the road, not having the means of enabling us to satisfy our wishes. In this humble mansion, however, we found a *young lady*, about eighteen, of a fine form and complexion, a beautiful countenance, with brilliant eyes, animated with intelligence, possessing manners which were a charming mixture of simplicity and grace, and conversing in language which would not have discredited a drawing room or a court. Her own declarations compelled us to believe, against every preconception, that she was a child of this very humble uneducated family. But nothing we saw in the house could account for the appearance of her person, mind, or manners. I

¹ Or Smithtown Branch.—EDITOR.

was ready to believe, as all my companions were, when we left the spot, that some

‘Flowers are born to blush unseen,
And waste their *sweetness* on the desert air.’”

It may gratify the curiosity of the reader to know that the house referred to was kept at that time in the Branch by Derick McCoun, and that the young lady (so highly extolled by the venerable Doctor) was his daughter, Phebe, now the widow of the late Major Nathaniel Smith, of Patchogue.

The Presbyterian Church in this village was first erected in 1750, and rebuilt in 1823. But there is reason for believing that a more ancient house of worship existed at Nissequogue, standing eastward from the river, upon an eminence, on the south side of the highway, and nearly opposite to the old Smith family cemetery; the ground for which, as well as the expense of building, were contributed by the children of the patentee, who also made a donation of land to the Rev. Daniel Taylor, in consideration of his agreeing to labor among them, in the work of the ministry, for the term of four years.

This edifice probably remained till about the time of the completion of the church in the Branch as above mentioned; and the present burying ground, at Nissequogue, occupies a place near where the old church stood.

Hauppauge, on the southern border of the town, a part of which is in the bounds of Islip, was originally settled by the family of Wheeler, and was formerly known by the name of the *Wheeler settlement*. The meaning of its Indian appellation is *sweet waters*,¹ the

¹ This is another instance where Tooker disagrees with most of the historians. He gives “overflowed land” as the meaning. See his *Indian Names on Long Island*.—EDITOR.

place abounding in springs of the purest water, which are the tributaries of Nissequogue River. Here was the residence of the late Hon. Joshua Smith, and here he died at the age of eighty-two years, April 12, 1845, a gentleman well and favorably known for his intelligence, and integrity of character. His education had been limited, and he was bred a farmer, yet such was the vigor of his intellect, and strength of memory, assisted by a discriminating mind, that he readily profited by all he saw, heard, or read. He represented his county in assembly in 1794, and again in '95, '99, and 1825. In 1821 he was a member of the constitutional convention. He was for several years a judge of the county courts, and from 1823 to '28, first judge. He also served a term as state senator, and in every station of life was useful and respectable. His son Joshua B. Smith has been a representative in assembly, a judge of the county, and state senator.

Fresh Ponds and *Sunken Meadow* are small settlements in the north-western part of the town, and are composed almost entirely of industrious farmers. The Indian name of the former was *Cowamok*, and of the latter *Slongo*; in the neighborhood of this last place the British erected a fortification during the Revolutionary War, which they called, very appropriately, *Fort Slongo*, and which was captured by the Americans, under Colonel Tallmadge, in October, 1781. The following, from an old newspaper, shows that the people of this town were early aware of the importance of concerting measures for the security of independence.

“At a town meeting, held in Smithtown, it was resolved, and we do fully declare ourselves ready, to enter into any public measures that shall be agreed upon by a

general congress; and that Solomon Smith, Daniel Smith, and Thomas Tredwell be a committee for said town, to act in conjunction with committees of the other towns in this county, to correspond with the committee of New York; and the said committee is fully empowered to choose a delegate to represent this county at the general congress; and that said committee do all that shall be necessary in defence of our just rights and liberties against the unconstitutional acts of the British ministry and parliament, until another committee be appointed."

Mr. Tredwell was born here in 1742, and graduated at Princeton in 1764. He was not only well educated, but highly distinguished for his good sense, prudence, and firmness, in the trying times of the Revolution, being almost constantly engaged in the cause. The farm now owned by Ebenezer Bryant then belonged to him. In 1775, he was a member of the provincial convention, and afterwards of the provincial congress. On the surrender of the island in 1776, his family fled to Connecticut, and remained exiles during the war. He was in the convention that framed the constitution of this state in 1777, and survived every other member of that venerable assembly. He was one of the first senators under the constitution, and in all respects fitted for the perilous times in which he lived, receiving, on all occasions, from his fellow citizens, the highest testimonials of respect and confidence. He was made judge of probate in 1783, and held the office till surrogates were appointed; when in 1787 he was appointed surrogate of Suffolk, and continued till 1791. He was a member of the state convention of 1788, and opposed the Constitution of the United States, in which he was supported by Clinton, Yates, Lansing, and twenty-three other whig members. Soon after

the organization of Clinton County he removed to Plattsburg, and was chosen a senator from that district. In 1807 he was made surrogate of the county, which office he held till his decease, January 30, 1832. Chancellor Kent says, that he was always distinguished for singular simplicity of character, and that he received satisfactory evidence of his well-founded pretensions to scholarship and classical taste. He had two sons and four daughters. His son Nathaniel H., who settled in upper Canada, had twelve children, and his daughter Hannah P., is the wife of the Rev. Dr. Henry Davis, a native of Easthampton, and former president of Middlebury and Hamilton Colleges.

The first clergyman in this town of whom we have any correct account was the *Rev. Daniel Taylor*, born in 1687. He graduated at Yale in 1707, and was living here at the death of his wife, whose grave may be seen in the oldest burial place of the Smiths. He subsequently removed to Orange, N. J., where he died, January 8, 1747, aged sixty.

Rev. Abner Reeve was born at Southold in 1710, graduated at Yale in 1731, and in 1735 commenced his ministerial labors in the old church at Nissequogue, where he lost his wife Mary, May 6, 1747, at the age of thirty-three years. He took his leave of the congregation soon after, and preached in various places till 1756, when he settled at Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., from whence he went to the First Congregational Church of Brattleborough, Vt., where he was settled in 1770. Having preached there about twenty-six years, he was succeeded in 1794 by the Rev. William Wells from England. He died the next year, at the age of eighty-five years.

Notice has been taken of his son Tapping Reeve in

our account of Southold, where it appears from his tombstone he was born, although his father was then resident here. His son, Paul Reeve, lived and died at Southold, and his daughter married the late Elnathan Satterly of Setauket, October 26, 1760, and died, aged eighty-five, October 20, 1808. The said Paul Reeve was the father of the late Josiah Reeve, sheriff of Suffolk County for many years.

Rev. Naphthali Daggett, the next pastor, was the second son of Ebenezer and Mary Daggett of Attleborough, Mass., where he was born, September 8, 1727. He graduated at Yale 1748, being distinguished for his industry and close application to study. He settled here September 18, 1751, the year following the completion of the *Branch* church. He was descended from John Daggett, ancestor of all the families of that name here and in Connecticut, who went to Attleborough from Chilmak, Martha's Vineyard, in 1709.

He married Sarah, daughter of the third Richard Smith, by his wife, Anna Sears. November 6, 1755, he was dismissed, removed to New Haven, and assumed the professorship of divinity in Yale College, where from the decease of President Clapp, in 1766, to the accession of President Stiles, in 1777, he officiated as president also. *Dr. Bacon* says he was a preacher of the most *proved* and *approved* Calvinism, and very acceptable to the people.

Dr. Holmes also remarks that he was a good classical scholar, well versed in moral philosophy, and a learned divine. Clearness of understanding and accuracy of thought were characteristics of his mind, and he received the degree of D. D. both at Yale and Princeton.

His daughter Mary married Robert Platt. One of his brothers was Colonel John Daggett, so favorably

known in the Revolution. Dr. Ebenezer Daggett, another brother, was the father of the Rev. Herman Daggett, former minister of Southampton.

During the barbarous attack on New Haven in July, 1779, President Daggett distinguished himself by the part he acted in its defence. He was particularly offensive to the British, because in the pulpit, and before the students in the lecture-room, he never failed to inculcate the duty of resistance to their enemies, by which he incurred their marked displeasure. Neither his advanced age or the sacredness of his profession could shield him from the outrages of these vandals; for he was terribly beaten, and compelled to walk several miles in the most extreme hot weather. This savage treatment doubtless accelerated if it did not occasion his death, which took place November 25, 1780, in the fifty-third year of his age.

Rev. Thomas Lewis was born at Fairfield, Conn., in 1737, graduated at Yale in 1760, and labored here from 1763 to 1769, when he removed to New Jersey, where he continued to preach for several years. He died in 1815, aged seventy-eight.

His daughter Anna married Jonas Phillips of Morris County, grandson of the Rev. George Phillips, second minister of Setauket, by whom she had one child, Anna, who married Daniel Phoenix, and is the mother of the Hon. Jonas Phillips Phoenix of the city of New York, and eight other children.

Rev. Joshua Hart, the successor of Mr. Lewis, was born in Huntington, September 17, 1738, graduated at Nassau Hall 1770, was ordained by the Suffolk presbytery April 12, 1772, and installed here April 13, 1774. His wife was Abigail, daughter of David Howell of

Moriches, by whom he had ten children. His dismissal took place September 6, 1787, after which for about twenty years he preached alternately in the parishes of Fresh Ponds and Hempstead, from which time he gave his whole services to the latter, till his death October 3, 1829, at the age of ninety-one years. During the Revolutionary War, being a whole-souled whig, he drew down upon himself the vengeance of the enemy, and suffered much from confinement in the prison at New York. He was a man of large stature, possessing great bodily strength, of which many extraordinary feats are related; yet his disposition was mild, playful, and conciliatory. Indeed, if all the well authenticated anecdotes told of him were to be preserved, they would form a very amusing collection.

Rev. Luther Gleason, who had been ordained by the Strict Congregational Convention of Connecticut in 1788, and preached some time at Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y., came here in October, 1796, and was installed September 28, 1797. He remained till August 20, 1807, when, having been previously impeached before the Long Island presbytery of practices unbecoming his sacred office, he was suspended and October following deposed from the ministry. Although his education was defective, he possessed genius and humor which, with his native eloquence, made him a popular preacher. He was the son of Ephraim Gleason of Connecticut, where he was born in 1760, and married Mary, daughter of Samuel Knapp of Danbury, by whom he had five sons, and as many daughters. After his departure from the island, he preached again at Stillwater, and finally removed to Columbus, Shenango County, where he died in 1820, and his widow in 1833.

Rev. Bradford Marcy, a native of New England, commenced preaching here in September, 1811, and at Babylon, between which places his services were divided; but in August, 1814, he left the island, was married shortly after, and is now settled in Massachusetts.

Rev. Henry Fuller, son of the Rev. Stephen Fuller, first Congregational minister in Vershire, Vt., was ordained and installed here October 23, 1816. He married Maria, daughter of Isaac Buffet, of the parish of Fresh Ponds, March 17, 1818, and in 1821 removed to the parish of North Stamford, Conn., where it is believed he still remains. It may be noticed as somewhat remarkable, that while he with the Rev. Platt Buffet of Stanwick parish (a native of Smithtown) were in the act of administering the sacrament in his church, July 3, 1842, both were prostrated by a stroke of lightning, and the latter so considerably injured as to be taken up for dead, while no other person present was materially affected.

Rev. Richard F. Nicoll came here in 1822, was ordained June 25, 1823, and dismissed June 5, 1827. He is the son of the late Samuel B. Nicoll of Shelter Island, where he was born in 1785, married Margaret, eldest daughter of General Sylvester Dering, by whom he has several children, and is now a respectable farmer upon his native island.

Rev. Ithamer Pillsbury began his ministerial labors here September 9, 1827, and was installed April 21, 1830. He was a native of New Canaan, N. H., graduated at Yale in 1822, and married Mary Mix of New Haven, who died April 16, 1837, aged fifty-three. The following year he married Caroline, daughter of James Miller, formerly of this town. His dismission took place April 17, 1833, and after spending some time in different places

upon the island, he removed with a few other adventurers, and commenced the settlement of Andover, in the state of Illinois, where he was installed April 17, 1841.

Rev. James C. Edwards is the son of Webly Edwards of Warren, N. J., where he was born March 12, 1807. He graduated at Princeton College in 1830, and two years after was appointed a teacher of languages in that institution. He resigned in 1833, having then been licensed to preach. He next accepted a situation in Union Hall, Jamaica, where he remained a short time, when he commenced preaching in the city of New York, and remained till 1835. He assisted materially in organizing the Eighth Avenue Presbyterian Church of that city. His installation here took place May 5, 1835. His first wife was Harriet, daughter of John Johnson, of Newton, N. J., who died in 1836, and January 19, 1837, he married Sarah Maria, daughter of Henry Conklin of this town, where he still continues.

The Methodist Church at Hauppauge was built in 1806, that at Smithtown Landing in 1834, and another of a more respectable appearance in the Branch was completed in the fall of 1845.

HUNTINGTON

Is bounded north by the Sound; east by a line running from Fresh Ponds to the north-west angle of Winnecomack Patent, from thence down to the creek east of Sunquam's Neck, then down said creek to the South Bay, and so on to the ocean; south by the ocean; west by Cold Spring Harbor, and a line running from the head of said harbor to the creek, west of West Neck, then down said creek to the South Bay, and then south to a monument on the beach, fixed by commissioners in the year 1797; having Smithtown and Islip on the east and Oyster Bay, Queen's County, on the west.

Its extent on the Sound is about ten miles, upon the Bay six miles, and from north to south twenty miles. Area, 160 square miles, or 102,400 acres, being centrally distant from New York City thirty-five miles. Horse Neck, now called Lloyd's Neck, lying within the boundaries of the town, was, by an act passed in 1691, annexed to Oyster Bay, of which it still makes a part.

"These boundaries and distances are of the old Town of Huntington before the Town of Babylon was erected in 1872 from its southern portion. Lloyd's Neck was ceded to Huntington in 1886. See chapter on Oyster Bay."

EDITOR.

The first deed for land in this town was made by the Indians to his Excellency Theophilus Eaton, governor of New Haven, of the tract called Eaton's Neck, in 1646; while the first Indian conveyance to the actual settlers

was given in 1653, which comprised six square miles, being all the land between Cold Spring and Northport, and extending from the Sound to the old country road.

This deed includes Lloyd's Neck, but the bona fide intention of including it was firmly denied by the grantors, who afterwards conveyed it, in 1654, to three of the inhabitants of Oyster Bay. The consideration paid in 1653 was six coats, six bottles, six hatchets, six shovels, ten knives, six fathoms of wampum, thirty muxes (eel spears) and thirty needles.

In 1656 a deed was obtained also for all the premises from Northport Harbor to Nissequogue River, and extending from the Sound to the country road.

Some of the South Necks were purchased in 1657, and others in 1658 and after, as well as the rest of the lands south of the country road. The lands within the town were claimed at the same time by the *Matinecock*, *Massapeage* and *Secatogue* tribes, but the sachem of *Nissequogue*, and *Wyandanch*, grand sachem of Long Island, both denied the right of the *Matinecocks* to any land lying between *Cow Harbor* (now Northport) and Nissequogue River, which they had thus sold to the people of this town.

The particular and conflicting claims of these different tribes caused a controversy between the town of Huntington and the proprietor of Smithtown, which, after an arbitration and several lawsuits, was terminated in 1675 by an equitable division of the territory; and thereupon the boundary between the towns was determined to be a line running from Fresh Pond to Whitman's Hollow, the north-west corner of Winnecomack Patent. The first settlers in all cases purchased their lands from the Indians who claimed them; the price paid was, however, very in-

considerable, usually consisting of blankets, clothing, fishing implements, and sometimes of guns and ammunition, with a small quantity of wampum. The settlers at first merely took up a house-lot in the village, which is supposed to be all the land taken up previous to the first patent.

Immediately after the conquest of New York in 1664, the governor ordered the purchasers to take out a patent of confirmation, and forbade further purchases to be made from the natives without a license from the government. The governor, it seems, with the advice of the council, had the disposition of all the public lands; no purchase could be made without his license, and none was of any avail unless confirmed by patent, for which such sums were demanded as his avarice dictated.

The fees charged for patents constituted a perquisite of the governor, which, together with quit-rents charged thereon, produced no inconsiderable revenue to the crown. In 1666 the inhabitants of Huntington obtained a patent, by which the whole territory between Cold Spring and Nissequogue River, and between the Sound and the ocean, was erected into a town, with town privileges; but the patent gave no power to the inhabitants to purchase any lands still held by the Indians within the limits of the town. This patent is in the words following:

“ Richard Nicoll, Esq., Govenor^r Generall, under his Royall Highnesse James Duke of Yorke and Albany, of all his territoryes in America;—To all to whom these presents shall come, sendeth greeting:—Whereas there is a certaine towne withⁱⁿ this govern^t, commonly called and knowne by the name of Huntington, scituate and being on Long Island, now in the tenure or occupation of severall

freeholders and inhabitants there residing, who have heretofore made lawfull purchase of the lands thereunto belonging, have likewise manured and improved a considerable part thereof and settled a competent number of families thereupon. Now for a confirmacon unto the s^d freehold^{rs} and inhabitants in their Enjoyment and possession of y^e p^rmises—Know yee, that by virtue of y^e commission and authority unto mee given, by his Royall Highnesse, I have ratified, confirmed and graunted, and by these p^rnts doe hereby confirme and graunt unto *Jonas Wood, William Leveredge, Robert Seely, John Ketchum, Thomas Scudamore, Isaach Platt, Thomas Joans, and Thomas Weekes*, in the behalfe of themselves and their associates, the freeholders and inhabitants of the said towne, their heires, successo^{rs} and assignees, all y^e lands that already have been or hereafter shall bee purchased for and on y^e Behalfe of the Towne of Huntington, whether from y^e native proprieto^{rs} or others, within the limitts and bounds herein exprest (viz.) that is to say, from a certaine river or creeke on the west, commonly called by the Indyans by y^e name of *Nachaquatuck*, and by the English the Cold Spring, to stretch eastward to *Nasaquache River*, on the north to bee bounded by the Sound, running betwixt Long Island and the Maine, and on y^e south by y^e sea, including y^e nine severall necks of meadow ground, all which tract of land together with the said necks thereunto belonging, soth in y^e bounds and limitts aforesaid, and or any plantacon thereupon, are to belong to y^e s^d towne of Huntington, as also all havens, creeks, &c. To have and to hold, &c.—to the s^d patentees and their associates, &c., they the s^d patentees, &c., rendering and paying such duties and acknowledgem^{ts} as now are or hereafter shall be constituted and establist by the lawes of this colony, under y^e obedience of his Royall Highnesse, his heirs, &c. New Yorke, 30th Nov. 1666.”

“RICHARD NICOLL.” [L. S.]

About this period the following persons appear to have been freeholders and inhabitants of the town:

Content Titus	Jonathan Scudder	Gabriel Lynch
Samuel Wood	Thomas Skidmore	Richard Darling
Richard Brush	James Chichester	George Baldwin
Thomas Brush	Samuel Titus	Caleb Wood
John Green	Jonas Wood	Edward Harnett
Thomas Wickes	Thomas Whitson	William Ludlum
John Jones	Joseph Bayly	John Adams
Jonas Rogers	Thomas Scudamore	William Smith
John Todd	(or Scudder)	Jonas Houldsworth
Robert Cranfield	Mark Meggs	Thomas Benedict
John Mathews	Joseph Cory	Timothy Conkling
Henry Soper	William Leverich	John Strickling
John French	Eleazer Leverich	Edward Tredwell
Abial Titus	Caleb Leverich	John Titus
Nathaniel Foster	Richard Williams	John Conkling
Epenetus Platt	Robert Williams	Jonathan Porter
Isaac Platt	John Westcote	Samuel Wheeler
Stephen Jarvis	Benjamin Jones	Robert Seely
Thomas Powell	Jonas Wood, jun.	John Ketcham

Thomas Powell and Thomas Whitson removed, some years after, to a part of Queens County, which they called Bethpage, for which they obtained a conveyance from the Indian proprietors in 1695, as hereinafter mentioned. William Ludlum went to Jamaica, and Content Titus to Newtown with the Rev. William Leverich and his sons, Eleazer and Caleb. Nathaniel Foster removed to Easthampton; Mark Meggs to Stratford, Conn.; and George Baldwin and John Stricking to Hempstead.

In 1651 the general court at Hartford appointed Lieutenant Robert Seely chief military officer in this town, to *exercise the trained bands*. He had been an officer as early as 1637, and was finally killed in the war with the Indians in 1675.

Epenetus Platt was the son of Richard who went from New Haven to Milford in 1640, and who in his will of August 4, 1683, mentions his sons, John, Isaac,

and Epenetus, the last named being the first person baptized at Milford, on July 2, 1640. In the will of Thos. Wickes, June 13, 1670, he named his children John, Thomas, Rebecca, Martha, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah.

In 1685 Governor Dongan gave a patent for lands, which had been previously adjudged by the court of assize, in 1675, to be within the original patent, but about which some doubts had been entertained. In 1686 he required the inhabitants to procure a conveyance from the Indians, for the remaining lands within the town, probably for no other purpose than making it necessary to apply for and take out a new patent.

The original patent was, as will be seen, made subject to such duties as might be afterwards imposed, and this particular condition caused in the end no inconsiderable difficulty between the governor and the people. In order to enforce his wishes in regard to the amount of quit-rent to be paid, he, in the year last mentioned, seized their patent and obliged the inhabitants to raise by tax £29, 4s. 7d., in satisfaction of rent in arrears, and for defraying the expenses of a new patent, which passed the council August 2, 1688, and was one of the last acts of that administration.

The patentees named in it were Thomas Fleet, sen., * Epenetus Platt, Jonas Wood, sen., James Chichester, sen., Joseph Baley, Thomas Powell, Jr., Isaac Platt, and Thomas Weekes, for themselves and the freeholders and inhabitants of the town, *saving* to his majesty, his heirs and successors, all the necks of land lying to the

* Thomas Fleet was probably the father of Thomas, jun., who had Luke; the latter had Thomas, David, Philitus, Melancthon, Nancy (married Charles Cornwell), Rebecca (married John Buskind), and Simon, who had Sarah (married Rev. Z. Greene), Augustine, and John.

south, within the limits and bounds of the said town, and the land northward of the same, that remained unpurchased from the Indians. This patent contained very ample powers, and constituted the said freeholders and inhabitants a body corporate, by the name and style of *the freeholders and commonalty of the town of Huntington forever*, reserving an annual payment of *one lamb* or five shillings in money, on the 25th day of March. Another patent was issued by Governor Fletcher October 5, 1694, by which the eastern boundary of the town was enlarged, all former purchases confirmed, and the right of pre-emption to other lands within the town not then purchased, if any, secured to it. To show the extraordinary charges made for these patents, it need only be stated, that the expense of the last mentioned patent was £56, 18s. 3d., of which exorbitant sum, £50 was paid to the governor and those about him.

The names inserted in it as patentees were Thomas Wickes, Joseph Bayley, Jonas Wood, John Wood, John Wickes, Thomas Brush, and John Adams, who were styled *the trustees of the freeholders and commonalty of the town of Huntington*, with the usual powers of a civil corporation, under which the municipal concerns of the town have been ever since conducted.

The patent of *Winnecomack* is supposed to have been obtained from Lord Cornbury as late as 1703, but whether it was an original or confirmation patent only, is uncertain. For many years after the first settlement of the town, which was the case pretty universally in other towns, business was carried on by means of exchange. Contracts were made to be satisfied in produce, and even the judgments of the courts were made payable in grain, at fixed prices, or in *merchantable pay at the*

current price. These prices were established by the governor and the court of assize; and in 1665 the assessors were ordered to fix an estimate also for stock. Accordingly, a horse or mare four years old and upward, was to be taken in pay at twelve pounds; a cow four years old and upward, at five pounds; an ox or bull of the same age, at six, and other articles, as pork, wheat, corn, &c., at proportionate prices.

In the draft of a contract between the town and a schoolmaster in 1657, the salary was to be paid in *current pay*; and in 1686, the town contracted with a carpenter to make an addition to the meeting house, to be paid also in produce. Even executions issued by the magistrates were to be satisfied in the same way.

“At a town meeting, held April 4, 1661, it was agreed that a *firkin of butter* should be paid in, at Steven Jarvis’s house, by the middle of June, for the satisfaction of a debt due from ye town to Ensigne Briant.”

The more effectually to preserve the purity of public morals, the people excluded from society those whom they thought likely to corrupt them. In 1662 they appointed, by a vote at town meeting, a committee, consisting of the minister and six of the most respectable citizens, to examine the character of those offering to settle amongst them; with full power to admit or reject, as they judged them likely to benefit or injure society, with a proviso, that they should not exclude any “that were honest, and well approved by honest and judicious men;” and they forbade any inhabitant to sell or let his house or land to any person, not duly approved by the committee, under the penalty of ten pounds, to be paid to the town.

In 1653 the town forbade the inhabitants to entertain a certain objectionable individual longer than a week,

either gratuitously or for pay, under the penalty of forty shillings.

“ At a town meeting, held May 14, 1658, it was agreed by a major vote, that tow men beeing chose to goe to Newhaven about joining in government with them; and also to a tend the bisnis of the ships that was caste away on the south side; and that they that belonge to the ships bisnis, shall bear tow-third of the charges in sendin of the tow men, and one-third the towne in generall shall paye.” Dec. 27th, 1658, it was “ ordered that the Indians have ten shillings for as many wolves as they kill within our bounds, that is, ten shillings a year, if they make it evident they were so killed.” March 5, 1665, the town court gave judgment in a certain cause and ordered the defendant to pay the debt in wheat or peas, at merchantable prices.

May 17, 1660, the town having resolved to put itself under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, the same was assented to by that province, and subsequently received the entire sanction of the commissioners of the United Colonies. The town accordingly elected two deputies to attend the general court at Hartford on their behalf, in May, 1663.

The town allowed a house of entertainment to be kept, upon a special condition that the keeper thereof should conduct his business in a manner consistent with the preservation of morality and good order.

In order to secure a strict and impartial administration of justice in the town, and to prevent and punish crimes, a court was early established by the people, composed of three magistrates, a clerk, and constable, who were chosen annually at town meeting. The parties were in all cases entitled to a jury of seven men, a majority

of whom were competent to render a verdict. In cases of slander and defamation (which were by far the most common) the judgment frequently contained the alternative either that defendant should make confession in open court, or pay a certain sum of money in satisfaction. In one instance of gross slander, the defendant was adjudged to be placed in the stocks, and this appears to have been the only instance on record of corporal punishment in the town. Nor does it appear that any criminal prosecution whatever took place in the town previous to the year 1664, slander and trespass being the most aggravated cases on record.

*“ Town court, Oct. 23, 1662.—*Stephen Jervice, an attorney in behalfe of James Chichester. plf. vs. Tho. Scudder, deft., acsion of the case and of batery. Def^t says that he did his indevor to save y^e pigg from y^e wolff, but knows no hurt his dog did it; and as for y^e sow, he denys the charg; touching the batery, striking the boye, says he did strike the boye but it was for his abusing his daughter. The verdict of the jury is, that def^ts dog is not fitt to be cept, but the acsion fails for want of testimony; but touching the batery, the jury’s verdict pass for pl^{ff}, that def^t pay him 10 shillings for striking the boy, and the pl^{ff} to pay def^t 5 shillings for his boye’s insevility.” Same court.—“ Rachell Turner sayth, that being husking at Tho. Powell’s, James Chichester found a red ear, and then said he must kiss Bette Scudder; Bette sayd she would whip his brick, and they too scufeling fell by her side; that this deponent and Tho. Scudder being tracing, and having ended his trace, rose up and took howld of James Chichester, and gave him a box on the ear. Robard Crumfield says, that being husking at Tho. Powell’s, James Chichester found a red eare, and then said he must kiss Bette Scudder, and they too scuffling, Goody Scudder bid him be

quite, and puld him from her, and gave him a slap on the side of the heade; the vardict of the jury is, that James shall paye y^e pl^t 12 shillings and the cost of y^e cort."

Jan. 2, 1682, the town court ordered the estate of an intemperate person to be attached, that it might be "secured, preserved and *improved*, for his livelihood and maintenance, and that the town might not be damnified."

"July 29, 1682, they order a person to pay a fine of 20 shillings or make such acknowledgment as the court would accept, for having brought a bag of meal from Oyster Bay on the sabbath; and June 3, 1683, they required a written confession of shame and repentence, from three men who had travelled on Sunday, from this town to Hempstead."

In 1684 this town chose Thomas Powell and Abial Titus, and Oyster Bay Thomas Townsend, Nathaniel Coles, and John Wicks, to ascertain and settle the line between these towns, which affair was concluded August 9, 1684, to mutual satisfaction. In town meeting November 10, 1686, it was agreed, that two men be sent to New York, in pursuance of a letter from the governor (which was probably in relation to the patent), and the town chose for the purpose Thomas Powell and Isaac Platt.

The settlement of the town, it is believed, was commenced upon the east side of the present village of Huntington. From its contiguousness to the Sound, and having so excellent a harbor, it is somewhat extraordinary that its population and business should continue so limited, after a lapse of nearly 200 years.

It is a curious feature in the geography of this town, that all its harbors (four in number) should have communication with the Sound by one common inlet, or rather that the waters of Centre Port, North Port, and Lloyd's Harbor, should find their way only into Hunting-

ton Bay, which latter is formed by the projection of Lloyd's Neck on the west and Gardiner's (or Eaton's Neck) on the east; and it is equally remarkable that all these picturesque sheets of water are visible from one or more elevated points in the neighborhood.*

West Neck, on the west side of the town, adjoining the Sound and Cold Spring Harbor, is a large and fertile tract of land, to which the peninsula of Lloyd's Neck is attached by a flat sandy beach or strand. In addition to its fine soil and other local advantages, it contains extensive beds of clay, from which millions of bricks have been made, and large quantities transported to other places, to be used in the manufacture of various kinds of pot-

* *Dr. Gilbert Potter* was born in this town January 8, 1725. His father, Nathaniel, came from Rhode Island in 1713, but returned there in 1734, where he died. He left sons, Gilbert and Zebediah. The latter became a sailor and settled finally on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he died. His grandson Nathaniel, an eminent physician of Baltimore, and professor in the Maryland University, died January 2, 1843.

Gilbert studied medicine with Dr. Jared Eliot of Guilford, Conn. (grandson of the *apostle* Eliot), and in 1745 engaged as surgeon on board a privateer in the French war. On his return here, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Williams. In 1756 he was made captain of one of the companies from Suffolk County, and proceeded to Ticonderoga. In July, 1758, when the detachment of Colonel Bradstreet was on its way to Frontenac, the troops became sickly, and a hospital being established at Schenectady, the medical department was assigned to Dr. Potter.

He returned home at the end of the second campaign and renewed his practice, which he continued till 1776, when he was appointed colonel of the western regiment of Suffolk militia, by the provincial congress, and was associated with General Woodhull in protecting Long Island. After its capture, he retired within the American lines, and was employed in confidential, rather than active service. In 1783 he returned with his family and pursued his professional business with high success till his death February 14, 1786.

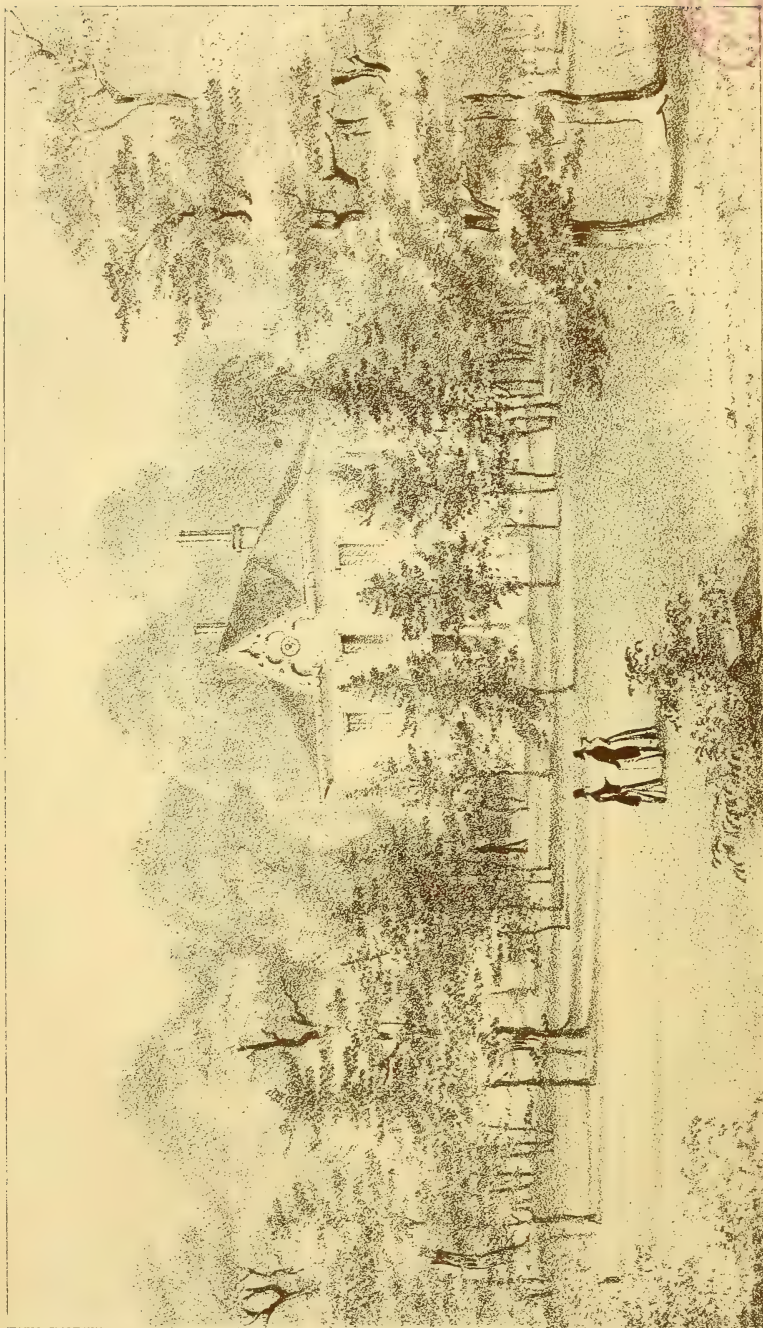
His wife, born March 9, 1728, died November 17, 1811. His daughter Sarah, born January 8, 1756, married Captain William Rogers, afterwards lost at sea. His son Nathaniel, born December 23, 1761, was several times a representative in the assembly, and many years a judge of the county. He died in the eightieth year of his age, unmarried, November 24, 1841.

VIEW AT WEST NECK, HUNTINGTON N.Y.

RESIDENCE OF HON C C CAMBRIDGE

LITH OF THE SCOTT.

NEW YORK.



tery. It was purchased of the Marsapeague Indians in 1697 by John Ketcham, James Chichester, and Timothy Conkling. In a very picturesque situation near the water is the residence of the Hon. Churchill C. Cambreleng.

On the opposite side of the harbor is *East Neck*, which, although not so large or fertile as the other, is yet a valuable tract of land, and from its elevated surface affords some of the most extensive, charming, and picturesque scenery in this part of the country; on which account, as well as for the purity of the air and the excellence of the water, several elegant private residences have been erected. The noble mansion of Professor Rhineland, with its beautiful gardens, &c., is seen with singular advantage from the surrounding country.

Centre Port (formerly Little Cow Harbor) is situated between East Neck and North Port, at the head of a small bay of the same name, the settlement containing only a few dwellings, and a small factory. The projecting point between this and North Port, called Little Neck, contains 300 acres of indifferent land, which is in part covered with forest, and on which are some beds of fine clay and ochre of different colors.

North Port (late Great Cow Harbor) has become, in a short time, a place of considerable business, having about thirty dwellings, besides stores, wharves, &c., and has a constant intercourse, by sloops and steamboats, with the city of New York. The village of Red Hook, one mile south, has a store, with a few dwellings, and a Presbyterian church, erected in 1829. Between this village and the village of Commack is Middleville, formerly distinguished by the singular cognomen of *Bread and Cheese Hollow*.

Eaton's, or *Gardiner's Neck*, is a peninsula upon the north-east part of the town, projecting into the Sound, containing about 1,500 acres of middling quality land, divided into two or three farms.

This neck, says Mr. Mather, the geologist, was formerly a cluster of four islands, now connected by beaches and salt marshes. The principal of these islands and the only part of the neck cultivated is about two and one-half miles long and one and one-half broad. The beach connecting it with the main land is longer than the island itself.

A light-house was erected on the extreme point in 1798, at an expense of \$9,500. It was granted by the Indians to Governor Eaton in 1646. His son Theophilus, residing in England, empowered William Jones and Hannah his wife (a sister of Eaton) to sell his part, with their own, which they did November 13, 1684, to Mr. Richard Bryan, merchant of Milford, Conn., and son of Alexander Bryan deceased. Three sons of Richard Bryan, Alexander,* John, and Ebenezer came

* Alexander Bryan, a wealthy merchant, and one of the first planters of Milford, Conn., died there in 1679. He is called in the records Ensign Bryan, and is supposed to have been bred a lawyer. In his will of April in that year he mentions his son Richard, and grandsons Alexander and Samuel, and granddaughters Hannah Harriman and Sarah, wife of Samuel Fitch. He gives £8 to the town of Milford to purchase a bell. The said Richard was, as well as his father, an extensive and opulent merchant, had a large house erected in Milford, and owned vessels trading with the West Indies, in stocks, grain, &c., for which he brought back rum, sugar, molasses, and European goods. The children of Richard and Mary Bryan, born between 1650 and 1670, were Alexander, Mary, Hannah, Samuel, John, Abigail, Richard, Frances, and Sarah. By his second wife, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Hollingsworth, he had Elizabeth and Joseph. The last-named Alexander married Sybella, daughter of the Rev. John Whiting of Hartford, and lived on Long Island, but died at Milford, 1701. His son Alexander died here November 6, 1761, aged seventy-nine. Alexander, son of the latter, died before his father, February 24, 1758, aged forty-eight.

here to reside, whose posterity are inhabitants of the town, and sometimes called Bryant.

September 18, 1711, the neck was purchased by John Sloss of Fairfield, Conn., for £1,650; from him it descended to his daughter Ellen, wife of the Rev. Noah Hobart, and thence to her son, John Sloss Hobart,* who

* *Hon. John Sloss Hobart*, son of Rev. Noah (grandson of Rev. Nehemiah, and great-grandson of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, Mass.), was born at Fairfield, Conn., where his father was pastor in 1735; he graduated at Yale College in 1757, and although not bred a lawyer, was a man of sound education and excellent understanding. His deportment was grave, and his countenance austere; yet he was a warm-hearted man, and universally respected for his good sense, his integrity, his pure moral character, and patriotic devotion to the best interests of his country. He possessed the entire confidence of the public councils of the state, and on all fitting occasions this confidence was largely and freely manifested. He was appointed to the bench of the supreme court of this state in 1777, and continued in the office for about twenty years, and had for his associates in judicial life, Chief Justice Richard Morris and Robert Yates, men highly distinguished for legal acumen and solid, as well as various, learning. We have the high authority of Chancellor Kent for saying that he was a faithful, diligent, and discerning judge during the time he remained upon the bench. He was selected as a member, from this state, of a partial and preliminary convention that met at Annapolis in September, 1786, and was afterwards elected by the citizens of New York a member of the state convention in 1788, which ratified the present Constitution of the United States. When he retired from the supreme court in 1798, he was chosen by the legislature of this state a senator in Congress. In 1793 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the anniversary commencement of Yale College, New Haven. His friend, the late Hon. Egbert Benson, caused a plain marble slab to be affixed in the wall of the chamber of the supreme court in the City Hall of the city of New York, to the memory of Judge Hobart, with the following inscription upon it, which, though bordering on that quaint and sententious style so peculiar to Judge Benson, contains a just and high eulogy on the distinguished virtues of the deceased:

"John Sloss Hobart was born at Fairfield, Connecticut. His father was a minister of that place. He was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1777, and left it in 1798, having attained sixty years of age. The same year he was appointed a judge of the United States district court for New York, and held it till his death at the house of James Watson on Throggs' Neck, Westchester Co., in 1805. As a *man*, firm—as a *citizen*, zealous—as a *judge*, distinguished—as a *Christian*, sincere. This tablet is erected to his memory by one to whom he was as a friend—close as a brother."

at the close of the Revolutionary War sold it to John Watts, of New York. By him, in 1787, it was sold to Isaac Ketcham for \$10,000, who transferred it to John Gardiner, ancestor of the present owners, in 1792, for \$12,000.

Commack, Dix Hills, West Hills, Long Swamp,¹ Sweet Hollow,² and the *Half Way Hollow Hills*, are well known localities near the middle of the island, thinly settled and having nothing remarkable requiring a more particular description. A large proportion of the surrounding country is covered with forest and the soil is generally of a moderate quality.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at *Commack* was built in 1789, probably the first of that denomination in the county, and was rebuilt in 1838. Another Methodist church was erected there in 1831, and another at West Hills, dedicated February 5, 1845. The Presbyterian Church at Sweet Hollow,² was begun in the spring of 1829 and dedicated July 26 of that year.

Rev. Joseph Nimmo commenced his labors here in December 1829, and left May 1, 1836. After which he resided for some time at Owensville, Westchester County, N. Y., but returned to this town in 1848 as a teacher. The *Rev. Chester Long*, who was born in Washington County and resided awhile in Oneida County, came here at the departure of Mr. Nimmo, and still remains.

Babylon,³ one of the most compact, populous, and thriving villages in the town, is situated upon *Sunquams Neck*, in the immediate vicinity of the South Bay, having a never failing and abundant stream of water upon each

¹ Now South Huntington.—EDITOR.

² Now Melville.—EDITOR.

³ Now included in Babylon Town.—EDITOR.

side of it, upon which valuable mills and factories have been erected.

It is distant forty miles from New York City, and is a place much resorted to by travellers and sportsmen, on account of its pure air, and the plenty as well as variety of game found in the waters of the bay.

This pleasant village owes its commencement and rapid advancement to the enterprise and public spirit of the late Nathaniel Conklin, who half a century ago owned most of the ground upon which it is built, besides much other property in this and the adjoining towns. He died March 18, 1844, aged seventy-five, leaving one son William.

The first Presbyterian church here was erected in 1730, and was torn down by the British soldiers in 1778, as was the case in other instances, and its materials transported to Hempstead, to serve for the construction of barracks, &c. The war having ended, the church was rebuilt in 1784, but being found too small it was, in 1838, sold and converted by the purchaser into a dwelling, the same site being occupied by a more convenient and elegant edifice, furnished also with a bell by the liberality of David Thompson, Esq., of New York. As this church has almost always been connected in its ecclesiastical relations with that at Smithtown, it has rarely enjoyed an independent ministry, till within a few years past. The *Rev. Alfred Ketcham* has been employed here since January 1, 1839. He married Maria, daughter of Zophar M. Mills, May 4, 1842. In the year 1817, *Rev. Samuel Weed* was engaged and ordained May 12, 1819, but was not installed, probably owing to his death which occurred in Philadelphia, June 26, 1820. After him the *Rev. Alexander Cummins*, *Rev.*

Nehemiah B. Cook, and the Rev. Ebenezer Platt preached in succession till near the time of Mr. Ketcham's engagement.

" Mr. Ketcham preached until 1847; since which time the following pastors have officiated:

Rev. Edward I. Vail.....	1848 to 1851
" Gaylord L. More.....	1852 to 1856
" Charles W. Cooper.....	1857 to 1869
" James McDougall, Ph.D.....	1871 to 1873
" James C. Nightingale.....	1875 to 1880
" Walter B. Floyd (supply only).....	1880 to 1883
" James C. Hume.....	1883 to 1888
" John D. Long.....	1889 to 1905
" Robert D. Merrill ¹	1905 to ——"

—EDITOR.

A Methodist Episcopal church was erected here in 1840; one has existed at West Neck, a few miles west, for several years, and another was completed near the same place in 1846.

In reference to the geological character of this town, it may suffice generally to say, that along the Sound and for two or three miles therefrom, the surface is rough and hilly, and in some places stony, but a few miles to the south, the land changes its appearance, becomes more level, and so continues from two to four miles in different places, when there occur three separate ridges or groups of hills, the *West Hills*, the *Hills around the Long Swamp*, and *Dix Hills*. These are irregular, and extend two or three miles each way. Southwesterly of Dix Hills, after a small interval of level land, is another group, called the *Half Way Hollow Hills*. From which the descent to the South Bay is an inclined plane, and so gradual as to be imperceptible.

¹ List of pastors since 1848 kindly supplied by Rev. Mr. Merrill.—
EDITOR.

The South Bay has on its northern shore a continuous strip of salt meadow, nearly a mile wide. The soil near the Sound, and particularly upon the necks, is of the best quality, the high grounds being the most valuable and productive. The plain in the middle of the island is a mass of sand, with occasional spots, having a thin covering of loam. The whole soil of the town is evidently alluvial, for in no part can the earth be excavated to any considerable depth without meeting with sand and gravel, bearing marks of long attrition by water. On a slope, at the west end of the Half Way Hollow Hills, coarse sandstones, of a dark yellow color, are found intermixed with mineral substances. Sulphuret of iron is also found; and at the depth of eighteen feet, limbs of trees and the outer bark of the pitch-pine have been discovered, having their interstices filled with a mineral substance.

At the first settlement of the town, wolves, wild cats, wild turkeys, swans, and pelicans were found in great abundance; and the wolves at that time were so mischievous, that bounties were freely given for their destruction.

The academy in the village of Huntington was founded in 1794, being the fourth institution of the kind on the island, and has been a highly useful institution. A printing press has been established here for more than twenty years, and a newspaper called the *American Eagle* was commenced in 1821 by Samuel A. Seabury, who in May, 1825, transferred the same to Samuel Fleet, who about the same time began the publication of a monthly periodical, entitled the *Long Island Journal of Philosophy and Cabinet of Variety*, a magazine of a miscellaneous character, which was sustained with considerable ability for one year, when, for want of adequate

patronage, it was suspended. A weekly newspaper called the *Long Islander* was established June 5, 1838, by Walter Whitman, jun., who the ensuing year disposed of it to Edward O. Crowell, who sold it February 12, 1847, when it came under the editorial management of Bradford R. Platt, a native of the town. About the same time another paper, entitled the *Suffolk Democrat*, was commenced by Edward Strahan, a native of the city of Dublin. The first number was issued February 19, 1847, and on the 24th of December following it was transferred to Daniel Austin. The name was later changed to *Suffolk Bulletin*.

The first Presbyterian church in the village of Huntington was erected in 1665, enlarged and repaired in 1686, and rebuilt on the site of the present church in 1715. This last edifice remained till the American Revolution. In 1777 the British troops stationed here took possession of it, tore up the seats, and converted it into a depot for military stores. The bell, which was carried on board a British ship, was afterwards restored, but so much injured, that it was necessary to have it recast. In 1782, the building was pulled down, by order of Colonel Benjamin Thompson,* against the solemn remonstrances of the people, and its materials used in constructing a fort

* *Sir Benjamin Thompson*, better known as Count Rumford, was the son of Benjamin, and was born at Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753. His father dying in 1754, he was put a clerk to a Salem merchant, whom he soon left, and through the kindness of a friend attended lectures at Cambridge University in 1769. He afterwards taught a school at Rumford (now Concord, N. H.), where in 1774 he married Sarah, daughter of Timothy Walker, and widow of Colonel Rolfe, by whom he had Sarah, born in 1775.

Such was his industry, that in whatever he engaged he devoted his whole energies to it. He is believed to have sought preferment in the American army, but being disappointed, repaired to England in 1776, where he was patronized by Lord Sackville, Under Secretary of State, and in 1782, having received a commission of colonel, he returned and

and barracks upon the burying-ground hill, the graves levelled and the tombstones used in the construction of ovens and fireplaces for the better accommodation of the garrison. In fine, no regard was paid to decency or justice.

The present large and commodious edifice was erected in 1784, and is one of the largest in the county. Nor has it been materially altered since its completion except the pulpit. The only Episcopal church in the limits of the town is St. John's, situated upon an eminence in the north-eastern part of the village, and finished in 1764. It is small in dimensions, but having by age and neglect become much dilapidated, it underwent a thorough repair in 1838, and the congregation having been organized anew, religious services have been regularly performed therein ever since; first by the *Rev. Isaac Sherwood*,

took command of a regiment of dragoons stationed here, where he committed the outrage above mentioned.

He received the enormous sum of £30,000 sterling for his military services, and was also knighted by the king. He was subsequently created chamberlain of Bavaria, and in 1786 the king of Poland conferred upon him the order of St. Stanislaus. In 1788 he made him major general of cavalry and councillor of state. In 1791 he was raised by the Duke of Bavaria to a high military rank, and created *Count Rumford*. His wife died at Charlestown, N. H., February, 1792. In 1800 he aided in establishing the Royal Institution of Great Britain, devoting himself to science and philosophy. In 1802 he married the widow of the lamented *Antoine Laurent Lavoisier*, one of the first experimental chemists of the age, who fell a victim to the atrocious crusade against liberty and humanity (in which Louis XVI. and his amiable queen were also sacrificed), May 8, 1794.

He afterwards separated from his wife, and died at Autreuil, in France, August 20, 1814, aged sixty-one. His philosophical disquisitions and scientific discoveries gave him a high reputation among the *savants* of Europe. It ought to be mentioned, as some mitigation of the injuries heaped upon his country, that he made large pecuniary bequests to Harvard College, to the American Academy of Arts, and to other institutions of his native land. He also gave £1,000 to the Royal Society of London, the interest of which was to be given in *premiums* for future discoveries on *light* and *heat*.

rector of St. Thomas' Church, Cold Spring, then by the *Rev. Moses Marcus*, now rector of the church of St. George the Martyr in New York, and then by the *Rev. Charles H. Hall*, who was succeeded in 1847 by the *Rev. C. Donald McLeod*, and he by the *Rev. Fred W. Shelton* in 1848.

"Mr. Shelton remained until 1850. From 1852 to 1856, *Rev. W. A. W. Maybin* officiated. From this date on the list of pastors is as follows:

Rev. William G. Farrington.....	1856 to 1858
" J. H. Williams.....	1858 to 1859
" William J. Lynd.....	1859 to 1860
" Caleb B. Ellsworth.....	1860 to 1870
" A. J. Barrow.....	1871 to 1877
" Thaddeus H. Snively.....	1877 to 1878
" N. Barrows	1878 to 1885
" Theodore M. Peck.....	1885 to 1891
" Chas. W. Turner.....	1891 to 1897
" James F. Aitkins.....	1897 to 1909
" Charles Edwin Cragg ¹	1910 to —"

EDITOR.

But the first clergyman stationed here after the building of the original church was the *Rev. James Greaton*, born July 10, 1730. He graduated at Yale, 1754, settled in Christ Church, Boston, in 1759, came here in 1767, and remained till his death in 1773. He had been for some time engaged as a missionary, under the direction of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and while in Boston married Mary, daughter of John, and granddaughter of the celebrated *Rev. John Wheelwright*, founder and first minister of Exeter, Mass., who arrived in Boston, 1636, and with his sister-in-law, *Ann Hutchinson*, was banished from that colony for alleged religious heresy, and died at Salisbury, N. H., November 15, 1697. Mr. Greaton had sons, John and

¹ List of rectors kindly furnished by *Rev. Mr. Cragg*.—EDITOR.

James. His widow afterwards became the wife of Dr. Prime, and died at the extreme age of ninety years, 7th March, 1835.

From the end of Mr. Greateon's term in 1773 until the accession of Mr. Sherwood in 1838, there was no settled rector here, but the following gentlemen officiated in the capacities named:

Rev. Andrew Fowler, missionary.....	1789
“ John C. Rudd, missionary.....	1805
“ Charles Seabury of Caroline Church, Sea- tauket; in charge.....	1814 to 1823
“ Edward K. Fowler, deacon and mission- ary	1823 to 1826
“ Samuel Seabury, deacon and missionary....	1826 to 1828

Dr. Benjamin Youngs Prime, son of the Rev. Ebenezer Prime, was born here 1733, graduated at Princeton 1751, and in 1756 and 1757 was employed as tutor in the college. He subsequently entered upon a course of medical studies with *Dr. Jacob Ogden*, of Jamaica, L. I. After finishing his preparatory studies, and spending several years in the practice of physic, he relinquished an extensive business and, with a view of qualifying himself still more, sailed for Europe. In the course of the voyage, the vessel was attacked by a French privateer, and the Doctor was slightly wounded in the encounter.

He attended some of the most celebrated schools in London, Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris, making also an excursion to Moscow. He was honored with a degree at most of the institutions which he visited, and was much noticed for his many accomplishments.

On his return to America, he established himself in the city of New York, where he acquired a high reputation; but on the entry of the British troops, in September, 1776, he was compelled to abandon his business and pros-

pects, taking refuge with his family in Connecticut, and opened a drug store in New Haven. He was a diligent student, and made himself master of several languages, in all which he could converse or write with equal ease. Although driven from his home, he indulged his pen with caustic severity upon the enemies of his country, and did much to raise the hopes and stimulate the exertions of his fellow-citizens. Soon after his return from Europe, he married Mary, widow of the Rev. Mr. Greaton, a woman of superior mind and acquirements, and peace being restored he settled as a physician in his native place, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice, and the highest esteem of all who knew him, until his death, October 31, 1791, at the age of fifty-eight. Mrs. Prime died March 7, 1835, aged ninety. Her daughter Ann died September 18, 1813, aged thirty-three. Her daughter Mary, wife of Abel Ketcham, died February 25, 1835, aged fifty-two. Dr. Prime's son Ebenezer was born in 1782 and died February 20, 1842, and his son Nathaniel Scudder, born in 1785, is a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church and has devoted much of his time to the business of instruction.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1825, and the Society of Universalists have also a handsome church, built in 1836, and being located on the burying ground hill it makes altogether a fine appearance. It was dedicated October 11, 1837.

The population of the village has much increased within a few years, and great improvement has taken place, particularly on the northern side of it, where many new and handsome buildings for various purposes have been erected.

Rev. William Leveridge (or Leverich) was the first

settled minister of this town; the period of his birth is not known, but he graduated at Cambridge in 1625, and arrived in the ship "James," at Salem, with Captain Wiggin and company, October 10, 1633. Cotton Mather places him in his first classes, but gives no particulars of his life or character. A Congregational Society was organized at Dover, N. H., in 1633, in which he officiated till 1635, and was probably the first ordained minister that preached the gospel in that province. His support being quite insufficient, he came to Boston in 1635, was admitted a member of the church there, and afterwards assisted Mr. Partridge, at Duxbury, for a short time.

In 1638 he became the first pastor of the church at Sandwich, on Cape Cod, and devoted much of his time to instructing the Indians in that quarter.

In 1647 he was employed by the commissioners of the United Colonies as a missionary, and resided most of his time at Plymouth. He is particularly mentioned by Morton, as among the ablest ministers in the colony of Massachusetts in 1642. In April, 1653, he visited Long Island, in company with some of his former parishioners at Sandwich, and made a purchase with others at Oyster Bay.

It has generally been supposed that he devoted a part of his time, after his removal to Oyster Bay, to instructing the natives on Long Island and elsewhere. By the accounts of the commissioners presented to the society for propagating the gospel in New England, it appears that they allowed Mr. Leveridge small sums, from time to time, between 1653 and 1658, for his services among the Indians. In 1657 they desired him to instruct the Corchaug and Montauk tribes, at the east end of Long Island, provided his situation would admit of it.

In 1658 he was established as minister of this town, and on the 10th of February, 1662, the people, by a vote at town meeting, appointed two persons to purchase a house and land for a parsonage; and by a similar vote the 7th of June following, they granted to Mr. Leveridge the use of all the meadow about Cow Harbor,¹ on both sides of the creek, as long as he should continue their minister. For reasons which do not appear, he seems to have become dissatisfied with his settlement here, and on the 20th of April, 1669, sold out his possessions and removed to Newtown, where he continued to minister till his death in 1677, having been the first settled minister of four distinct parishes, to wit, *Dover, Sandwich, Huntington, and Newtown.*

Rev. Eliphalet Jones was the immediate successor of Mr. Leveridge. He was the son of the Rev. John Jones, who arrived with the Rev. Thomas Shepard, at Charlestown, October 2, 1635, and settled at Concord, Mass., in connection with the Rev. Peter Bulkley, in 1637; but he did not continue there very long, as a considerable portion of the church and people, finding the place insufficient for the subsistence of so many persons, sold their possessions, and, with Mr. Jones, removed to and settled the town of Fairfield, Conn.

This probably took place in 1644. He was the first minister of that place, and continued there till his death in 1666. His son *Eliphalet*, born at Concord January 9, 1640, entered Harvard in 1662, but did not graduate.

In 1669 he was stationed at Greenwich, Conn., as a missionary and during that year the people of Jamaica voted to invite him to visit them, which it is supposed he declined. In April, 1673, the inhabitants authorized the

¹ Now Northport.—EDITOR.

magistrates, with others whom they named, to use their best endeavors to procure a minister; and in January, 1676, by a like vote, Mr. Jones was desired to settle with them (he having spent some time here) and promised that he should have twenty acres of land, wherever he chose to take it up. He, however, declined a settlement, until he should be perfectly assured of the general approbation of the people, which at a subsequent town meeting, was decided in his favor, with only one dissenting voice. He was therefore ordained and remained till his decease, June 5, 1731, at the age of ninety.

He left no issue surviving him, but gave his property to Eliphalet Hill, his sister's son. On account of the extreme age and infirmities of Mr. Jones, the town, on the 21st of June, 1719, engaged the Rev. Ebenezer Prime, as his assistant, who, June 5, 1723, was ordained as his colleague, on which occasion Mr. Jones delivered the pastoral charge. He seems to have been a man of great purity and simplicity of life and manners, and was a faithful and successful preacher of the gospel.

His gravestone having been destroyed in the Revolution, a plain monument has within a few years been erected to his memory by some of the congregation, a thing worthy of all praise and well deserving of imitation.

Rev. Ebenezer Prime was born at Milford, Conn., July 21, 1700, graduated at Yale, 1718, and commenced his labors here as assistant to Mr. Jones, June 21, 1719, in which relation he continued till he was ordained colleague pastor, June 5, 1723, and remained till his death, September 25, 1779. The *Rev. John Close*, a graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1763, was ordained as colleague to Mr. Prime, October 30, 1766, but

was dismissed April 4, 1773, removed to New Windsor, and thence to Waterford, where he died.

After the removal of Mr. Close, Mr. Prime had no assistance to the close of his life. It is stated by one of his descendants that he wrote more than 3,000 sermons, and tradition testifies that he was a man of sterling character, of powerful intellect, and possessed the reputation of an able and faithful divine. His library was universally large and valuable for the times. In short, few ministers possessed a greater influence in general, and few, it may be said, more truly deserved it.

His first wife was a daughter of Nathaniel Sylvester of Shelter Island, by whom he had one son, who died while a student of Yale College, and two daughters, one of whom married the Rev. James Brown of Bridgehampton, and the other Israel Wood of this town. His second wife was Experience, daughter of Benjamin Youngs, Esq., and granddaughter of the Rev. John Youngs, first minister of Southold. She was the mother of Dr. Benjamin Y. Prime, before mentioned, and died in July, 1733. His third wife was Mary Carle of this town, who survived her husband several years.

Rev. Nathan Woodhull, fifth regularly installed pastor of this church (of whom a more particular account will be given under the history of Newtown) was born in Setauket, June 28, 1756, graduated at Yale in 1775, and was ordained here December 22, 1785. He was dismissed April 21, 1789, and removed to Newtown, where he died March 13, 1810, aged fifty-three.

Rev. William Schenck, sixth pastor, was born in New Jersey, 1737, and graduated at Princeton in 1767. He settled at Cape May, N. J., then at Ballston, N. Y., from whence he removed here and was installed December 27,

1793. In consequence of age and infirmity he was dismissed in 1817, and removed with his family to the residence of his son, General William Schenck, Franklin, Ohio, where he died in his eighty-fifth year, September 1, 1822. His wife was Ann, daughter of Robert Cumming of Freehold, N. J., by whom he had issue Robert, William, John, Katharine, Mary, Garret, Nancy, and Peter. Although not a great or popular preacher, he possessed a good deal of personal dignity and sustained a character which commanded respect from all that knew him. His son Peter died May 11, 1813. Mary, the sister of Mrs. Schenck married the Rev. Alexander MacWhorter of Newark, N. J. She died July 20, 1807.

The great grandfather of Mr. Schenck was Roelof Martinse Schenck, who emigrated from Holland to Long Island in 1660, and was one of the delegates from the five Dutch towns that convened at Flatbush in 1664. He had three sons and seven daughters, of whom Garret, the youngest son, married Neeltje Courten Voorhees and settled in Monmouth County, N. J. He had five sons and six daughters, of whom Kortenus, the second son, married Marike Kouwenhoven, and was the father of the Rev. William Schenck, also of Garret, Peter, Kortenus, Neeltje, Maria, and Patience. Mrs. Schenck was the daughter of Robert Cumming, a native of Scotland, who came to America in his youth, and settled in Freehold, N. J., where he died April 13, 1769, aged sixty-eight. Her mother was Mary, daughter of John Noble, a Bristol merchant, and after his death she married the Rev. William Tennent. She died at the age of eighty-one.

Rev. Samuel Robinson was ordained as colleague to Mr. Schenck, November 26, 1816, and labored part of

the time at Hempstead, till the dismissal of the latter, when he confined himself to this church till November 26, 1823, when he was dismissed and soon after left the island.

Rev. Nehemiah Brown was the next clergyman. He was born in 1794, graduated at Yale in 1817, and was installed here October 18, 1824. His pastoral relation being dissolved June 25, 1832, he was succeeded by the *Rev. Solomon F. Holliday*, April 17, 1833. His installation took place the 2d of July of that year and he obtained his dismissal April 19, 1836.

Rev. James McDougall, a native of Newark, N. J., graduated at Princeton, 1830; was ordained by the presbytery of Red Stone, June 18, 1835, and installed as tenth pastor of this parish November 2, 1836.

"He continued for over nineteen years when failing health occasioned his resignation. In 1855 *Rev. Thomas McCauley* was installed and remained until 1863. During the last year of Mr. McCauley's pastorate, about one-third of the church members seceded and founded a separate congregation which became known as the Central Presbyterian Church. On December 29, 1863, *Rev. Robert Davidson* was installed, and remained until 1868, when advancing years prompted his resignation.

"The thirteenth pastor was *Rev. Samuel T. Carter, D.D.*, who was installed on September 9, 1868. His ministry covered a period of thirty-three years and the congregation accepted his resignation with sincere regret in September, 1901. Dr. Carter's son, Dr. G. Herbert Carter, is an elder of the church and a well-known physician in the town.

"*Rev. George T. Eddy* was installed on April 15, 1902, and officiated until 1910.

"The present pastor, *Rev. J. Jeffries Johnstone, D.D.*,



LITH. OF ENDICOTT

NEW YORK.

VIEW AT HUNTINGTON L.I.

ON THE PREMISES OF HON. C.C. CAMBRELENG

commenced his ministry here during February, 1911. His three previous pastorates were at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, England; at London, England; and at Stove, England. Dr. Johnstone is held in high esteem by his parishioners, and his labors here are greatly appreciated by the congregation. He has kindly supplied the list of pastors since 1855."

EDITOR.

The parish of Fresh Ponds, in the north-eastern part of the town, erected a meeting-house soon after the Revolution, in which the Rev. Joshua Hart officiated for many years before his decease. In 1829 it was taken down and rebuilt at Red Hook, near North Port. It had been in 1816 united with the church of Smithtown, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Henry Fuller, till his dismission in 1819. The *Rev. Ebenezer Platt* labored here for two years from July 1822, when the *Rev. Nehemiah B. Cook* was ordained over the church in connection with that at Babylon, January 19, 1826, till his dismission in 1832. After which several ministers were employed in succession till 1837, when the *Rev. William Townley* was engaged and remained till April, 1843. He is the son of Stephen Townley of Springfield, N. J., and was born February 24, 1806, graduated at Princeton in 1831, and ordained September 14, 1834. September 23, 1835, he was installed at Centreville, Orange County, N. Y., and was dismissed in 1837.

Rev. Ebenezer Platt, after about twenty years absence, returned here in 1844, and was installed June 3, 1846. Mr. Platt was born in Danbury, Conn., October 23, 1794, graduated at Middlebury College 1819, and came here in 1822, was ordained at Darien, Conn., September 15, 1824, and remained there nine years. In 1833, he

supplied the church at Old Man's or Mount Sinai and continued till his return to this parish as before stated.

Cold Spring, called by the Indians Nachaquatuck, in the north-west part of the town, adjoining the harbor, is a considerable village, and enjoys a good deal of commerce, besides having several ships owned by the Cold Spring Whaling Company engaged in whaling. A small portion of the village lies upon the opposite side of the water, in the town of Oyster Bay, and will be noticed under that head.

Beds of the purest white clay abound here and have furnished great quantities for the manufacture of brick, pottery, and earthen ware.

The Methodist Episcopal Church here was built in 1842, and the corner stone of the Union Baptist Church was laid December 4, 1844. It has since been completed and has for its pastor the Rev. Samuel H. Earle, son of the Rev. Marmaduke Earle, of Oyster Bay.

The Hon. Silas Wood, a native and resident of this town, was born September 14, 1769. His father was Joshua, son of Joseph, son of Samuel, the son of Jonas, who came from Halifax, England, to America, and was one of those named in Kieft's patent to Hempstead, 16th November, 1644. In 1649 he removed to Southampton, and from thence to this town in 1655. He was drowned in attempting to ford the Peconic River, near Riverhead, in 1660. While at Southampton he was empowered by the town to procure from Captain Mason at Saybrook fort, arms and ammunition for defence against an expected assault from the Dutch and Indians, and in 1658 he was a delegate from this town to procure an act of union between it and the colony of New Haven, having the year before made

an extensive purchase from the natives for himself, as well as for the town. Having left respectable connections in England, all his sons but Samuel went over and settled there. The sons of Samuel went there also (except Joseph), in consequence of which most of the property of the family devolved upon him, even the very premises in the village upon which said Silas Wood now resides. The said Joseph had four sons, all of whom lived as respectable farmers in the town, one of whom, Joshua, had three sons, Samuel, Selah, and Silas. The last named graduated at Princeton in 1789, and was engaged as tutor there several years. He was elected to the assembly in 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1800. In 1802 he married Catherine Huick, of Johnstown, N. Y. She died the ensuing year, leaving a son, who died soon after. In 1804 he was offered the position of principal in the Academy at Esopus, and the next year chosen professor at Union College, both of which honors he declined, and entered upon the study of law with Daniel Cady, Esq., of Johnstown, Montgomery County, and after his admission to the bar, remained in connection with him till the spring of 1813. He then returned to the island where he continued his practice, and in June, 1818, was appointed district attorney for Suffolk County, which office he held for three years. In 1819 he was elected to Congress, in which he continued from December of that year to the 4th of March, 1829. In December of the latter year, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Smith, deceased, by whom he has no issue surviving. In 1830 he relinquished public life as well as his profession and has since devoted his attention to his books, and the cares of domestic life, the true *otium cum dignitate*.

While in Congress, Mr. Wood was a highly in-

dustrious and useful member. His political feelings were of a liberal cast, and he was in the habit of viewing every subject in connection with its influence upon the best interests of the whole country. Indeed, so satisfactorily were his public duties performed, that mere party motives had little to do in his election, for he appeared to be equally the candidate of all parties then existing. That he was a gentleman of fine culture, extensive learning, and exemplary character was universally admitted, and it is much to be regretted that he should have withdrawn himself from active life at a time when his mental powers were in full vigor, and his large experience of the world would have enabled him to render signal service to the public.

He died March 2, 1847, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

DIED, May, 1846

"At Whitehall, on the 29th ult., Hon. Melancthon Wheeler, aged 76 years.

"Judge Wheeler was for many years a very eminent public man. He was born at Huntington, L. I., in 1770, and was for above half a century a resident of the town in which he died. He was distinguished for his ability and activity in all matters of public benevolence, and was also for some years a Judge in the Courts of Washington county. He was a member of the Convention of 1821 which formed the present State Constitution, and has since been a member of both the Senate and Assembly. He was a man of good abilities, high integrity and universally esteemed for his good qualities both as a public and private man."

BABYLON

BY THE EDITOR

FOR some years previous to 1872, there existed a strong sentiment among the residents of the southern part of Huntington, that the town should be divided and a separate town erected from the southern portion.

The reasons for this opinion were for the most part geographical. That part of the town bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and Great South Bay had increased to a considerable degree, both in population and importance during the first seventy years of the nineteenth century. The settlement of Babylon was now a large and busy village and other localities had grown in proportion. The interests of the two parts—north and south side, were not identical and the respective settlements were separated by a considerable amount of sparsely settled territory. There was no direct railroad connection between the two and trolleys and automobiles were of course unheard of. In other words, to transact business with the town offices at Huntington meant a drive of thirteen miles across the island.

In view of these facts, 130 representative citizens of the vicinity of Babylon addressed a memorial to the State Legislature on January 27, 1872, petitioning for the division of the town and the erection of a separate town from the southern part.

The petition was favorably received, and on March

13, 1872, an act was passed erecting the Town of Babylon.

The town is bounded on the north by Huntington, on the east by Islip, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and Great South Bay, and on the west by Oyster Bay in Nassau County. The territory included, comprises about 25,000 acres and most of the population is located along the shore as has been stated before.

The main line of the Long Island Railroad runs through the northern part and the Montauk division runs along the south shore. On the line of the former are the stations of Pinelawn, Wyandanch, and Deer Park, with small villages about them.

Along the south shore, beginning at the western extremity of the town and working eastward, we first come to the village of Amityville near the western boundary. Population in 1910, 2,517. The older part of the village lies on the south country road and was formerly known as Huntington South. It dates back to about 1780, and had its origin in a grist mill and sawmill erected in that locality. George Washington, on a tour of the island after the Revolutionary War, stopped at Zebulon Ketcham's Inn at the settlement and begged his host to take no trouble about the fare.

Proceeding eastward about two or three miles we come to the village of Lydenhurst, formerly the German settlement of Breslau, founded in 1870 by Thomas Welwood. The village is an eloquent tribute to the thrift and enterprise of the German race. The population is 1,890.

Three miles further on is Babylon, principal village of the town. Particulars of its early history will be found under the heading of Huntington. The Babylon of today is in great favor as a summer resort and many

fine estates line its roads. In former times the village was a connecting point between the rail and water route to Fire Island, long a popular seaside resort. Much of this travel now goes via Bayshore in the adjoining town of Islip. Babylon was a principal stopping point in stage-coach days and it is related that Prince Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain and brother of Napoleon, rested here for several days on a tour of the island made in 1816. The prince travelled in sumptuous style and his advent at the "American House" was no doubt a fortunate occurrence for the landlord. Daniel Webster also stopped here. The old hostelry is still in existence and doing business. Babylon is now an incorporated village with a population of 3,100 in 1915.

The Great South Bay begins at the western boundary of the town. Crossing the bay we come to Oak Island Beach, which is the extreme southern boundary and is washed by the waves of the Atlantic. Gilgo Life Saving Station is on the beach.

OYSTER BAY

EMBRACES the eastern part of Queens County,¹ extends across the island, and in regard to territory, is the largest town in the said county, being bounded north by the Sound, east by Suffolk County, south by the ocean, and west by Hempstead and North Hempstead, together with Lloyd's Neck, lying within the general bounds of the town of Huntington.² The town derives its name from that of the beautiful bay on its northern limits, which is still distinguished for its fine oysters, and other marine productions.

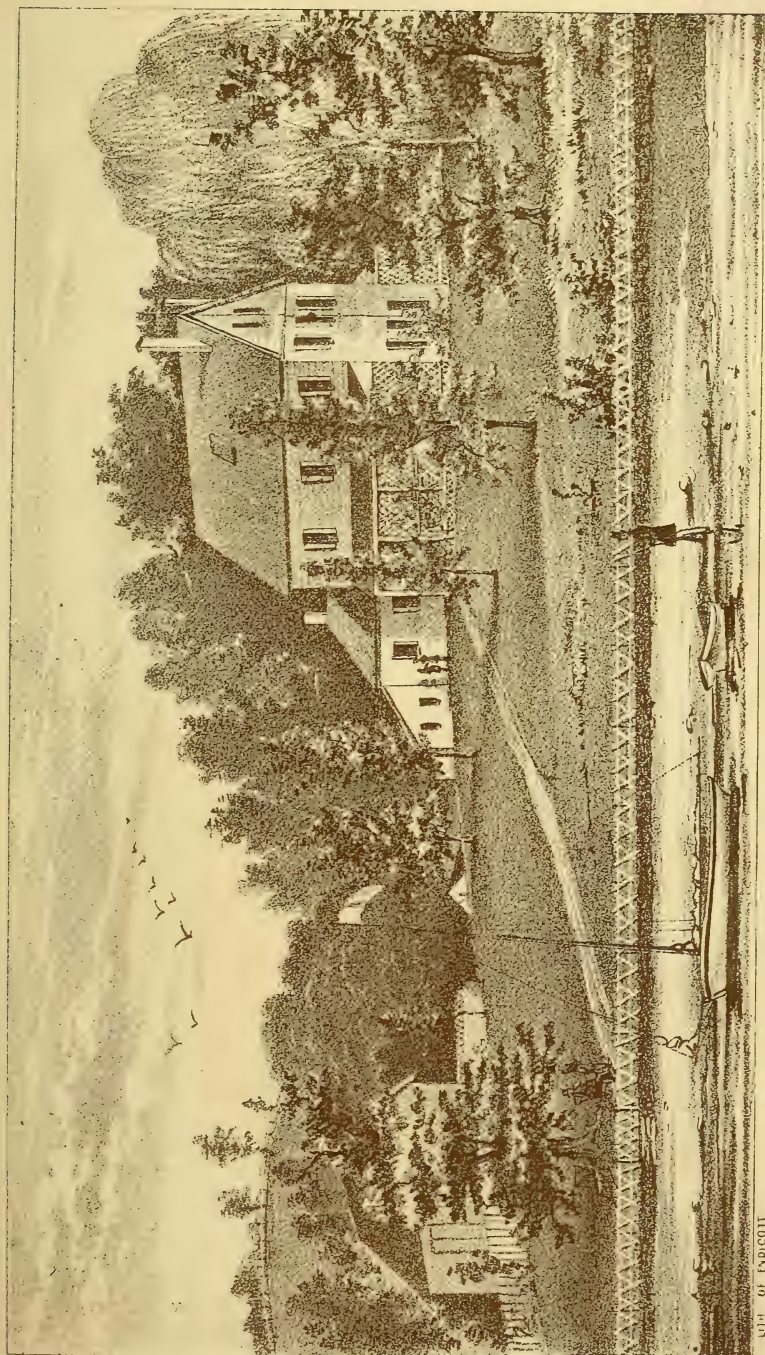
In 1640 some English adventurers, direct from New England, under the direction of Lieutenant Daniel Howe, attempted a settlement at Cow Bay,³ and were expelled by persons sent for that purpose by Governor Kieft. In 1642 some others advanced as far as this place, and actually purchased the soil from the Indians, but the director general of New Netherlands again interfered, and broke up the settlement.

The Dutch continued many years to claim a jurisdiction over this portion of the island, but were in the end compelled to abandon it. The aforesaid settlers would have remained undisturbed had they consented to acknowledge their subjection to the authorities of New Amsterdam, but it so happened that this place, on ac-

¹ Now Nassau County.—EDITOR.

² Ceded to Huntington in 1886.—EDITOR.

³ Now Manhasset Bay.—EDITOR.



LITH OF INDICOTT

NEW YORK

THE LOCUSTS; RESIDENCE OF J.E.DEN KAY M.D.
QUEENS CO. N.Y.

count of its particular local advantages and its adaptation to commercial purposes, remained for some time a disputed territory, and the boundary between the English and Dutch was the source of great and protracted difficulty, as was the case likewise to some extent, upon the opposite shores of Connecticut.

Mutual endeavors were, it is believed, honestly made by both the contending parties to terminate the controversy on this vexatious subject, by fixing upon a permanent boundary between the two jurisdictions.

This desirable result was finally accomplished by commissioners duly appointed for the purpose. By their decision, the English were to possess and enjoy the whole of Long Island, eastward from the western side of the harbor of Oyster Bay, the territorial line including the Townsend mill property, on the side of the English.

The Dutch, to whom was allotted all the lands west of said line, in order to secure their possessions, and prevent intrusions thereon, immediately planted a small colony on their eastern border, and to this project the village of Wolver Hollow¹ is indebted for its origin. The colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New Haven, had, as early as 1643, formed a political union for their mutual safety, and having taken that part of Long Island not subject to the Dutch, under their protection, deputies were annually chosen to manage the affairs of the different plantations, styled "*Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England.*" These formed a board of control over the aspiring temper of the Dutch, ever anxious, as they were, to extend their dominion over Long Island. The settlement of the question of jurisdiction between the two powers, was

¹ Now Brookville.—EDITOR.

made by Simon Bradstreet and Thomas Prince, on the part of the commissioners of the United Colonies, and by Thomas Willet and George Baxter (both Englishmen) on the part of the Dutch. In this arrangement, the phrase "westernmost part of Oyster Bay," used to designate the eastern limit of the Dutch jurisdiction, gave rise to doubts as to where the precise line should be fixed; which circumstance, coupled with the unreasonable delay of the States General to ratify the arrangement thus made, furnished Stuyvesant with a specious pretext for declining to carry into effect the determination of the deputies made in 1650. The waters of Hempstead Harbor formed so natural a line of boundary, that the English were strongly disposed to claim the territory adjoining the Sound to that place.

The first plantation in this town was commenced on the site of the present village of Oyster Bay, in 1653, although it is probable that individuals had located in other parts of the town some years before, but without any permanent organization as a community.

The first conveyance for land appears to be a deed from the Matinecock sachem, as follows:

"Anno Domini, 1653.—This writing witnesseth that I, Assiapum, alias Moheness, have sold unto Peter Wright, Samuel Mayo, and William Leveridge, their heyres, ex^{ets}, admini^{str}, and assigns, all the land lying and scituate upon Oyster-Bay, and bounded by Oyster-Bay River to the east side, and *Papequtunck* on the west side, with all ye woods, rivers, marshes, uplands, ponds, and all other the appertainances lying between ye bounds afore-named, with all islands to the seaward, excepting one island, commonly called Hogg-Island, and bounded near southerly by a point of trees called *Cantiaque*; in consideration of which bar-

gain and sale he is to receive as full satisfaction, six Indian coats, six kettles, six fathom of wampum, six hoes, six hatchets, three pair of stockings, thirty awl-blades, or muxes, twenty knives, three shirts, and as much Peague as will amount to four pounds sterling. In witness whereof he hath set his mark, in the presence of

“ William Washborne, }
 Anthony Wright, }
 Robert Williams.” }

his

“ Assiapum or Moheness, *f* mark.”

Upon the above instrument is an endorsement as follows:

“ The within-named Peter Wright and William Leveridge, do accept of, as joynt purchasers with ourselves, William Washborne, Thomas Armitage, Daniel Whitehead, Anthony Wright, Robert Williams, John Washborne, and Richard Holdbrook, to the like right as we have ourselves in ye land purchased of Assiapum, and particularly mentioned in ye writing made and subscribed by himself, with the consent of other Indians respectively interested, and in ye names of such as were absent, acted by him and them. As witness our hands.

“ *Peter Wright, Samuel Mayo, William Leverich.*” *

* For further information of Mr. Leverich, the reader is referred to the articles Huntington and Newtown. Samuel Mayo died in 1670. Robert Williams, who was a near relative of the celebrated Roger Williams, was a Welshman, and like his kinsman, a man of intelligence and great moral worth. His brother, Richard, was one of the early settlers of Huntington. Anthony and Peter Wright were at Lynn in 1637, from whence they went to Sandwich, and finally accompanied the Rev. Mr. Leverich to this town. Caleb and John Wright were sons of Peter. John Washborne was the son of William, who, with his brother Daniel, came here with Mr. Leverich. Daniel Whitehead became a large land proprietor and finally removed to Jamaica. Indeed, very many of the first inhabitants were of the Sandwich colony, who were collected there from different places in 1638.

It is stated by Hazard and other authorities, that the vessel called the "*Desire* of Barnstable," which brought the goods of Mr. Leverich to Oyster Bay, belonged to the said Samuel Mayo, and was commanded by John Dickerson, probably a brother of Philemon, of Southold. She was seized in Hempstead Harbor, by one Thomas Baxter, under pretence of authority from Rhode Island, while cruising against the Dutch, that province having taken part with England in the war against Holland, and the vessel being, as was alleged, within the Dutch territory.

The commissioners of the United Colonies interfered, to procure a restoration, and sent a deputation to Governor Easton of Rhode Island for that purpose. He denied the right of Baxter to make the capture, but the owner engaging to prosecute the offender in the courts of law, the matter was dropped.*

The Dutch authorities protested against what they called an invasion of this territory, and an infraction of the treaty of Hartford, which the English denied, and the matter being considered of little importance, the settlers were left unmolested.

Among the early grants made by the town, is one to Henry Townsend, September 16, 1661, for land on the west side of the settlement, for the purpose of having a

* This Baxter was, beyond all question, a turbulent and unprincipled fellow, and the general court at Hartford, in April, 1645, were compelled to notice his vile conduct, and to censure him for his reproachful speeches against that jurisdiction. They likewise imposed a fine upon him of £50, requiring him to execute a bond in £200 for his good behavior for one year, and to be further responsible "to New Haven and Rhode Island for his bad actions within their limits." Upon the complaint of Mayo, for seizing his vessel under false pretences, the court adjudged him to pay the owner £150, but that the sails, ropes, two guns, &c., if returned with the vessel, should be accounted as £18 toward that amount.

mill erected on the stream called Mill River. Mr. Townsend was an experienced mechanic, and the mill was soon after built, and has ever since been improved by his descendants for grinding the town's grain. Mr. Townsend had but recently removed here from Jamaica, and was soon after chosen recorder or town clerk.

On the 25th May, 1660, the inhabitants made a public declaration of allegiance to Charles II., and of their willingness to obey the laws of England, but at the same time published their determination to resist every encroachment from their neighbors of New Netherlands. This declaration was repeated in equivalent terms the next year, yet they continued to be annoyed by the conflicting claims of the English and Dutch to the adjacent territory, even so late as June, 1656, when the commissioners of the United Colonies, in reply to Governor Stuyvesant, reproached him for continuing to assert a claim to Oyster Bay, in the very face of the treaty so solemnly made at Hartford in 1650.

This course of things caused much perplexity; for, in order to avoid giving offence to either power, the people here were under the necessity of observing a sort of neutrality between the contending parties; and on the 13th of December, 1660, the inhabitants in town meeting resolved that no person should intermeddle, to put the town either under the Dutch or English, until the difference between them should be ended, under the penalty of fifty pounds sterling.

In 1659 the directors of the West India Company ordered the Dutch governor to erect a fort, or to build a block house, on their East Bay (meaning Hempstead Harbor), in order more effectually to resist the encroachments of the English. Although the treaty of Hartford

was ratified by the States General the 22d of February, 1656, the Dutch governor was reluctant to give up his claim of jurisdiction over that part of the town adjoining Hempstead Harbor; but on the 8th of January, 1662, as has been mentioned, the people took a more decided stand, avowing not only their firm attachment and true allegiance to the British government, but their full resolution to afford all possible protection to those who should be molested by the Dutch for exercising authority among them, at their *joint expense*.

It was at this important, and for them, critical period, that they formed a more close alliance with the neighboring province of Connecticut, submitting in a limited degree to its authority and relying to a certain extent upon its protection. The boundary line between them and the town of Huntington was likewise for a considerable time a source of irritation and mutual complaint, which on the 5th of July, 1669, gave rise to the following communication in writing:

“ Friends and neighbors of the town of Huntington. We once more desire you in a *loving*, friendly way, to forbear mowing our neck of meadow, which you have presumptuously mowed these several years; and if, after so many *friendly warnings*, you will not forbear, you will force us, *friends and neighbors*, to seek our remedy in law, not else; but resting your *friends and neighbors*. By me, in behalf of the town of Oyster Bay,

“ MATHIAS HARVEY, Town Clerk.”

On the 29th of September, 1677, a patent of confirmation for the lands already purchased from the natives was obtained of Governor Andros, in which the boundaries are thus described:

“Beginning on the east, at the head of Cold Spring Harbor, and running a southward course across the Island to a certain river called by the Indians Warrasketuck; then along the sea-coast westerly to another certain river called Arrasquaung; then northerly to the easternmost extent of the Great Plains, where the line divides Hempstead and Robert Williams’ bounds; from thence westerly along the middle of said plains till it bears south from the said Robert Williams’ marked tree, at the point of trees called Cantiaque; then on a north line, somewhat westerly, to the head of Hempstead Harbor on the east side of the Sound; and from thence easterly along the Sound to the afore-mentioned north and south line, which runs across the island by the Cold-Spring aforesaid; to Henry Townsend, sen., Nicholas Wright, Gideon Wright, Richard Harrison, Joseph Carpenter, and Josias Latting, for themselves, their associates, the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town, their heyres, successors, and assigns, for ever.”

On the 26th of May, 1663, the Indians sold a part of Matinecock to Captain John Underhill, John Frost, and William Frost; another part on the 20th of April, 1669, to Richard Latting; another on the 1st of December, 1683, to Thomas Townsend; and upon the 9th of January, 1685, the chiefs, namely, *Sucanemen* alias *Runasuck*, *Chechagen* alias *Quaropin*, *Samose* (son of *Tackapausha*,) being empowered thereto by the rest of the Indians, conveyed the residue of Matinecock, with some other lands, for the price of sixty pounds *current merchantable pay*, to James Cock, Joseph Dickerson, Robert Townsend, Samuel Dickerson, Stephen Birdsall, James Townsend, Daniel Weeks, Isaac Doughty, John Wood, Edmund Wright, Caleb Wright, John Wright, William Frost, and John Newman; and thereupon the grantees

agreed to accept, as joint purchasers with them, the following named persons, who were then among the acknowledged inhabitants and freeholders of the town. This is the most complete list of names which the records present at that period, viz.:

John Townsend, sen.	John Pratt	Hope Williams, of
Daniel Townsend	Thomas Willets	Lusum
John Dewsbury	Samuel Weeks	Lawrence Mott
William Crooker	Joseph Weeks	William Buckler
John Applegate	Peter Wright	Josias Latting
Thomas Youngs	George Downing	Thomas Cock
John Rogers	Richard Harcutt	William Hauxhurst
Hannah fforman, for	Nathaniel Coles, jun.	Elizabeth Dickson
her son Moses	John Cock	James Bleven
John Robbins	John Weeks	Daniel Whitehead
Thomas Townsend	Henry Franklin	Samuel Tiller
Samuel Birdsall	John Townsend, jun.,	Robert Coles
Josias Carpenter	of Lusum	Richard Kirby
Sampson Hauxhurst	Henry Bell	William Thorncraft
Adam Wright	Richard Willets	Robert Godfrey
Thomas Weeks	Meriam Harker	Ephraim Carpenter
Nathan Birdsall	John Williams, of Lu-	Joseph Sutton
Mathew Prior	sum	Nathaniel Coles
Joseph Carpenter	Nicholas Simkins	Thomas Armitage

Daniel Whitehead, having removed to Jamaica, became a very large landholder there, and afterwards purchased Dosoris, which he gave to his daughter, the wife of John Taylor. Nathaniel Coles was the son of Robert, who was at Salem, 1630, one of the first settlers of Ipswich, with Governor Winthrop in 1633, and in 1653 came with Robert Williams to Long Island. Samuel Coles, one of the signers against the banishment of Wheelright in 1637, was the brother of Robert. Nathaniel married Martha, daughter of Robert, and sister of Colonel John Jackson. John Townsend, jun., married Phœbe, daughter of Robert Williams, her brothers were Hope and John. Her sister Mary married a Willets, and received from her father

the land on which Jericho now stands. George Downing was probably a relative of Emanuel Downing of Salem, 1638. The name of Thorncraft, or Thornycraft, has been extinguished by its division into two names, Thorn and Craft, both of which are now common here. The name of Tiller is now written Tilley. Dewsbury, Applegate, Harcutt, Harker, Bleven, Godfrey, Bell, Simkins, and Newman, are names not now known in this town. Robert Williams was probably a relative of Roger Williams, and of the family of Oliver Cromwell, whose original name was Williams, but changed for reasons not now known.

A confirmatory patent was obtained for Musketo Cove¹ from Governor Andros, September 29, 1677, in behalf of Joseph Carpenter, Nathaniel Coles, Robert Coles, and Nicholas Simkins, in which the premises are described as a certain tract of land lying by the side of Hempstead Harbor, in the North Riding of Yorkshire upon Long Island.

“Beginning at a certaine markt tree, formerly marked for Colonel Lewis Morris, ranging thence due east by the land of the said Colonel Morris (now Dosoris) eighty chains, ranging the same course from Colonel Morris’ eastern bounds, to markt trees upon the common, forty chains, thence south 164 chains, to certain markt trees, thence ninety chains due west, to the rear of the lots of Richard Kirby, Jacob Brooken, George Downing and Robert Godfrey; thence due north by the said lots, sixty chains, and thence due west, to the water side, ranging thence by the water side, to the runn of Colonel Lewis Morris, and thence nearest south, to the first markt tree, including the swamp and mill-run, containing 1,700 acres, to the said patentees, their heirs

¹ Now Glen Cove.—EDITOR.

and assigns forever, they making improvements thereon according to law, and giving to his Royal Highness' use one bushel of good winter wheat yearly." The said Carpenter, it appears, in consequence of having built a grist mill upon the stream running through said tract, agreed by a writing under hand and seal, January 14, 1677, to grind for his co-proprietor's families toll free forever.

The whole number of owners of land within this patent in 1786, was forty-six.

The records of the town up to 1700 contain many conveyances for land executed by the natives, both to the town and to individuals, divisions, and allotments among the proprietors, wills and contracts of different descriptions.

"At a town meeting held March 21, 1689, Richard Harcut and John Townshend were deputed to go to Jamaica to appoint two men from the country to be at York on the tenth of April next, to consult of the affairs of the country." On the 19th of February, 1693, the town met to consider the late act of assembly for settling two ministers in the county, and decided that it was against their judgment, and thereupon reported to the governor that they could do nothing about it. In 1693 a purchase was made from the Massapeague Indians for a tract at Fort Neck on the south side of the island, by Thomas Townsend, for the sum of fifteen pounds, *current silver money*, which lands on the 29th of June, 1695, he gave to his son-in-law Thomas Jones and daughter Frelove.

By the act of 1691, Horse Neck (now Lloyd's Neck), which had till then been an independent plantation, and the only manorial estate in the country, was annexed to the town of Oyster Bay.

Lloyd's Neck, called by the Indians Caumsett, contains about 3,000 acres of land, projecting into the Sound between Cold Spring and Huntington Harbor. The soil is of an excellent quality, one half of which is appropriated to cultivation, and the other to the growing of timber. It was erected into a manor called Queen's Village in 1685, during the administration of Governor Dongan; and an application for a renewal of the like privileges was made by the owners to the legislature the 27th of March, 1790, which was refused. The British troops took possession of it during the Revolution, erected a fort, the remains of which are still visible, and committed depredations to a great extent; having, during the course of the war, cut down and disposed of between 50,000 and 100,000 cords of wood. The reproduction was so rapid, that for the last fifty years more than 1,000 cords have been annually sold. Independent of its fine soil and many local advantages, there is an inexhaustible mine of fine white clay, suitable for pottery, and a bed of yellow ochre, of unknown extent, which may be employed as a substitute for paint. The purchase of this Neck was made the 20th of September, 1654, from Ratiocan Sagamore, of Cow Harbor,¹ by Samuel Mayo, Daniel Whitehead, and Peter Wright, three of the first settlers of Oyster Bay, for the price of three coats, three shirts, two cuttoes, three hatchets, three hoes, two fathom of wampum, six knives, two pair of stockings, and two pair of shoes. They sold out to Samuel Andrews, on the 6th of May, 1658, for £100, and the sale was confirmed by *Wyandanch*, the Long Island sachem, on the 14th of the same month. On the death of Andrews, the Neck was conveyed to John Rich-

¹ Now Northport.—EDITOR.

bill, the 5th of September, 1660, who obtained a confirmation patent from Governor Nicoll December 18, 1665. Richbill sold to Nathaniel Sylvester, Thomas Hart, and Latimer Sampson October 18, 1666, for £450. Sylvester released to his co-tenants October 17, 1668, having first procured an additional patent from Governor Nicoll November 20, 1667. James Lloyd, of Boston, having become entitled to a part of the Neck, in right of his wife Grizzle Sylvester (by a devise from said Sampson) obtained a patent of confirmation from Governor Andros September 29, 1677, and on the 17th October, 1679, he purchased of the executors of Hart his part of the Neck for £200, in consequence of which he became sole owner. From that time the premises have been called Lloyd's Neck.

Mr. Lloyd died August 16, 1698, aged forty-seven, leaving issue Henry, Joseph, and Grizzle. His will is dated September 22, 1693, by which the Neck was devised to his children in equal portions. Henry having purchased the interests of his brother and sister, became sole proprietor and settled here in 1711.*

* *Henry Lloyd* was born November 28, 1685, and died March 10, 1763; he married, November 23, 1708, Rebecca, daughter of John Nelson, of Boston, one of the council of safety on the seizure and imprisonment of Andros in 1689. They had issue Henry, John, Margaret, James, Joseph, Rebecca, Elizabeth, William, Nathaniel, and James 2d, all of whom, except the two first, were born upon Lloyd's Neck. The first named James died in infancy. Margaret married William Henry Smith, of St. George's Manor, whose daughter Anna became the wife of the late Judge Selah Strong, of Setauket. Henry was born August 6, 1709; John, February 19, 1711; Joseph, December 19, 1716, and died at Hartford June 20, 1780; Nathaniel, November 11, 1725, and was drowned in Boston Harbor November 16, 1752; William, October 7, 1723, and died in the island of Jamaica November 27, 1754; James, March 24, 1728, and was for nearly sixty years a distinguished physician of Boston, where he died in March, 1810. He was a remarkable man in his manners and deportment, and was acknowledged as one of the most skilful physicians of the age. He left a son James and a daughter Sarah, who

A difficulty at one time occurred between Mr. Lloyd and the town of Huntington, which arose in consequence of the Neck being virtually included within the general bounds of that town, but on appeal to the court of assize, Mr. Lloyd obtained a verdict in his favor, and to prevent a revival of the claim at a future day, he procured from most, if not all the freeholders of the town, a release of their interest, whatever it might be, to the whole Neck. The division line was afterwards ascertained and established by David Jones, Richard Woodhull, and William Willis, persons mutually selected by the parties in 1734. Joseph Lloyd, brother of said Henry, died in London, and his sister Grizzle, who married John Eastwicke, resided in the island of Jamaica. Henry Lloyd devised the estate of Lloyd's Neck to his surviving sons, Henry, John, James, and Joseph; the first of whom, by espousing the royal cause in the Revolution, lost his portion by confiscation, which was purchased from the commissioners of forfeitures, by his nephew John Lloyd.

This gentleman married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woolsey, by whom he had issue Henry, John, Rebecca, Abigail, and Sarah. Of these, Henry died a bachelor, January 14, 1825, and his part of the estate was afterwards purchased by his nephew, the late John N. Lloyd.*

married Leonard Vassal Borland, now deceased. Rebecca, second daughter of Henry Lloyd, was born October 31, 1718, and married Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, of Dosoris, one of whose daughters was the wife of the Hon. James Hillhouse, a distinguished senator in Congress from Connecticut, by whom he had no issue.

* *James Lloyd*, son of the above named Dr. Lloyd, was born at Boston in 1769 and graduated at Harvard 1787. He was placed with an eminent merchant of Boston, and a few years after went to Europe, where he acquired a knowledge of trade and commerce, which he afterwards turned to good account. At the age of thirty-five he was chosen

Rebecca Lloyd married John Broome, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of New York. Abigail married Dr. James Coggs well, of New York, a man no less distinguished for his professional acquirements than for his noble philanthropy and generous public spirit. He had sons John and James, and daughters Sarah and Harriet Broome. His widow died April 24, 1831, aged eighty-two. James died January 15, 1832; John, April 13, 1831, and Harriet B. who married Robert W. Mott, died September 6, 1843, leaving only a daughter. Sarah Lloyd died April 24, 1848.*

The said John Lloyd, born 1745, was about thirty years old when the Revolution began, and having, in

to the legislature of his native state, and passed from the house to the senate. In 1808 he succeeded John Quincy Adams in the senate of the United States, and remained several years, proving an able defender of the honor of the nation, and eminently useful on subjects of commerce, navigation, and finance. Few men were his superiors in debate, and none possessed a wider and more enduring influence on those around him. In his domestic relations, and in the circle of his friends, he was fitted to receive and communicate happiness. He married Anna, daughter of Samuel Breck of Philadelphia, a lady who united gentleness with intelligence, and had a proper appreciation of his worth. He was, in short, too wise to be a *leveler*, too zealous for liberty to be a *radical*, and possessed too much dignity of character to flatter others for the sake of popularity. He suffered from ill health for a considerable period, and died at New York in April, 1831. He left no child, and his princely fortune was given to the children and grandchildren of his sister, Mrs. Borland. His widow died at Bristol, Pa., July 24, 1846, aged seventy-three.

* The said John Broome was born on Staten Island in 1738. His father Samuel came from England in early life and married Miss Lataurette, of a Huguenot family, who were among the ancient nobility of their native country. Mr. Broome first studied law, but afterwards became a merchant in New York. In 1775 he was one of the committee of safety, was several years an alderman, and in 1804 was elected lieutenant-governor, which office he filled till his death, August 8, 1810, at the age of seventy-two. His wife died in 1800, by whom he had two sons and six daughters, of whom Sarah married the late James Boggs; Caroline married the late Major Darby Noon; and Julia married Colonel John W. Livingston, and died October 7, 1844.

1780, become entitled to a part of the Neck by devise from his uncle Joseph, he suffered much in his property by the enemy, who kept possession of the Neck during the war. He received an appointment in the commissariat, the responsible duties of which office he discharged with a fidelity which met the approbation of the commander-in-chief. On his return to his farm in 1783 he married Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer White, of Danbury, Conn. The office of judge of Queens County was tendered to him by Governor Jay, which, from his love of retirement, he declined. His death, which was sincerely regretted by those who knew him, took place at the age of forty-seven, in the year 1792. His widow died August 1, 1818, aged fifty-eight.

His children were John Nelson Lloyd, born December 30, 1783; Angelina, September 12, 1785; and Mary, February 9, 1791. The last named daughter died young and unmarried; the elder married George W. Strong, Esq., in 1809, and died leaving issue, September 20, 1814. John N. Lloyd graduated at Yale 1802, and was several years engaged in mercantile business. In 1816 he removed to Lloyd's Neck, having in 1815 married Phœbe, daughter of the late General Nathaniel Coles. She died in 1822. Mr. Lloyd survived till May 31, 1841, when he died at the age of fifty-eight. Although he was remarkable for his love of retirement, and very domestic in his habits, yet he possessed, in an eminent degree, those social qualities which made him an interesting, and at times a pleasing, companion. His mind was of an original cast, and well cultivated, both by reading and observation. He devoted himself assiduously to the improvement of his lands, consisting of 1,239 acres, became familiar with the best methods of farming, and carried

out in detail that systematic management upon which success so much depends, and which was a particular feature of his character. His children are John Nelson, Henry, Angelina, and Phœbe. The eldest daughter married Joseph M. Higbie, now deceased, and the youngest is the wife of Alexander H. Stephens, M.D., of the city of New York. The said Henry Lloyd married Caroline, daughter of Jacob Brandegee, May 8, 1848.

The annual produce of this valuable peninsula containing 2,849 acres, may be stated in round numbers at 2,000 bushels of wheat; 4,000 of Indian corn; 4,000 of oats; 150 tons of English hay; and 100 of salt grass. The stock, 1,500 sheep, yielding annually 3,000 pounds of wool; and 100 head of cattle. The growth of wood since 1783 is computed at 1,000 cords per annum.

The remains of the fort, erected upon the western side of the Neck near the Sound, are still visible. An attempt was made to capture this garrison in July, 1781, by a force under the command of the Baron de Angely, which proved unsuccessful, partly from the want of cannon, and partly from mistaking the true point of approach to the fort. The place was visited during the war by Prince William Henry, since William IV. of England. The mansion of Mr. Lloyd is on the south of the Neck, a beautifully romantic situation, the charms of which are portrayed by the late Governor Livingston, in his delightful poem entitled "Philosophic Solitude."

"By chapter 667, laws of 1886, passed on June 15, 1886, and taking effect immediately, Lloyd's Neck became part of the town of Huntington and county of Suffolk."

EDITOR.

Dosoris, situated on the Sound, two miles north of

Glen Cove, has been for about a century the residence of the Coles family.* The quantity of land in the original tract is nearly 1,000 acres, and was purchased by Robert Williams from *Agulon, Areming, Gohan, Nothan, Yamalamok*, and *Ghogloman*, chiefs of the Matinecock Indians, November 24, 1668, and for it a patent of confirmation was issued by Governor Nicoll the same year, in which "*East Island*" is called Matinecock Island, the extreme point of which, though improperly, is yet sometimes called *Matinecock Point*. Williams, September 24, 1670, sold the premises to Lewis Morris, of Barbadoes, brother of Richard Morris, first proprietor of Morrisania.†

May 16, 1686, Governor Dongan gave a patent to Morris, reserving a quit-rent of one bushel of wheat yearly. Morris conveyed the premises, August 10, 1693, to Daniel Whitehead for £390, who for the same consideration conveyed them to his son-in-law, John Taylor. Upon his death intestate they descended to his daughter Abigail, afterwards the wife of the Rev. Benjamin Woolsey. This gentleman resided upon the property from 1736 to August 16, 1756, when he died.

The name of Dosoris is supposed to be an abbrevia-

* The western mill belonging to John B. Coles was burned January 25, 1825, with 7,000 bushels of wheat and 300 barrels of flour.

† Lewis Morris of Barbadoes, and once the owner of Dosoris, a brother of Richard Morris, first proprietor of Morrisania, arrived here after the death of his brother in 1673. The son of Richard was Lewis, afterwards one of the council of New Jersey, chief justice of the same, and of New York also. He was governor of New Jersey the last eight years of his life.

He had four sons and eight daughters, one of whom, Lewis, resided at Morrisania, and his brother, Robert Hunter Morris, was for more than twenty years one of the council and chief justice of New Jersey, and was also deputy governor of Pennsylvania two years. The last named Lewis Morris had four sons and four daughters, of whom the late Gouverneur Morris was one.

tion of the words *dos* and *uxoris*, the property having come to him by his wife. By the common forms of *lease* and *release*, the title was vested in the husband, who devised three-fifths to his son Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, and the remaining two-fifths to his son Benjamin Woolsey.

In 1760 the executors of the former conveyed his part of about 416 acres, together with "East Island," since known as Mutelear Island, Presque Isle, and Butler's Island, for £4,000, to John Butler. Nathaniel Coles (son-in-law of Butler), who came here to reside, afterwards purchased of the representatives of Benjamin Woolsey his part of the premises, of about 300 acres, for £3,600. He also bought "West Island," called Cavalier's Island, and other lands adjacent, originally included in the purchase made by Robert Williams. The West Island, of fifty acres, was purchased some years since by the late Hamilton H. Jackson, for \$2,500; and the East Island, of seventy-five acres, belongs to Henry M. Western, Esq., of the city of New York.

The scenery of this neighborhood is charmingly beautiful and picturesque, but the prospect from the mansion of Oliver Coles, Esq., is the most extensive and variegated, the position being more elevated, and overlooking the surrounding landscape.

This part of the island was at a remote period thickly peopled by Indians, and in all farming operations where the soil is required to be moved *skeletons* and domestic utensils are still discovered. The soil is exuberant and the air salubrious in a high degree; in short it may be considered in all respects one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of Long Island.

In 1763 a society was organized in the colony for the

advancement of agriculture, composed of some of the most distinguished citizens of that time, which proved highly useful in promoting the important objects for which it was established. At its meeting held December 21, 1767, the society awarded to Thomas Youngs of this town a premium of £10, for a nursery of 27,123 apple trees. It was known at the same time that Joshua Clark and Francis Furnier of Suffolk County, had, from 1762 to 1767, set out 4,751 grape vines, which it is probable were of the kinds indigenous to the colony.

Oyster Bay village, fronting its beautiful bay, is a highly pleasant and convenient location. Here the first emigrants it is supposed fixed their early residence, from whence they soon spread over the adjacent territory. This settlement including the Cove (so called) contains about 60 dwellings and 350 inhabitants.

On the 4th of November, 1754, some individuals of the church of England, obtained from the assembly a law authorizing them to raise £500 by lottery, to finish the church and to purchase a bell. This building which was called "*Christ Church*," must have been erected more than twenty years sooner, as an Episcopal congregation existed here long before, and was connected with the parish of Hempstead under Mr. Thomas and his successors, and of course is the oldest church in the village. It probably occupied a site near the academy, and the proprietorship of the soil still belongs to the church. It is doubtful if any aid resulted from the application to the assembly, as the church fell into disuse and was finally taken down and disposed of about forty years after. But owing to the exertions of a few individuals, and a donation of \$600 from the corporation of Trinity, a new edifice was erected on the same site in 1844, and conse-

crated by Bishop Onderdonk the 23d of July in that year, in which the Rev. Edwin Harwood from Pennsylvania officiated for a time. He then removed to the church at Eastchester where he was instituted rector September 21, 1846, and October 6th of the same year married Marion E., daughter of Dr. James E. Dekay. Rev. John Stearns, jun., succeeded Mr. Harwood the same year. Mr. Stearns preached until 1849.

“ From this date the list of rectors is as follows :

Rev. Edmund Richards	1849 to 1851
“ Joseph Ransom	1851 to 1861
“ Richard Graham Hutton.....	1861 to 1874
“ Charles W. Ward.....	1874 to 1875
“ James Byron Murray, D.D. ¹	1875 to 1876
“ George Roe Van De Water.....	1876 to 1880
“ Wm. Montague Geer.....	1880 to 1888
“ Henry Homer Washburn.....	1888 to 1911
“ George E. Talmage ²	1911 to —

The present church building was erected in 1878.”—EDITOR.

The academy was built in 1800, and taught by the Rev. Mr. Earle between thirty and forty years. The original Baptist Church was erected in 1724 and is still standing, a curious relic of by-gone days. It is about twenty feet square, with a quadrangular pointed roof, but is no longer used for “*lodging folks disposed to sleep*,” having ceased to be used for religious purposes.

The present large commodious Baptist Church was built in 1805, at an expense of \$1,800.

The Friends have also a small house of worship, which is more than a century old, but is rarely used; and another is standing at Matinecock of a very ancient date.

¹ Temporary supply.

² List of rectors since 1849 kindly supplied by Rev. Mr. Talmage.—EDITOR.

The *Rev. William Rhodes*, first minister of the Baptist Church, was a native of Chichester, England, whither he was driven by religious persecution, and sought an asylum in Rhode Island, from whence he came to this place in 1700, and it was by his influence and co-operation, that the first church was finished in 1724, the very year of his death.

His successor was *Elder Robert Feeks*, son of Edward Feeks, a Quaker preacher at Flushing, brother of Tobias, and son of Robert, an early settler of that town.

Of Mr. Feeks little is known, but tradition gives him the character of a sensible and prudent man, and liberal to those who differed from him in opinion. He continued to officiate here till his death, February 16, 1740, aged eighty-eight.

Rev. Thomas Davies, from Pennsylvania, for some years the colleague of Mr. Feeks, was settled in 1745, but in 1748 he returned to his native state, and was succeeded the same year by *Elder Peter Underhill*, son of Jacob, and grandson of the celebrated Captain John Underhill. He remained but a short time when he removed to Westchester, where his descendants are still found. He died at the age of sixty-eight, after a ministry of thirty years.

Rev. Caleb Wright, a grandson of Mr. Rhodes, preached here for some months and finally accepted an invitation to settle, but dying suddenly, his funeral took place on the very day appointed for his ordination in November, 1752. After which event the congregation had no settled pastor for more than thirty years, although in October, 1759, David Sutton from New Jersey was engaged and preached here for a short time, but divisions taking place in the church, it remained in confusion till

1789, when through the influence of the *Rev. Benjamin Coles*, order was again restored. He was the only son of Joseph, eldest son of Samuel, who was the eldest son of Daniel, brother of Nathaniel and Robert, children of Robert Coles, before mentioned, who resided a while at Ipswich and afterwards became one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Providence. The said Benjamin was born on the paternal estate now owned by his grandson, George D. Coles, Esq., a little south of the village of Glen Cove, April 6, 1738. After attending the common school in his native village, he was sent to Hempstead, where he studied the languages under the direction of the *Rev. Samuel Seabury*, the rector of the church there. He pursued classical studies afterwards at New Haven, and finished at Kings College, New York, although it is believed he did not graduate.

After being licensed to preach, he spent some time among the different churches on Long Island, and was first chosen pastor of the Baptist Church in New Haven, where he was several years. From thence he removed to New Jersey, and settled in the church at Hopewell, but the Revolution breaking out, his patriotic feelings led him to accept the place of chaplain in the American army. At the dawn of peace, he returned to his estate at Oyster Bay, and was soon after called to this church, and discharged his pastoral duties with fidelity and usefulness till within a few years of his death, devoting a portion of his time to the business of classical instruction.

He married Mary, daughter of Derick Albertson, September 16, 1760, who was born February 24, 1741, and died February 8, 1812, having survived her husband nearly two years, his death occurring August 6, 1810, at the age of seventy-two years.

His children were Rachel, James, Charity, and Benjamin, who lived to maturity; the last of whom is also a clergyman of the Baptist Church.

Rev. Marmaduke Earle was associated with Mr. Coles as his assistant in 1810. He was born in 1768 and graduated at Columbia College in 1790. In 1792 he married Mary, daughter of Isaac and Mary Ferris of Stamford, Conn., by whom he had eleven children, all but two yet living. He lost his wife June 25, 1832, in her sixty-third year.

Since the decease of Mr. Coles, he has continued sole pastor of the church here, and devoted more than forty years to the business of instruction, which, although far advanced in life, he still pursues.

"Mr. Earle died on July 13, 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. Aaron Jackson, who preached but did not accept the pastorate. On April 26, 1863, Rev. Arthur Day was called, but remained only one year. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Babbage, Rev. William A. Doolittle, and Rev. Eleazer Savage, each of whom remained for a short time only. On November 23, 1868, Rev. Charles S. Wightman was ordained and has ministered to his flock during an unbroken period of forty-eight years. In 1873 he published an interesting *History of The Baptist Church of Oyster Bay*, and has kindly presented a copy to the editor from which these notes from 1856 have been taken."

EDITOR.

The first Presbyterian Church in the town was completed and dedicated March 2, 1845, and is chiefly indebted for its existence to the exertions of the *Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge*, of Hempstead. It is also handsomely located in the village, and the first minister em-

ployed was the *Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter*, son of Dr. John Carpenter of New Utrecht, L. I. His wife Louisa whom he married June 25, 1845, was the daughter of John H. Broadhead. The Rev. H. S. Carpenter left in October of that year, being called to, ordained, and installed in the Presbyterian Church, Canal Street, N. Y., October 23, 1845. He was succeeded by the Rev. Winthrop Bailey of Berlin, Mass., in 1847. Mr. Bailey married Catherine Letitia, daughter of N. O. Voorhees of Rocky Hill, N. Y., April 5, 1848.

"He left in 1850, and has been succeeded by the following pastors:

Church closed	1850 to 1855
Rev. Andrew B. Morse supplied the pulpit for about six months in.....	1855
" Horace E. Hinsdale, pastor from.....	1855 to 1858
" Edward A. Hamilton.....	1858 to 1861
" William Irvin supplied for about six months	1861 to 1862
" Eben S. Fairchild.....	1862 to 1865
" T. De Witt Talmage supplied the pulpit for some time in.....	1865
" Benjamin L. Swan.....	1866 to 1876
" Alexander G. Russell.....	1876 to 1911
" Harry S. Dunning ¹	1911 to —"

—EDITOR.

Centre Island, formerly called *Hog Island*, containing about 600 acres of the best land, is delightfully situated in the bay and adjoining the Sound, and is connected with Matinecock by Oak Neck, a low sandy isthmus of comparatively recent formation, which accounts for the peninsula being called an island.

The position of the island, with Lloyd's Neck on the

¹ List of pastors from 1850 was kindly furnished by Rev. Mr. Dunning.
—EDITOR.

east and other lands upon the west, completely protects the bay from storms, and makes it a perfectly safe harbor for vessels in all states of the weather. The commerce of this village and harbor was, at a period long past, very considerable, and continued so up to the time of the Revolution, and probably a greater amount of business in ship building and navigation was carried on here, than at most other places in the state. The person principally engaged in this, and who may be said to have done the most of it, was Samuel Townsend, assisted by members of his own family.

This establishment, consisting of several vessels, with the business incident thereto, furnished a ready and valuable market to the surrounding country for horses, cattle, pork, and breadstuffs, which were exchanged in the West Indies for cargoes that could be disposed of in New York. The site of the principal ship-yard is still called Ship Point. But little or nothing has been done in building or equipping vessels for foreign ports since 1783.

On the west side of the village, being a part of the ancient domain of the Townsends, is the country seat of the Hon. William T. McCoun, vice chancellor of the first judicial circuit, to which he was appointed in 1831—a gentleman of acknowledged abilities and of high juridical acquirements.

This gentleman is the son of William McCoun of this town, whose wife was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Townsend. He was the youngest of seven sons of Thomas McCoun, whose wife was Abigail Bailey. The said Thomas was son of William, who, with his brother Samuel, came from Westerly, in Narragansett, to this town about the year 1695. They were probably both

born at Westerly, to which place their father, John McCoun, had emigrated from Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, prior to 1661.

Samuel, the eldest of the two brothers, married Martha Coles, by whom he had several children, and William married Mary, daughter of John Townsend, and was great-grandmother of the vice chancellor.

Mr. McCoun was born October, 1786, and received his academic education at the Oyster Bay Academy. He studied law with the late Cornelius I. Bogert of Jamaica, and married Emma, daughter of Gilbert Jackson, by whom he had several children. She died March 24, 1845, aged fifty-four. The surviving sons are William Sidney and Joseph. His daughter married Francis F. Marbury. His son Gilbert died March 19, 1847, aged thirty-two.

In front of his mansion is the ancient cemetery of the Townsends, where are deposited the remains of many of the first settlers of the town, and where is a large granite rock, upon which, in 1672, stood George Fox, the apostle and founder of Quakerism, while addressing, with impassioned and persuasive eloquence, the assembled multitude which filled the spacious amphitheatre below.*

* In the Port Folio for 1810 is a communication from the late Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, in which the learned writer observes as follows: "Queens county (says he) contains the memorials of Fox and his son. Two white oak trees yet live in Flushing, which shaded him, while he delivered his testimony to the people in the highway; and the massy rock is still to be seen at the village of Oyster Bay, which supported him when he uttered the words of persuasion to an audience in the woods. I have brought away part of the memorable rock on which the expositor stood. It is granite, composed of felspar, quartz, and mica, in which the former material predominates. In the progress of improvement, the upper part has been split to pieces by gunpowder, but the basis remains solid and unbroken. The spot was then forest, though it is now cleared. The mind that delights in similitudes, may find pleasing comparisons between Fox and the rock."

On the high ground south of the village are the remains of a fort erected in 1778, by a battalion of American royalists, called the Queen's Rangers, stationed here to protect the harbor and village from privateers, and the untiring vigilance of the whale-boat men from the opposite shores. This corps, consisting of 320 officers and men, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe who, in 1791, was made governor of one of the Canadian provinces, where a beautiful lake still bears his name. This well disciplined force finally surrendered at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781, with the army under Lord Cornwallis. Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe was the eldest son of Captain John Simcoe, commander of the "Pembroke," man-of-war, and died in the expedition against Quebec in 1759. He married a Miss Guillim, and was in 1796 made governor of St. Domingo. In 1798 he was promoted to the station of Lieutenant Colonel in the British army, and subsequently to other stations. He died at Torbay in 1806. The private journal which he published in 1787 of his proceedings in America and which was reprinted at New York in 1843, shows that he was much better qualified for a soldier than an author. He was the personal friend of Major André, and after his arrest expressed his desire to Sir Henry Clinton, with his men to attempt his rescue, "not doubting to succeed," he says, "in whatever a similar force could effect." As a military man he seems to have had much professional knowledge, and was a perfect gentleman in his manners. It is said that he was about to succeed Lord Lake as commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, when he was taken away by death at the age of fifty-four. Colonel Simcoe was the founder of Little York (now Toronto), Upper Canada, in 1794,

which was burnt by the Americans in 1813. It has been rebuilt and is now one of the handsomest and most flourishing towns in the colony. It is the seat of the superior judicial courts, and the place in which the parliament of Upper Canada¹ assembles.

At the Cove, east of the village, in a romantic spot called the *Locusts*, partially shaded with trees of various kinds, and having a beautiful prospect of the surrounding scenery of land and water, is the residence of Dr. James E. Dekay, one of the geological commissioners of the state, to whom was assigned the zoölogical department, the duties of which he has ably performed. He is equally distinguished for private worth, literary acquirements, and proficiency in science.* His *Sketches of Turkey* places him far above the majority of travellers, and to it the reading world is indebted for a more faithful delineation of Turkish character and manners, than was ever before given.

Between this place and Cold Spring Harbor, is Cove Neck, the northern termination of which is called Cooper's Bluff; it contains some hundreds of acres, and several fine farms which are well cultivated. The village of Cold Spring is situated near the head and upon both sides of the harbor, consequently is partly in this town and partly in the town of Huntington. The original Indian settlement on the west side, was denominated by them *Wawepex*, and that on the east, as well as the creek, *Nachaquatuck*, and is so called in the Huntington patent of 1666. The village collectively contains about seventy dwellings, and 500 inhabitants, including those employed in the different factories.

¹ Now Ontario.—EDITOR.

* The little brown harmless snake so common on Long Island has been named from Dr. Dekay, and is known as Dekay's snake.

Among the other establishments is a flourishing mill built in 1792, at an expense of \$12,500, and is capable of manufacturing into flour more than one thousand bushels of grain a week. There are likewise two extensive woollen factories. The one built in 1816, by William M. Hewlett and John H. Jones, cost \$10,000; and the one built in 1820, by William H. Jones, John H. Jones, and Walter R. Jones, cost \$12,500. Both of these are now owned by the last named gentlemen, and in them are manufactured daily, into flannels and broadcloths, more than 120 pounds of wool. This place has likewise on the east side, three stores, a lumber-yard, two wharves, fourteen coasting sloops, and two schooners; besides several ships, of about 350 tons each, belonging to the Cold Spring Whaling Company (incorporated in 1836), which have thus far been successful.

St. John's Church, a handsome and well proportioned edifice, was erected here in 1836. Its site is remarkably well chosen, and from it the spectator may enjoy a wide, variegated, and pleasant prospect of the surrounding scenery.

The corporation of Trinity Church, in New York, contributed \$500 toward its completion; and a bell, together with the pulpit ornaments, was furnished by the ladies of the congregation.

Rev. Isaac Sherwood has ministered to this church ever since it was erected. He is a native of the city of New York, and is indebted solely to his own exertions for the promotion he has obtained. He settled as a painter at Flushing in 1822, and was employed also as organist to the church there. By his industry and application to books, he qualified himself for a teacher, and was employed in that capacity; but, turning his attention

to theology, and under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, he was admitted deacon of the Episcopal Church in 1834, and was engaged in the church at Huntington, from the 6th of August of that year, till April 29, 1835, when he was admitted to the priesthood. On the same day also the corner stone of St. John's Church was laid by the bishop of the diocese, the church being completed and consecrated April 5, 1837. The spire was added in 1845.

Glen Cove, formerly Musketo Cove, is eligibly as well as pleasantly situated upon the east side of Hempstead Harbor, and upon the north side of a stream which discharges into the harbor, a mile or more above its confluence with the Sound.

The inhabitants have displayed a good deal of energy, and business and population have much increased within a few years. Its position is favorable to industry, being in the centre of a rich agricultural district, which furnishes many solid advantages toward its prosperity.

The soil of this part of the town was purchased from the natives by Joseph Carpenter, May 24, 1668, and confirmed by patent from Governor Andros, September 27, 1677, to Daniel Coles, Robert Coles, Nathaniel Coles, Joseph Carpenter, and Nicholas Simpkins.

The name by which the settlement had been so long distinguished, seemed to the inhabitants so disagreeable that on the 4th of February, 1834, it was changed to the more inviting and romantic designation which it now possesses.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was erected in the same year, of which the Rev. James P. F. Clarke was first rector. The Rev. William Alfred Jenks accepted a call in August, 1846. It is not only a pretty building, but its

location is elevated and commands an extensive landscape. There is likewise a respectable academy here, besides an excellent and recently established boarding school for young ladies. Indeed, few places afford a more pleasant retreat for the careworn citizen, or one where he may enjoy all the luxuries of rural life in greater perfection. The situation far surpasses in beauty and loveliness scores of places to which thousands annually resort for health and recreation. The following production of a native bard is so descriptive of the beauties of this place, that we cannot omit the insertion of it:

"GLEN COVE."

"There's beauty in the spangled sky,
When scattered orbs are twinkling there:
When the pale moon shines pensively,
And all above is calm and fair;
When the night wind is sighing through
The silvery foliage of the trees,
When insects also, win and woo
Each other, with their midnight glees;
And in thy brook which glides along,
Through blithesome green, and balmy grove,
Where feathered warblers tune their song,
To notes of passion and of love.
Then on thy name, I'd linger yet,
Though doomed to leave thy joys forever;
And all my life, ting'd with regret,
Can I forget Glen Cove, no, never."

The Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company located here, was incorporated March 27, 1837, and has thus far been entirely successful.

Wolver Hollow, now Brookville, is the name of a settlement on the eastern border of the town in a central part of the island, commenced by several Dutch families who removed to it from the western part of the island toward the latter end of the seventeenth century. A

Dutch Reformed Church was soon after constituted, but their house of worship was not completed till the spring of 1733 and, like other churches of that denomination, it was of an octagonal shape and pyramidal roof. It was used till 1832, a period of 100 years, when it was taken down. The present church was raised September 5, 1832, and dedicated January 20, 1833, and enlarged in 1849. It was one of the collegiate churches of the county and was connected with the church at Manhasset till 1835 when the connection was dissolved. The Rev. Robert A. Quin, a native of the city of New York, was installed pastor in October of that year, but left in October, 1841 and removed to Pennsylvania. In April, 1842, the Rev. Thomas Gregory, an Englishman, was installed and remained till April, 1844, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Peter D. Oakey, who was installed in September following. He was born at New Brunswick, N. J., and graduated at the college there in 1841. He removed in March, 1847, to Brooklyn, and was succeeded by the Rev. Nicholas E. Smith, who was installed June 13, 1847. Mr. Smith was the son of Noah Smith, and was born at Jamaica, L. I., in 1820, graduated at Rutgers College, 1841, and labored at Shrewsbury, N. J., from July, 1845, to June, 1847.

Jericho, the Indian name of which place is *Lusum*, is a pleasant village near the centre of the town upon the Jericho turnpike road, twenty-seven miles from the city of New York. The soil on which the village is erected was a part of the purchase made by Robert Williams in 1653, and was early settled by a number of substantial Quaker families, whose posterity still remain here.

The dwellings number about forty, and the inhabitants 250, who are supplied with abundance of the purest

water from never failing springs, issuing from the base of an eminence near the village. An institution called the Athenæum has been established here a few years, and has already a library of several hundred volumes. The Friends' meeting-house was built in 1689, and rebuilt in 1780 by the celebrated Elias Hicks, in which he occasionally officiated for many years.

This distinguished individual, the son of John * and Phebe Hicks, was born at Rockaway, the 19th of March, 1748. His education was only ordinary, and at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a carpenter, which trade he pursued for several years, being laborious and industrious in a high degree. January 2, 1771, he married Jemima, daughter of Jonathan Seaman of Jericho, who was born September 21, 1750, and went to reside in the house of his father-in-law, where he spent the remainder of his life. They had four sons and six daughters, but only five of the latter survived their parents; of whom Martha married Royal Aldrich; Abigail married Valentine Hicks; Phebe married Joshua Willets and Sarah married Robert Seaman. Elias Hicks's connection with the Friends led him, at an early period, to embrace sentiments which he advocated and enforced with zeal and ability ever after. He began his public labors in 1790, and travelled over a great portion of the United States, from Maine to Ohio, and in the province of Canada. In 1791 he visited every town upon Long Island, and held one or more meetings in each. In 1793 he went as far as Portland, Me.; being absent five months, and passing over a distance of 2,000 miles. In 1798 he traversed

* John Hicks died about 1780, and had, besides Elias, sons John, Samuel, Joseph, and Jacob, of whom John was many years a member of Assembly from Kings County and father of George, of Brooklyn.

New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, a distance of 1,600 miles, and held 143 meetings. In 1803 he entered the province of Upper Canada, and returned through western New York to Saratoga, a distance of more than 1,500 miles. In 1806 he again explored New England, travelling more than 1,000 miles, and held sixty meetings. In 1810 he went to Ohio, and returned through Pennsylvania and New York; performing a journey of 2,000 miles. These are only a part of the labors of this indefatigable man; and it is reasonable to believe that, during his public ministry, he must have travelled, at different times, more than 10,000 miles, and that he pronounced on these occasions at least 1,000 public discourses.

He found time to write and publish much upon religious subjects, upon war, and the practice of negro slavery. He was the friend of civil and religious liberty; and through a long life acted up to the sentiment which he publicly proclaimed. His wife died March 17, 1829, and he February 27, 1830, aged eighty-one. Of his character and qualifications as a teacher, as well as the utility of his preaching, different opinions have been and will probably continue to be entertained.

He has been charged with being the occasion of the controversies and dissensions which have of late so unhappily distracted the Society of Friends; while it is denied by others, who disclaim altogether the name of *Hicksite* by which their party is designated. No one has ever pretended to impugn his moral character, or inculcate the sincerity of his conduct. If he was wrong in his opinions, we are compelled to admit the honesty of his motives; and if a deluded man, none who knew him can believe he was either an imposter or hypocrite.

Whatever may be thought of his religious creed, it must be owned that through a long, laborious, and active life, few men bore a more conspicuous part, or wielded a more powerful and enduring influence among those accustomed to attend upon his public discourses. He was a person of rough exterior, but of vigorous intellect; and, making no pretensions to elegance of style, he reasoned with much force, and addressed himself to the everyday common sense, rather than the imagination of his auditors.

Woodbury, four miles east of Jericho, upon the turnpike road, is only a small hamlet, although its settlement was commenced at a pretty remote period in the history of the town. It is altogether a good farming district, and was anciently called by its present name, but for many years past has been better known as East Woods,¹ an appellation common to this part of the country.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church was erected here in 1787, but was destroyed by fire two years after, and its site is now occupied by the hotel of John V. Hewlett.

Norwich,² midway between the villages of Oyster Bay and Jericho, is pleasantly situated, and contains a pretty collection of houses, the largest of which is occupied as an hotel and stage house. Its location is upon the turnpike from Cold Spring leading through Flushing to New York. The dwellings are about thirty and the inhabitants 200. The place is much indebted for its growth and prosperity to the spirit and enterprise of the late Andrew C. Hegeman. The Methodist Church at this place was erected in 1835.

Hicksville, two miles south of Jericho, owes its exist-

¹ The settlement has reverted to its original name of Woodbury.—EDITOR.

² Now East Norwich.—EDITOR.

ence to the contemplated construction of the Long Island Railroad, which was opened to this place March 1, 1837. It was for a considerable time a principal depot of the company, where they had a spacious car house, workshops, and other erections, all of which, with one or more valuable cars were consumed by fire, as some other buildings were soon after, none of them being rebuilt. A large hotel and a few scattered dwellings are all that now remain of what this part of the town once could boast.

Bethpage, about seven miles south-east of Hicksville, and near the eastern line of the town, was settled at an early period, and there the first meeting-house was erected by the Friends in or about the year 1770. The inhabitants being mostly agriculturalists possess a soil of considerable fertility, and the advantages of a ready market.

Farmingdale, in the same vicinity, once called *Hardscrabble*, is now a village of several houses, stores, and mechanic shops, originating with the completion of the railroad, and is one of the depots of the company. It is about thirty-two miles from Brooklyn, surrounded by a thriving population of farmers, and destined to be a somewhat important place. A Methodist church was erected here in 1843.

The following is the original Indian conveyance for the lands in this neighborhood:

“To all christian people to whome this p^rsent writing shall come, or in any wise concerne. Bee itt knowne that we, Mawmee, alias Serewanos, William Chepy, with y^e rest of y^e Indian proprietors whose names are hereunto subscribed, Indian proprietors of Massapege, upon Long Island, for and in consideration of £140, in hand paid,

and by us y^e s^d Indians received, in full payment and satisfaction, have granted, sold, &c., unto Thomas Powell, sen'r, a certaine percell or tract of land, beginning att y^e west corner, att a dirty hole upon y^e Brushy plaines, near Mannatto Hill, from thence up a Hollow on y^e south side of Mannatto Hill, and out of that Hollow a Cross y^e hills, eastward pretty near Huntington, south line, to y^e Brushy plaine on y^e east side y^e hills, and so along y^e east side of y^e vallee that goes to y^e east branch of Massapege Swamp, the head of y^e swamp being the S. E. corner, and from thence to rang along William ffrost line until wee come to west neck, north-east bounder, belonging to Oyster Bay, and from y^e said N. E. bounder of y^e west neck, and soe to Run on the west side of y^e Hollow that comes from y^e west branch of Massepege Swamp, so far as there is any trees, and from thense to y^e s^d Hole of dirt and water near Mannatto Hill, called by the Indians Messtoppass, part of above bounded lands having been in y^e possession of y^e s^d Thomas Powell above seven years before the signing and dellevry hereof. And y^e aforesamentioned Indians have put y^e s^d Thomas Powell in lawfull and peaceable possession by y^e dillevry of Turf and Twigg: Only the s^d Indians doe reserve y^e liberty of hunting and gathering huckleberrys upon y^e s^d land, as they shall see cause. In witness whereof, we, y^e above named Indians, have set our hands and seals, this 18th day of y^e 8th month, 1695.

"In presence of

BENJAMIN SEAMAN AND
SOLOMON TOWNSEND.

" SASSONEMEN, C his mark,	[L. S.]
RUUMPASS, O his mark,	[L. S.]
SEREWANOS, ✕ his mark,	[L. S.]
WILLIAM CHEPY, ✕ his mark,	[L. S.]
SEURUSHRUNG, ✕ his mark,	[L. S.]
WAMUSSUM, ✕ his mark,	[L. S.]"

This Thomas Powell died December 28, 1721, aged eighty. Thomas Whitson the elder died August 20, 1742, aged eighty-nine. Thomas Powell 2nd died September 17, 1731, and Thomas Powell 3rd died March 11, 1757. The original deed on parchment was in possession of one Merrit at about 1840. It is recorded on June 2, 1698, in the Book of Entries for Queens County, Vol. I, pp. 112-114 by A. Gibb, clerk.

On the south side of the town, in the vicinity of the bay, is the place where the Massapeage Indians resided; the western part of it was called by the English Fort Neck, by reason of the existence of two old Indian forts upon it, the remains of which, or at least one of them, are still visible, being upon the most southerly point of land adjoining the salt meadow, nearly of a quadrangular form, and about thirty yards in extent on each side.

The breastwork, or parapet, is of earth, and there is a ditch or moat on the outside, which appears to have been about six feet wide. The other fort was on the southernmost point of the salt meadow adjoining the bay, and consisted of palisadoes set in the meadow. The tide has worn away the meadow where it stood, and the place is now part of the bay, covered by water. Between the meadow and beach are the two "*Squaw Islands*," and the Indian tradition is, that their ancestors, a long while ago, erected the forts for defence against enemies, and when they approached, the squaws and papooses were sent to these islands, which occasioned the name.

"This general locality was formerly known as Oyster Bay South, but is now known as Massapequa; named after the tribe of Indians inhabiting this part of the country."

EDITOR.

One of the first and most substantial dwellings erected here by the white people, was the well known "brick house" built by Major Thomas Jones in 1696. It was doubtless a more than ordinary fine specimen of architecture in that day, and finished in a somewhat superior style.

Many improbable traditions have been preserved in regard to the owner of this mansion, and some strange, not to say marvellous, legends have been cherished and circulated in relation to the mansion itself, which credulity and superstition have not failed to magnify sufficiently, to fill the mind of the benighted traveller with fear and anxiety. A correspondent of the *New York Mirror*, a few years since (now known to be the late ingenious William P. Hawes, Esq.), speaking of the brick house, says: "This venerable edifice is still standing, though much dilapidated, and is an object of awe to all the people in the neighborhood. The traveller cannot fail to be struck with its reverend and crumbling ruins as his eye first falls upon it from the turnpike; and if he has heard the story, he will experience a chilly sensation, and draw a hard breath while he looks at the circular sashless window in the gable end. That window has been left open ever since the old man's death. His sons and grandsons used to try all manner of means in their power to close it up. They put in sashes, and they boarded it up, and they bricked it up, but all would not do; so soon as night came their work would be destroyed, and strange sights would be seen and awful voices heard." This curious and venerable relic of bygone ages, which stood for a period of more than 140 years, unscathed, except by the hand of time, was removed in 1837 to make way for the extensive improvements of David S. Jones, Esq., near

which he caused to be erected an expensive and magnificent private residence.

The spacious and substantial dwelling of Thomas F. Jones, Esq., was planned and executed by the Hon. Thomas Jones, a little previous to the Revolutionary War, but his subsequent attainder and banishment from the state did not allow him to enjoy it for any great length of time.

The population of this town in the year 1722 was 1,249, besides 116 slaves; it is now increased to more than 6,000.

The town has been the recipient of a legacy of £300, given in 1775 by the Hon. David Jones, the interest of which was by him directed to be appropriated to the education of poor children, and has ever since been applied for that purpose. A more considerable bequest was made by the late Samuel Jones, in his will of February 2, 1836, amounting to \$30,000, to be called the "Jones Fund," the interest of which was directed to be annually appropriated to the support of the poor of the towns of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead; which will, it is presumed, exempt the inhabitants in future from all taxes and assessments for that purpose.

These towns have united in the purchase of a farm, and the erection of the necessary buildings, in which the poor and unfortunate will hereafter be provided for, in a manner which justice and humanity approve. In addition to the more important localities before described, may be mentioned Lattingtown, Matinecock, Buckram,¹ Wheatley, and Cedar Swamp,² all of which are farming

¹ Now included in the locality known as Locust Valley.—EDITOR.

² This settlement was located a couple of miles east of the modern village of Glen Head and north of the settlement of Greenvale.—EDITOR.

districts, having a highly respectable population, but generally too much dispersed to be considered as compact villages.

We cannot in this place omit to record the name and qualifications of Mrs. Frances P. Lupton, who died at the home of one of her relations in Cedar Swamp in 1832. She was the daughter of Dr. Platt Townsend, formerly of Cedar Swamp, L. I., and was married early to Lancaster Lupton, Esq., a lawyer of respectable attainments, who died a few years after his marriage, leaving to his widow the care of an infant daughter, who likewise died ere she completed her fifteenth year. Her name was Elizabeth.

On the decease of her husband, Mrs. Lupton devoted herself to the acquisition of knowledge, both as a source of rational delight, and for the improvement of her child. And having tasted the pleasures of science, she continued the pursuit after the object which first urged her forward had been taken away by death.

She acquired a general knowledge of natural history, particularly of botany, of which she was very fond and in which she made great proficiency. She spoke French with facility, and was also well versed in the literature of that people. She read Spanish and Italian with ease, and had so far mastered Hebrew as to have perused the Old Testament in that language. She was moreover learned in the polite literature of her own country; and her knowledge of ancient history was distinguished for its accuracy and extent. Her taste and skill in the fine arts excited universal approbation.

She was an honorary member of the National Academy of Design, and executed, during her leisure, many pieces in painting and sculpture, which elicited high commenda-

tion from the most competent judges. Among all her various pursuits she neither overlooked or despised the ordinary avocations of her sex.

Her productions in embroidery, needle-work, dress, and fancy articles, would of themselves, on account of their execution, have justly entitled her to the praise of uncommon industry. In short, she attempted nothing in which she did not excel, and in an industrious and well spent life, there were but few things which she did not attempt. She however spent much time in society, and mingled in its enjoyments with alacrity and pleasure. In a word, she was one of those rare and highly gifted females whose endowments are not only an ornament to their sex, but to human nature. In all the relations of wife, mother, relative, and friend, she was all that duty required, or that affection could desire.

A paper published at Montreal in 1832 contains the following obituary notices, which we consider of sufficient interest to warrant their insertion here:

“Died at Clarenceville, Noyan, Lower Canada, April 23, 1832, aged 5 years, Frances Lupton, only daughter of the Rev. Micajah Townsend, Rector of the Parish of St. George:

“So fades the lovely blooming flower
Frail, smiling solace of an hour!”

“Also at the same place and on the same day, Micah Townsend, Esq., father of the Rev. Micajah Townsend, aged eighty-two years, eleven months, and ten days.

“Seldom does it fall to our lot to record the death of an individual more tenderly beloved by a numerous

family or more generally respected by a large circle of friends. The subject of this notice was born at Oyster Bay, L. I., May 13, 1749, O. S. He commenced his collegiate studies at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., at the age of thirteen and graduated in 1766, and in 1769 received the degree of A.M. Choosing the profession of the law, he prosecuted his studies with an eminent barrister in the city of New York, and in 1770 was appointed an attorney by the Hon. Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant Governor of the province.

"On the approach of the Revolution, which separated the American colonies from the parent kingdom, he retired from the scene of contest and settled in Brattleborough, Vt., in the practice of his profession. Here his talents and legal acquirements were soon put into extensive requisition in assisting to frame the constitution and laws of that infant state, where his character and exertions at that interesting period of its history are still venerated. He was appointed Secretary of State and keeper of the state records under the administration of Thomas Chittenden, first governor, and at various times filled other important and responsible offices.

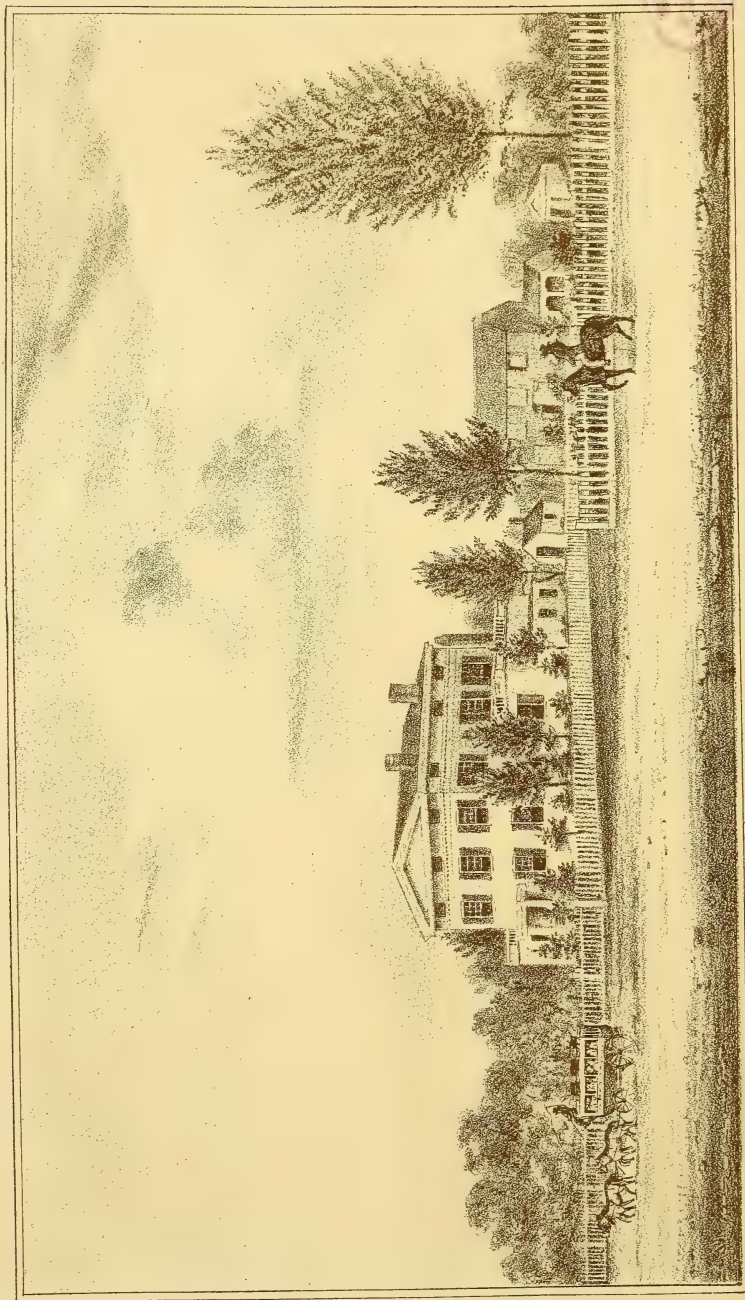
"The report of the first Council of Censors, of which he was secretary, is still preserved in a recent publication of "State Papers," and is valued as one of the most able and interesting documents connected with the early history of jurisprudence of Vermont. Having been always partial to the British Government and institutions, he removed in 1802 to this province and retired from all public business to the bosom of his family. He however subsequently consented to act under his Majesty's commissioners as justice of the peace and commissioner for small causes, both of which from increasing infirmi-

ties he resigned. His unbending integrity insured the respect, and his amiability the love, of all who knew him.

“With a mind enriched with various knowledge, a heart deeply imbued with pious principles, and a life of exemplary virtue, he was eminently a sage—a philosopher and a consistent Christian; rich in years, in knowledge, and in rational piety, his life was useful to his country—his death peaceful and happy, and his memory will long be cherished and blessed.”

A fourth Episcopal Church was erected in the town at Fort Neck, 1845, and though of moderate size is a neat and convenient building. It was consecrated April 13, 1847, by Bishop De Lancey, and the first minister was the Rev. William Augustus Curtis, former rector of St. Luke's Church, Mechanicsville, Saratoga County. He married Susan R., daughter of Robert S. Bartow.

A short distance west of the church and upon a part of the same neck is the Massapequa House, a hotel and boarding house, erected in 1837 by David S. Jones, Esq., for a residence. It was built at great expense and has connected with it an extensive pond of fifty acres or more, well stocked with trout.



VIEW AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
The Residence of Benjⁿ F. Thompson Esq^r.

Drawn by Christopher P. Peck S. N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD

Is bounded north by North Hempstead, east by Oyster Bay, south by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by Jamaica; area about 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres, and centrally distant from the city of New York 23 miles. The town originally extended northward to the Sound, but the town of North Hempstead was set off from it in 1784, the dividing line being nearly through the centre of the Great Plains.

The first effectual settlement in the county was made in this town in 1644 by emigrants from New England, the most of whom had resided a while at Wethersfield and Stamford in the jurisdiction of New Haven. A good part of the first settlers, it is believed, came originally from a place in England called *Hemel*-Hempstead, distant about twenty-two miles north-west of London and incorporated by Henry VIII., from which place this town received its name (or as O'Callaghan says, Vol. I, page 317, it was so named by the Dutch from *Heemstede*, a town in Holland).

The colony of New Haven in 1640 purchased *Ripowams* of the Indians and called it Stamford; and the church at Wethersfield being unhappily divided, the minority concluded to remove to Stamford, and agreed to settle twenty families there by the last of November, 1641. Accordingly from thirty to forty families located there during the year, among whom were those of the Rev. Richard Denton, Captain John Underhill, Andrew Ward, Jonas Wood, Thurston Raynor, William Raynor,

Edward Raynor, Matthew Mitchill, Robert Coe, Richard Gildersleeve, Robert Fordham, John Ogden, Robert Jackson, John Carman, besides others whose names, from the imperfect state of the Stamford records, cannot be ascertained.

What urged the removal of these individuals to Long Island is not known with certainty, but the year preceding a committee was sent over who obtained a conveyance for about two-thirds of the territory which now constitutes the town of Hempstead. All the evidence we have of the purchase is the following document found upon the colonial records at Albany:

*"Dec. 13, 1643.—*Be it known unto all men by these presents that we the Indiyans of Marsapeague, Mericock, and Rockoway, whose names are here underwritten, have put over, bargained and sold unto Robert ffordham and John Carman of Long-Island, Englishmen, all that half-part or moiety of the Great Plains, lying toward the south side of Long Island, to be divided or measured by a direct or straight line from our present town plott, northward, and from the North End of the line, to run with a right line East and West, to the uttermost limits of itt, and from both ends to run down with a straight line to the South Sea; with all the woodlands, meadows, marshes, pastures and appurtenances thereunto belonging, contained within that compass of the said lynes. To have and to hold to them and their heirs and assigns for ever. In witness whereof wee have hereunto sett our hands the day and yeare first above written."

To the above are affixed the marks (or signatures) of Tackapausha, sachem of Marsapeag, and other Indians, namely: Jorrane, Pamaman, Remos, Wamis, Whanege, and Gerasco. It would seem from this ancient

instrument that a previous purchase had been made for the other part of the town, and that the town plot mentioned had already been fixed upon by the purchasers for their contemplated settlement.

In the following year, 1644, the company crossed the Sound and began to erect dwellings upon or near the site of the present village of Hempstead, but with the exception of timber the materials for building were almost entirely wanting, and their first habitations were, therefore, of the rudest construction, as was the case of all new settlements at that early period.

The lands thus purchased of the natives being within the acknowledged limits of the Dutch Government, the settlers took early measures to obtain the sanction of the councils of New Netherland. The design was approved, and a patent or ground-brief was issued bearing date November 16, 1644, of which the following is an extract.

“Know all men whom these presents in any wise concern, that I, William Kieft, Esq., Governor of the province called New Netherlands, with the council of state there established, by virtue of a commission under the hand and seal of the high and mighty lords, the States-General of the United Belgick Provinces, and from his Highness, Frederick Hendrick, Prince of Orange, and the right honorable the Lords Bewint Hibbers of the West India Company, have given and granted, and by virtue of these we do give and grant, unto Robert Fordham, John Sticklan, John Ogden, John Karman, John Lawrence, and Jonas Wood, with their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or associates, or any they shall join in association with them, a certain quantity of land, with all the havens, harbors, rivers, creeks, woodland, marshes, and all other appurtenances thereunto belong-

ing, lying and being upon and about a certain place called the Great Plains, on Long Island, from the East River to the South Sea, and from a certain harbor now commonly called and known by the name of Hempstead Bay, and westward as far as Matthew Garritson's Bay to begin at the head of the said two bays, and for lands, with the council of state there established, by virtue of a commission under the hand and seal of the high and mighty lords, the States-General of the United Belgick Provinces, and from his Highness, Frederick Hendrick, Prince of Orange, and the right honorable the Lords Bewint Hibbers of the West India Company, have given and granted, and by virtue of these we do give and grant, unto Robert Fordham, John Sticklan, John Ogden, John Karman,* John Lawrence, and Jonas Wood, with their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or associates, or any they shall join in association with them, a certain quantity of land, with all the havens, harbors, rivers, creeks, woodland, marshes, and all other appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying and being upon and about a certain place called the Great Plains, on Long Island, from the East River to the South Sea, and from a certain harbor now commonly called and known by the name of Hempstead Bay, and westward as far as Matthew Garritson's Bay, to begin at the head of the said two bays, and for to run in direct lines that they may be the same latitude in breadth on the south side as on the north, for them, the said patentees, actually, really, and

* John Carman (or Karman) was among the first settlers of Sandwich, Mass., 1637, having gone there from Lynn, the year before; and it is probable that many of those who accompanied him there in 1644, had come from thence. He had been a ship-master, and it is supposed followed that business a while in this province. His sons were Benjamin, John and Caleb; the last was the first white child born in this town and, though blind from his birth, he became an intelligent and useful man. The will of Benjamin bears date January 15, 1694, in which he mentions his children, Benjamin, John, Sarah, Mary, and Dinah.

perpetually to enjoy in as large and ample manner as their own free land of inheritance, and as far eastward, in case the said patentees and their associates shall procure one hundred families to settle down within the said limit of five years after the date hereof: giving and granting, and by virtue of these presents we do give and grant unto the said patentees and their associates, with their heirs and successors, full power and authority upon the said land, to build a town or towns, with such fortifications as to them shall seem expedient, with a temple or temples to use and exercise the reformed religion, which they profess, with the ecclesiastical discipline thereunto belonging; likewise giving and granting, and by virtue of these presents we do give and grant to the patentees, their associates, heirs, and successors, full power and authority to erect a body politic or civil combination among themselves, and to nominate certain magistrates, one or more under the number of eight, of the ablest, discreetest, approved honest men, and him or them annually to present to the Governor of this Province, for the time being, for the said Governor-general for the time being, to elect and establish them for the execution of government among them, as well civil as judicial; with full power to said magistrates to call a court or courts as often as they shall see expedient, and to hold pleas in all cases civil and criminal, make an officer to keep their records of their proceedings, with power for said magistrates and the free inhabitants to make civil ordinances among themselves, also to make an officer to execute warrants, process of injunction, and likewise to take testimony of matters pending before them, and give the first sentence for the deprivation of life, limb, stigmatizing, or burn-marking any malefactor, if they in their conscience shall adjudge them worthy; and to cause the execution of said sentence, if the party so condemned maketh not their appeal to the chiefe court, holden weekly in the

fort Amsterdam, in which case he shall be conveyed thither by order of the magistrates of the town of Hempstead, who shall have power to sit in our said court, and vote in such causes. And if the said patentees cannot within five years, procure 100 families to settle on said lands, that they shall enjoy "*ratum pro rata*," land according to the number they shall procure; reserving from the expiration of ten years—to begin from the day the first general peace with the Indians shall be concluded—the tenth part of all the revenue that shall arise from the ground manured with the plow and hoe, in case it be demanded before it be housed (gardens and orchards, not exceeding one Holland acre, excepted.) Given under my hand and seal of this province, this 16th day of Nov., 1644, *stilo novo*."

"WILLIAM KIEFT" (L. S.)

The first division of land among the settlers took place in 1647, which shows the following named persons to have been freeholders of the town:

Richard Denton	Richard Denton, Jr.	Daniel Denton
Robert Ashman	John Hicks	William Washburne
Robert Coe	Samuel Denton	Nathaniel Denton
John Carman	Thomas Armitage	Thomas Sherman
Jeremy Wood	Simon Searing	Francis Yates
Richard Gildersleeve	Terry Wood	John Ellison
William Raynor	Thomas Wilson	Abraham Smith
Benjamin Coe	Henry Pierson	William Shadding
John Ogden	Joseph Scott	Thomas ffoster
Samuel Strickland	Henry Whitson	Roger Lines
John Toppin	Richard Lewis	John Lewis
Jonas Wood	Thomas Stephenson	Christopher ffoster
John Fordham	John Coe	Samuel Clark
William Lawrence	William Scott	John Hudd
Henry Hudson	John Storge	Thomas Pope
Thomas Ireland	William Williams	Daniel Whitehead
Richard Valentine	James Smith	Robert Williams
William Thickstone	William Rogers	Edward Raynor
Nicholas Tanner	Richard Ogden	John Sewell
William Smith	Robert Jackson	John Smith, Sr.
Edmond Wood	John Foucks	Samuel Baccus
John Smith, Jr.	John Lawrence	John Strickland

Several of the first settlers here were persons of considerable distinction in New England. Thurston Raynor had been a delegate from Wethersfield to the first general assembly under Governor Haynes, and was, as well as Mr. Gildersleeve, a magistrate for Stamford. Underhill had been greatly distinguished in the military affairs of New England; Ward, Coe, and Mitchill were also commissioners for Stamford; the former a judge of the first court held in New Haven in 1636, and the last called, in the history of that period, a "*capital man*." These were among the most influential men; and the historian of Connecticut, after mentioning Raynor, Mitchill, Ward, and others, says: "They were the civil and religious fathers of the colony, who assisted in forming its free and happy constitution; were among its legislators, and some of the chief pillars of the church and commonwealth, who, with many others of the same excellent character, employed their abilities and their estates for the prosperity of the colony." "They were (says the Rev. Mr. Alvord) among the earliest inhabitants of New England, coming, as we have seen, through Wethersfield from Watertown, in Massachusetts, and from that noted company who arrived with John Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall."

A religious establishment was a matter that early engrossed the minds of the settlers, and the founding of a church, as well as directing attention to the observance of the public worship on Sunday and other days, were considered of primary importance as the following from the town records shows:

"These Ordres made At A Generall court Held att Hemsteede September y^e 16. 1650 And consented unto by a full Town meeting held October y^e 18. 1650.

“ Forasmuch As the Contempt of Gods Word And Sabbath is y^e desolating Sinn of Civill States and Plantations, And that the Publick preaching of the Word by those that are Called there unto is the Chiefe and ordinarie meanes ordayned of God, for the Converting Edifying and saveing of y^e Soules of y^e Ellect, through the presence and Power of the Holy Ghost thereunto promised; It is therefore ordered and Decreed by y^e Authority of this generall Court; That All persons Inhabiting in this Towne or y^e Limitts thereof, shall duly Resort and repaire to the publike meetings and Assemblies one the Lords dayes And on Publike days of fastings and thanksgivings appointed by Publike Authority bothe on the forenoones And Afternoones; And who have Already and shall with out Just and necessary cause Approved by the particular court soe offende, hee or they shall forfeit for the first offence five Guilders, for y^e Second Offence ten Guilders, and for the third offence twenty Guilders, And for After time; yf any manner of person or persons shall remaine refractorie pervers and obstinate hee shall be Lyable to the further Censure of the Court, Eyther for the aggravation of the fine or for Corporall punishment or Bannishment And for the due Execution of y^e Aforesaid Orders It is Agreed and Concluded that yf any person shall informe the magistrates or the particular Court concerning the neglect and contempt of the Aforesaid Ordre by any person or persons soever informing shall have one halfe of the fine Allowed unto him, And the other halfe shall be converted to Public Use.

“ By Ordre from the Magistrates
was Subscribed by mee Daniel Dentonius
“ Clericus.”

This strictly puritanical proceeding, bearing so close an analogy to the order adopted at Hartford a few months before, leaves little doubt that the *one* was made a pre-

cedent for the *other*; the apparent severity of which is, however, somewhat excused, when we consider that it was the result of a popular vote, and no objection being entered upon the record, it is reasonable to suppose that it was unanimous. The opinions and prejudices of the people were more favorable to the policy of Connecticut than that of New Haven colony; and it is probable that the rule which had been adopted in the latter, allowing none but *free burgesses* (or church members) to vote in town meetings, occasioned dissatisfaction at *Stamford* and induced the planters to remove to this place, where it was considered not only the right, but the duty of every man to exercise his electoral privilege on all public occasions.

It may seem strange, if not inconsistent with the strict principles and religious discipline of those staid Puritans, that it should have been thought necessary or even expedient to tolerate the sale of intoxicating liquors by issuing licences for the purpose,—yet such was the fact, and a penalty was attached for selling otherwise, namely: that one-half of the money received on the sale of *beer*, *wine*, or *strong liquors* without such authority, should go toward defraying the public expenses, and the other half for the education of the poor.

The people were in a few years dissatisfied with their subjection to the government of New Netherland, and were anxious to obtain the countenance and support of their brethren of New England, as the plantations on the eastern part of the island had done. And accordingly in 1653 the inhabitants of the town addressed the following propositions to the commissioners of the united colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven:

" 1. Whether by Commission from England, subjection be demanded, wee can acte any longer by the Duch Lawes, without blame, yea or nay?

" 2. If we cannot, what then wee must doe, till another government bee settled?

" 3. If there bee noe agreement betweene Duch and English, how shall wee doe, for safety, having soe many enemies round about us?

" 4. If wee must now fall off from the Duch, wee desire protection from New England, under the parliament upon reasonable termes upon both sides.

" 5. This to your considerations, whether free pardon may not be obtained of former offences (murther excepted) to keep us on one side if Mr. Dier gett a partie; and that will be dangerous for us on one side, some will think to bee freed, and wee feare doe much hurt.

" 6. Whether wee might obtaine the favor of twenty or ten men with a commander to assist us; if noe men, yett a commander to trayne the people and goe out with them if need be, and bear sway in towne affairs, to prevent division and indeed confusion?

" 7. Whether if Mr. Dier require assistance, wee may deny him, for wee feare hee will plunder, having resolute fellowes with him, and fall on the Duch farmers?

" 8. Whether you can afford us powder and shott att present?

" 9. Wee being willing to cleave to New England they having commission thence, whether you can give power to some amongst ourselves to beare rule till further order bee taken; if you cannot, then to tender our condition, to afford us the benefit of your power, and that by Post, our lives and estates lye att stake, if the Lord by some meanes, help us not.

" 10. That we might have cover and victailes from the Maine, giving securitie that itt shall bee for the English only.

"These are the desires of the Messengers of Hempstead. Middleborough desires the same.

"ROBERT COE.

RICHARD GILDERSLEEVE.

EDWARD JESSOP.

ALEXANDER KNOWLES."

These propositions were probably declined as nothing more is heard of the matter.

On the 4th of July, 1647, the following was agreed to and signed by the Indians at Hempstead:

"Know all men by these presents, that we the Indians of Massapege, Merioke, and Rockaway, whose names be hereunder written, for ourselves and all y^e rest of y^e Indians that claime any righte or interest in the purchase y^t Hempsteede bought in y^e yeare 1643, and wth in the bounds and limmits of y^e whole tracht of land concluded upon wth y^e Governor of Manhattans, as it is in this paper specified, doe by these presents, ratify and confirme to them and thiere heires and successors forever, to enjoy wth out any molestation or trouble from us, or any that shall pretend any claime or tytle unto itt, the Mentooke sachem, being present att the confirmation. In witnesse whereof wee whose names bee here underwritten have hereunto subscribed."

"The mark (*vrr*) of Takapasha, the Sachem of Messapege.

The mark (*Ceu*) of Wantagh, the Mantaoke Sachem.

The mark (*D*) of Chegonoce.

The mark (*Crr*) of Romege.

The mark (*Ew^c*) of Mangwanh.

The mark (*Q*) of Waakeatis.

The mark (*Ne*) of Rumasuekaman.

The mark (*4*) of Ocraking.

The mark (*M*) of Worotum.

"In the presence of Richard Gil-
dersleeve, John Seaman, John
Hicks. }

Scriptit per me,
JOHN JAMES, Clerk."

Although in general the most pacific relations prevailed between the planters and their Indian neighbors, yet it

was not always so for collisions would sometimes happen, and it was considered necessary to concert measures for preventing their recurrence, as they seemed only to exasperate both parties and lead to serious consequences. For this purpose the governor convened some of the sachems and head men of several tribes at Hempstead on the 12th of March, 1656, when the following articles were propounded and ratified:

"Articles of agreement, Betwixt y^e Governor of y^e New Netherlands and Tackpausha, March y^e 12th, 1656, as followeth:

"I. That all injuries formerly passed in the time of the Governor's predecessors, shall bee forgiven and forgotten, since y^e yeare '45, and never to be remembered.

"II. That Tackpausha being chosen y^e chiefe sachem by all the Indian sachems from Massapege, Maskahoung, Secatoug, Meracock, Rockaway and Canarisie, wth y^e names of y^e rest, both Sachems and natives, doth take y^e Governor of y^e New Netherlands, to his and his people's protection, and in consideration of that, to put under y^e s^d protection, all thiere lands and territories upon Long Island, soe far as y^e Dutch line doth runn, according to y^e agreement made att Hartforde.

"III. The governor of New Netherlands doth promise to make noe peace with the Indians that did the spoile at y^e Mannhattans the 15th of September last, but likewise to include the sachem in it.

"IV. That Tackpausha shall make noe peace wth y^e Indians, wth out y^e consent and knowledge of the governor.

"V. The sachem doth provide for himselfe and his people to give noe dwelling place, entertainment or lodging to any of y^e Governor's or thiere owne enemies.

"VI. The Governor doth provide betwixt this date and six months to build a house or a forte upon such place

as they shall show upon y^e north side, and the forte or house shall be furnished with Indian trade or commodities. And the sachem doth promise that all such people as shall live thereon, placed by the Governor, shall live in safety from him or any of his Indians.

“VII. That the inhabitants of Hemsteede according to the lines expressed in the patent, and what they have purchased, shall enjoy it without molestations from y^e sachem or his people, either of person or estate.

“VIII. That the sachem shall live in peace with all y^e English and Dutch within this jurisdiction of y^e New Netherlands.

“IX. The Governor doth promise for himselfe and all his people within the jurisdiction to live in peace with y^e s^d Sachem and all his people; and the s^d Sachem and all his people shall keep peace according to the aforesaid articles with the Governor and his people.

“X. That in case an Indian doe wrong to a christian in person or estate and if complaint be made to the Sachem, hee shall make full sattisfaction; likewise yt a Dutchman or an Englishman shall wrong an Indian, upon complaint made to the Governor, the wrongdoer shall make sattisfaction according to equity.”

To the above are affixed the marks of Waghtummoore, Vugquatis, Cuppahanuum, Tackapausha, Aadam, and Rumege, *Indians*;—John Stickelan, John Hicks, George Woolsey, and Robert Jackson, *Englishmen*; and Cornelis Van Houten, Govert Lockermans, and Gilbert Van Dicke, *Dutchmen*.

On receiving satisfaction for the lands formerly purchased from the Indians, which was made payable by instalments, the following release and confirmation of purchase was executed by the sachems, and sanctioned by the Grand Sachem of Long Island.

"We, the Indians under written, do hereby acknowledge to have received of the magistrates and inhabitants of Hemsteede, our pay in full satisfaction, for the tract of land sould unto them, according to agreement, and according to patent and purchase. The general boundes is as followeth:—beginning at a place called *Mattagarrett's Bay*, and soe running upon a direct line north and south, from *sea* to *sea*; the boundes running from Hemsteede Harbour, due east, to a pointe of treese, adjoining to the lande of Robert Williams, where wee left markt treese, the same line running from sea to sea; the other line beginning at a markt tree standing at the east end of the greate plaine, and running a due south line, at the south sea, by a markt tree, in a neck called *Maskachoung*. And wee doe, further engage ourselves to uphold this our present act, and all our former agreements, to bee just and lawful. And wee doe binde ourselves to save and defend them harmlesse from any manner of claime or pretence, that shall bee made to disturb thiere right. Whereunto we have subscribed, this eleventh day of May, Anno 1658, stilo novo.

" Waantanch,	Tackapausha,
Cheknow,	Martom,
Sayasstock,	Pees-Roma."

"Subscribed by Wacombound, Montauk Sachem, after the death of his father, this 14th of Feb. 1660, being a general town meeting at Hemsteed.

"JOHN JAMES, *Clark*."

From the terms of this instrument it is probable that the original contract and purchase in 1643 contained the same general boundaries as are set forth in the patent of Governor Kieft.

On the records of the town is a copy of a letter, which for its loyal tone is quite remarkable. It is as follows:

“Hemsteede, feeb. 27, 1658.

“To the Right Hon^l. Peter Stuyvesant, Governor, &c.

“After the remembrance of our submissive and humble respects, it hath pleased God, after a sickly and sad Sommer, to give us a seasonable and comfortable autumnne, wherewith wee have beene (throw mercy) refreshed ourselves and have gained strength of God, soe that wee necessarily have been employed in getting winter foode for our cattell, and thereby have something prolonged our wonted tyme of chosing magistrates, for y^e w^{ch} wee hope yo^r honour will hold us excused: and vow according to our accustomed manner, wee have voted and put upon denomination our former magistrate Mr. Gildersleeve, and with him William Shadden, Robert Forman and Henry Persall—all of them knowing men, of honest life, and good integrity; therefore wee desire yo^r honour too appoynt twoe of them, and always according to our duty, shall pray the most highe God to bless and preserve yo^r honour, wth much health and prosperity, in all yo^r noble designe—wee humbly take or leave.

“Ever honoured s^r, your Loyall, true and obedient servants, the Inhabitants of Hemsteede.

“JOHN JEAMES, Clk.”

The following extracts from the records of proceedings of the town meetings or general court are well worthy of being preserved:

March 28, 1658, stilo novo.—“This day ordered that Mr. Gildersleeve, John Hicks, John Seaman, Robert Jackson, and William Foster, are to go wth Cheknow, sent and authorized by y^e Montake Sachem, to marck and lay out y^e generall bounds of y^e lands, belonging to y^e towne of Hemsteede, according to y^e extent of y^e limits and jurisdiction of y^e s^d towne, to be known by her

markt trees and other places of note, to continue for ever. And in case Tackapausha, Sagamore of Marsapeague, wth his Indians, doth come according to their agreement, then to lay out the said bounds."

April 12, 1658.—"Ordered by the townsmen of Hemsteede, that all y^e fences of y^e frontiere lotts that shall runn into y^e field, shall be substantially made by y^e 25th of this monthe of Aprill, and any person found negligent, shall forfeit 5 shillings to the towne. And whoever shall open the towne gates, and neglect to shut them, or to put up the barrs, shall pay the like sum, one half to the towne, and the other half to the informer."—"Also, William Jacoks and Edward Raynor to be cow-keepers for the year; the people to be ready, at the sounding of the horn, to send out their cows, and the keeper to be ready to take charge of them sun half an hour high; and to bring them home half an hour before sunset, to water them at reasonable hours, and to be driven beyond East Meadows, to prevent damage in the corn-fields. To be allowed 12 shillings sterling a week, from 11th of May to 10th of Aug., and then 15 shillings a week till the 23d of Oct. The first payment to be made in butter, that is, for each cow one pound of butter, at 6d a pound, and the remainder in wampum."

"At A Court Holden at Hemsteede y^e 13th of April 1658 Present

"Mr. Richard Gildersleeve Magistrate, Mr. John Hicks, Robert Forman, Richard Willets, Assistants.

"Whereas we judge by wofull Experience that of Late there is A Sect that hath Taken such ill effect Amongst us to y^e Seducing of certaine of y^e Inhabitants, Whoe by giving heede to Seducing Spirits under the notion of being Inspired bye y^e Holy Spirit of God, have drawne Away wth their Error and Misguided lighte those w^{ch} together wth us did worship God in Spiritt and in truth, And now unto our grieffe doe separate from us, And unto the

great dishonour of God and y^e violacion of y^e Lawes Established and the christian ordre, wth love peace & concord that ought to be observed, have broke the Sabbath, And neglected to Joine wth us in the true worship and Service of God as f^ormerly they have don; Bee itt therefor ordered that noe manner of person of persons whatsoever shall henseforthe give any Entertaynment or have Any Convers wth those people whoe are called by us quakers, or shall lodge them in theire houses, (except they are permittede for one nights lodgeing in the parish, and soe to depart quietly wth out dispute or debate the next morning, and this is to bee observed in this town, and to the Uttermoste boundes thereof."

"Teste, JOHN JAMES, *Clerk.*"

"Hemsteede y^e 18 of April A^o 1658.

"At A court Holden this presente day, *stilo novo*; Present Mr Richard Gildersleeve magistrate, Mr John Hicks, Mr Robert Forman, Mr Richard Willets. Forasmuch as Mary Scott the wife of Joseph Scott, together with the wife of Francis Weeks, have contrary to the law of God and the Lawes Established in this place not onely absentedede themselves from the publick worship of God, But have prophaned the Lords day by goeing to a conventicle or meeting in the woods where there were 2 Quakers; the one of them as namely the wife of Francis Weeks being there, And the other being met wth all near the place, whoe upon Examination have Justified they Act, saying they did know no transgression they had don For they wente to meete the people of God; bee it therefor ordered that each party shall paye for this offence twenty Guilders and All cost and charges that shall Arise herefrom.

"Teste, JOHN JAMES."

July 10, 1658.—"The town deputed Mr. Richard Gil-

dersleeve to go down to the Mannhattans to agree with the governor concerning the tythes, which are not to exceed 100 sheeples of wheat, and to be delivered, if required, at the town harbor; and the charge of his journey to be defrayed by the town. Town agreed to pay the herdsman that attended their cattle, 12 shillings sterling a week in butter, corn and oats, at fixed prices. Six bushels of corn allowed by the town for killing a wolf; the price of corn 2s. 6d. a bushel, wheat 4s., pork 3d. a pound, butter 6d. a pound, lodging 2d. a night, beer 2d. a mug, board 5s. a week, victuals 6d. a meal, and labor 2s. 6d. a day."

Nov. 27, 1658.—"John James is chosen upon this day town clerke for y^e ensuing yeare, being his second yeare of service, by the permission of *God Almighty*."

Jan. 14, 1659.—"Whereas there hath formerly an ordre been made agst the Sinn of drunkennesse, and that wee finde by daylie Experience, that itt is practised in this place to y^e dishonor of God, and therefor wee doe Againe reniue y^e same, and doe ordre that Any that have formerly or shall hereafter transgress shall pay for y^e first fault 10 guilders, for the second 20 guilders and for the third to stand to the determinacion of y^e court according to y^e first ordre." "Test. JOHN JAMES."

"At a town meeting, March 14, 1659, there was granted unto John Roads of Rusdorp, one great hollow, containing about two acres, the which he is to secure in a sufficient fence, and possess it for seven years, paying yearly eighteen pence the acre, with the tythé, the which he is to pay at Hempstead."

"At the aforesaid town meeting it was granted unto Thomas Jacobs, one hollow, containing one and a half acre lying by the Island of Trees. And there is granted unto Robert Williams, by general vote of town meeting, six acres of meadow land, formerly in possession of

Roger Lines, that, paying all rates and duties belonging thereunto, he shall enjoy the said meadow for him, his heirs and assigns for ever. Also, the same day was let to Robert Williams the town *barn* for this ensuing year, for the sum of fifty-three shillings, to be paid in corn at the usual prices, and the *yard* is to be common both to the house and barn." In 1659 the town licensed John Smith to keep an *ordinary*, and to sell therein meat and drink, and to lodge strangers in such a manner as not to be offensive to the laws of *God or man*. "It was voted and agreed at the same town meeting, that any person absenting himself or herself from public worship on the Lord's day, or other public days, should, for the first offence pay *five* shillings, for the second *ten*, for the third *twenty*, and after that be subjected to *corporal punishment*, or *banishment*." "At a town meeting, held November 26, 1684, it was concluded by a major vote, that Left. John Jackson, Justice Searing and Jonathan Smith, sen., should go to New York to meet the Indians, and there to *agitate* concerning their lands, and also to endeavor at the purchasing of a patent for the town; and also the ending the difference concerning the bounds between our neighboring town, Jamaica, and us, with full power to make a final end. There is also granted unto Robert Williams three acres of the town land, lying in the bevil, for the sum of three pounds, to be paid in such corn, as, by the blessing of God, the land shall produce."

The town records contain the following curious paper, bearing date May 26, 1659, signed by Thomas Armitage, who was of Lynn in 1635, from whence he went to Sandwich, and thence he came to Long Island in 1647 and was one of the first settlers in Oyster Bay. In the document referred to, he states that his son *Manassah*, then a student at *Cambridge*, had fraudulently obtained his deeds and other valuable writings and that he had

forged a deed of gift of his lands; he therefore desires that the facts should be *made known and recorded* in all the New England colonies in order to guard the public against the impositions of his son. Several affidavits on the contrary are recorded, showing that the father had been heard to say that having married a young wife, and intending to deprive her of his estate, he had conveyed all his lands to his son Manassah. The son graduated at Harvard in 1660, and Farmers' Register states that he died before 1698.

*“March 6, 1659.—*Ordered and agreed by the townsmen, that if either of them shall be absent, having had due notice to meete, the party or parties absenting themselves wth out a lawful cause allowed off by those present, shall forfeit for such offence one pinte of liquors, to be paid, y^e first that is to be gotten here at Hempsteede.”

Town meeting June 3, 1659.—“Upon supplication of Henry Lenington, it was this day granted that all former proceedings agst him, concerning his banishment, should be remitted, and he was then received again, upon promise of reformacon, unto the libertyes of an inhabitant.”

November 18, 1659, it was resolved by the town that if any one should suffer by the Indians, and the sachem did not cause satisfaction to be made according to the agreement of 1656, the town should prosecute them, until compensation be made, first acquainting the governor with their grievance. The town at the same time agreed to pay Thomas Langdon six bushels of corn, for killing ten wolves, and ordered that no reward should be paid for any number less than ten.

Feb. 25, 1661.—“It is ordered thatt noe person ore

persones, shall give ore selle, ore lend of any kinde of dooges to the Indians, upon the forfiture of fifty guilders naither Beeches, nore Whellpes, after the datte above specified."

July 4, 1661.—"Town agreed to allow Thomas Terry and Samuel Deering to settle upon the east side of Hempsted Harbour, provided they nor any of them shall not bring with them any to trespass on the town lands; bring in no quakers or any such like opinionists, to be inhabitants among them; and all who settle under them are to have letters of commendation and approbation from the magistrates, elders, or selected townsmen of the place whence they come, that they *are, have been,* and are likely to be good members."

About this time Cow Neck¹ was required to be enclosed by a post and rail fence, extending across the head of it, and those who assisted therein were by an order of the town entitled to pasture a number of cattle proportioned to the panels of fence, or standing gates (as they were called) made by the respective individuals; and afterwards in the division of the land upon the Neck, the same rule of apportionment was observed. The lands at Rockaway were also enclosed by a fence extending from Near Rockaway² landing to the borders of Jamaica Bay, and used for pasturing of horses, cattle, and sheep by those who aided therein.

Feb. 15, 1664.—"Town voted that *Capt. John Scott* should be agent or attorney to state and plead their case or cases about their bounds. And March 23, 1664, "the said John Scott in consideration of £12 a year, lets his messuage in the possession of Hope Wasburn (called the Manor of Hope) at Herricks, to William Cramer

¹ Now Manhasset Neck.—EDITOR.

² Now East Rockaway.—EDITOR.

of Setauket, till March 25, 1669, to be paid in grain or cattle alive, or beef or pork at merchants' prices in the town of Hempstead." "June 6, 1665, Jonah Fordham sells to said Scott 100 acres at Madnan's Neck; also 226 acres at Matinecock, which Scott assigns the same day to Richard Moore, Surgeon."

Copy of a letter from the town of Hempstead to that of Jamaica:

"May 1, 1665.

"Loving friends.

"The inhabitants of Jamaica—We kindly salute you—

"Whereas there was a request made by your representatives, Mr. Coe and Samuel Smith, of the Little Plains and so down to the Swamp that goes into the great bay—that is to say,—all the meadow that lyes on the west side of the great swamp, which you have formerly possessed. We, the inhabitants of Hempstead, do condescend that you shall have all the Little Plains, which our line doth comprehend, and all the meadow that lyes below the Little Plains; that is to say, the meadow which lyes on the west side of the great river, which comes out of the great swamp.

"By order of the constable and overseers.

"THOMAS HICKS, Clk."

Feb. 6, 1669.—"Ordered by the constable and overseers that every inhabitant shall have a sufficient ladder to stand by his chimney, upon the penalty of five shillings, for every one that hath not a sufficient ladder within three weeks."

Dec. 6, 1682.—"The constable and overseers agreed with Richard Gildersleeve Sen^r. to beat the drum for the town for all occasions, except trainings, and is to have 20 shillings for the yeare."

The expense of obtaining patents was no inconsiderable grievance to the people, but as the fees due thereon

were claimed as a perquisite of the Executive, Governor Dongan in 1683 required the town to take out a new patent, and thereupon the following proceedings took place:

Town meeting, feb. 16, 1683.—"Mr. Seaman, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Tredwell are chosen by the major vote of the towne, to go downe to Yorke, in order to y^e getting a pattain for y^e whole bounds of y^e towne, and according to y^e first purchase and y^e draaft drawne." The object not being effected, it was voted March 31, 1684, "that those who go down to Yorke in respect of getting a pattent, that they get it as *reasonable* as they can, for the good of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants, and also upon as good terms." *Again, "April 4, 1684,* Mr. John Jackson, Mr. Symon Searing, and Mr. John Tredwell, are chosen to goe downe to Yorke by y^e Governor's order, and to see to y^e getting of a pattaine for the towne, giving these our deputies full power to acht for us and in our behalfes as fully and amply as if we were personally present, provided that our lands shall be assured to uss, our heyres and successors for ever, to be our free land of inheritance, we rendering and paying such acknowledgement as shall be agreed unto between the Governor and our deputies." *Again, Dec. 12, 1684,* "Justice Searing and Nathaniel Percall to goe and to request y^e Governor ffor a pattent for the towne, and to gitt it on as reasonable termes as they can, and what these oure deputies do, shall be as authentick as if wee was personally preasent ourselves."

Being still unsuccessful in agreeing upon the terms of the patent, it was again voted, April 3, 1685, that John Jackson, John Tredwell, and Jonathan Smith go to York for the procuring of a patent, in which they attained the object of so much anxiety.

Of this patent we subjoin a copy as a sample of many others issued by the same governor, who was at the time a freeholder in the town, as was also John Spragg, his secretary:

“Thomas Dongan, lieutenant-governor and vice-admiral under his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York, of New York and its dependencies in America, to all whom these presents shall come, sendeth greeting: whereas there is a certain town in Queens county, called and known by the name of Hempstead, upon Long Island, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Great Plains, having a certain tract of land thereunto belonging, the bounds whereof begin at a marked tree, standing at the head of Matthew Garrison's Bay, and so running from thence upon a direct south line due south to the main sea, and from the said tree a direct north line to the Sound or East River, and so round the points of the Necks till it comes to Hempstead Harbor, and so up the harbor to a certain barren sand-beach, and from thence up a direct line till it comes to a marked tree on the east side of Cantiagge Point, and from thence a south line to the middle of the plains, and from thence a due east line to the utmost extent of the Great Plains, and from thence upon a straight line to a certain tree marked in a neck, called Maskachoung, and so from thence up a due south line to the south sea, and the said south sea is to be the south bounds from the east line to the west line, and the Sound or East River to be the northerly bounds, as according to several deeds or purchases from the Indian owners, and the patent from the Dutch governor, William Kieft, relation thereto being had doth more fully and at large appear.

“Now, Know Ye, that by virtue of the commission and authority unto me given by his Royal Highness,

James, Duke of York and Albany, lord proprietor of this province, in consideration of the premises and the quit-rents hereinafter reserved, I have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, ratify and confirm unto Captain John Seaman, Simon Searing, John Jackson, James Pine, senior, Richard Gildersleeve, senior, and Nathaniel Pearsall, as patentees for and on the behalf of themselves and their associates, the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town of Hempstead, their heirs, successors, and assigns for ever, all the before recited tract and tracts, parcel and parcels of land and islands within the said bounds and limits, together with all and singular the woods, underwoods, plains, meadows, pastures, quarries, marshes, waters, lakes, causeways, rivers, beaches, fishing, hawking, hunting and fowling, with all liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances, to the said tract of land and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold the said tract of land and premises, with all and singular the appurtenances before mentioned and intended to be given, granted, ratified and confirmed unto the said Captain John Seaman, Simon Searing, John Jackson, James Pine, senior, Richard Gildersleeve, senior, and Nathaniel Pearsall, the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns, to the proper use, benefit and behoof of them, the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns for ever, to be holden of his said Royal Highness, his heirs and assigns, in free and common soccage, according to the tenor of East Greenwich in the county of Kent, in his Majesty's kingdom of England. Provided always, that neither this patent, nor any thing herein contained shall be construed or intended to the prejudice or infringement of any right, claim or pretence, which his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York, his heirs and successors, now hath or hereafter may have, to a certain

tract of land within the bounds of this said patent, commonly called or known by the name of Hempstead Little Plains, and all the woodland and plains between the said Little Plains and the bay, which lies betwixt Rockaway Meadows and the said Meadows, bounded on the east with Foster's Meadow River, and on the west with Hempstead west line, and likewise one entire piece of land containing seven hundred acres, lying and being on Cow Neck. And I do hereby likewise confirm and grant unto the said patentees and their associates, their heirs, successors and assigns, all the privileges and immunities belonging to a town within this government. Yielding, rendering and paying yearly and every year at the city of New York, unto his Royal Highness, or to such office or offices as by him shall be appointed, to receive the same, twenty bushels of good winter wheat, or four pounds in good current money of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March. In testimony whereof, I have caused these presents to be entered upon record in the secretary's office of the said province, and the public seal thereof have hereunto affixed and signed with my hand, this seventeenth day of April, in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-five.

"THOMAS DONGAN.*

"J. SPRAGG, *Secretary*."

* The tenure prescribed in most, if not all the colonial charters, was by "free and common soccage," (meaning by any certain and determinate service) according to the custom of free tenure in East Greenwich in the county of Kent, England; and not "*in capite*" or by Knights' service. See the great patent of New England issued by King James in 1620,—of Massachusetts in 1629,—the prior charter of Virginia in 1606,—that of Maine in 1639,—of Rhode Island in 1663,—of Connecticut in 1662,—of Maryland in 1632,—Act of the General Assembly of New York, May 13, 1691,—Charter of Pennsylvania in 1681,—Patent of Carolina in 1662, and that of Georgia in 1732. All these are substantially the same, and may be found in the early colonial documentary collections, agreeing in character with the patents issued in this colony subsequent to the conquest in 1664.

This ample patent gave much satisfaction, the town having previously done much to conciliate the governor, for on the 7th of December, 1683, they had presented him a grant for 200 acres of land on the west end of the plains, and on the 24th of April, 1684, 200 more on the north side of the plains extending to Success Pond. The town likewise gave Mr. Secretary Spragg 100 acres and a further quantity of 150, November 23, 1684, on the south side of the plains, beyond Foster's Meadow.*

In order to liquidate the expenses of the patent, an assessment of two and a half pence per acre was levied in 1685 upon the lands possessed by each individual in the town.

The number of taxable inhabitants at that period was 160, the number of acres assessed 16,563, and the amount raised thereon £177, equal to \$442.50.

The following list, copied from the records, the spelling of which has been preserved, exhibits the number of freeholders in the town in 1685, and the quantity of land owned by each:

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Robert Dingee	22	Hannah Hudson	22
Edmund Titus	150	William Gripman	25
Sam Titus	50	John Brick	27

* October 6, 1685, Paman, sagamore of Rockaway, Tackpousha and others sold Rockaway Neck, extending from the west bounds of Hempstead to Rockaway inlet, to one John Palmer, a merchant of New York for the consideration of £30, which he again sold, August 23, 1687, to Richard Cornwell of Cornbury (Bayside), and thus occasioned no considerable trouble to the town, the said lands being considered as within the general limits of the purchase made by the town in 1643, but which the Indians asserted was not so intended by them in the sale and conveyance aforesaid.

July 11, 1691, John Stuard requests a grant of land from the town, to settle with them to follow the trade of a *Cooper*, and also to practise the art of *Surgery*. It is almost needless to say that his request was promptly granted.

NAMES.	ACRES.	NAMES.	ACRES.
Sam Raynor	43	John Burland	25
John Serion	100	William Eager	55
Simon Serion	171	John Hawkins	64
James Pine, Sr.	500	Sam Alin	41
Nathaniel Pine	9	William Ware	83
Solomon Simmons	163	John Hubs	56
William Smith	100	Christopher Yeumans	150
Richard Denton	50	Elias Burland	25
Joseph Langdon	110	William Wetherbe	30
William Jecoks	80	John Pine	101
Thomas Seaman	108	Joshua Jecocks	88
John Smith, Jr., <i>Rock</i>	230	Jonathan Semans	65
Daniel Bedel	130	George Baldin	37
John Williams	240	Richard Minthorn	100
James Pine	249	Thomas Gildersleve	100
Elias Dorlon	100	Jonathan Smith	180
Aron Underdunk*	100	Thomas Southard, Sr.	214
Widow Valentine	40	Thomas Rushmore	277
Benj. Simmons	154	John Champain	187
John Morrell	137	Goodm. Smith, Sr. †	200
Richard Elison	60	John Carl	208
Edward Heare	70	John Mot	70
Christopher Dene	100	Thos. Elison, Sr.	270
William Jones	66	John Elison, Sr.	60
Samuel Embre	100	Richard Gilderslieve	100
Timothy Halsted, Jr.	78	Rich. Gilderslieve, Jr.	280
Cap. Jackson	430	Richard Toton	65
Samuel Denton	240	Arthur Albertus	52
Isaac Smith	22	John Johnson	25
John Cornwell	50	James Beats	59
Edward Cornwell	50	William Lee	40
Joseph Baldin	50	Thomas Ireland	70
Jona. Smith, Sr.	220	Peter Johnson	50
John Smith, <i>Nan.</i>	260	Henry Mandiford	75
Joseph Smith	156	Henry Lininton	352
Joseph Wood	10	Richard Osborn	183
Jerimiah Wood, Sr.	300	Obediah Velantine	44
Josias Starr	14	Widow Willis	172
Richard Stites	152	Hope Willis	120
John Tounsand	46	Harman Johnson	25
John Dozenboro	100	Barnes Egberson	53

* Adrian Onderdonk, who lived at Foster's Meadow as late as 1718.—H. O.

† Goodman (Goody, for a woman) is a title of honor next below Mister; Esquire, a still higher title, was then applied mostly to justices of the peace.—H. O.

NAMES.	ACRES.	NAMES.	ACRES.
Jacob Peterson	25	John Woley	139
John Bedell	46	Thos. Daniels	24
Thomas Cheesman	22	William Thorn	150
John Smith, <i>Rock</i> *	50	Robard Hobs	24
Abraham Smith	150	Robard Hobs, Jr.	25
Edward Sprag	92	Thomas Huching	18
Jeremiah Smith	108	Nathaniel Peasal	236
John Smith, <i>blu.</i>	368	Thomas Peasal	190
John Carman	180	Henry Moles	75
Calib Carman	180	Cornelius Barns	100
Ben. Carman	70	John Foster	55
Moses Embree	70	Cap. Seman	400
Henry Johnson	25	Sam. Seman	3
Abraham Frost	50	John Coe	150
Thomas Willis	30	Peter Toton	21
Robard Miller	36	John Seman, Jr.	58
William Johnson	25	William Thickston	83
Ephraim Valentine	40	Daniel Peasal	190
Robard Bedell	3	George Peasal	190
Jer. Wood, Jr.	68	Heniry Willis	140
William Valentine	40	Ben. Budsal	50
Robard Bedel	3½	William Davis	50
Sam. Pine	60	Joseph Mott	66
Thomas Oakle	70	John Tredwel	350
Jonathan Burg	20	Tim. Halsted, Sr.	300
Joseph Ginins	80	James Rile	50
Joseph Williams	100	Adam Mot	64
Richard Valentine	71	Harman Flower	59
John Bates	5	Joseph Petet	34
John Bates, Jr.	53	Sam. Smith	11
John Elison	125	Peter Smith	11
Mr. Beachman	130	Thomas Southard, Jr.	69
Col. Thos. Dongan	200	John Southard	3
Mr. Sprag	288	John Robinson	100
Edward Avery	70		
Richard Combs	26		
Elias Bayly	54		

Whole number of acres, 16,563

It is curious to find that many names formerly known in the town have disappeared therefrom for at least half a century. Among them are:

* John Smiths were so numerous even in 1685 as to need affixes to distinguish them. Thus, we have John Smith, *Rock, Nan, Blue, Flag*, etc.,—H. O.

Gripman	Champion	Lynus	Yeates
Dinge	Chappel	Meade	Lennington
Brick	Starr	Pedley	Ireland
Jecocks	Sturgis	Rusco	Lee
Hare	Brudnell	Houldsworth	Wescott
Shadden	Durfy	Bate	Ruts
James	Toffy	Disbrow	Egerton
Thickstone	Robinson	Yemans	Egbertson
Scott	Washburn	Flewelling	Allison
Achman	Pearce	Phessy	Wiltsie
Stickland	Fordham	Marsh	Moles
Lockerman	Boerum	Alexander	Minthorn
Van Dyck	Whitehead	French	Eager
Van Hoosen	Grading	Embree	Yeamans
Tanner	Ludlow	Perrin	Mandiford
Ogden	Sutton	Wallis	Peterson
Jaman	Halstead	Higham	Avery
Hugins	Clark	Charlton	Dusenbury
Stites *	Tomans	Comstock	

Many of these probably failed for the want of male issue, but a greater part emigrated to New Jersey and the river counties of this state, where may be found Long Island names and families in abundance. In short the counties of Dutchess, Westchester, and Orange, as well as the whole territory of New Jersey, are filled with Long Island families, and the descendants of those once included among its inhabitants. Jonas Starr, who was town clerk in 1684 and 1685, removed to Danbury, Conn., and left six sons. He was the first clerk there and one of the patentees of the town in 1702, also a Justice of the Peace and died January 4, 1715, aged fifty-seven.

The Rev. Richard Denton was a leading man among the first English settlers of the town, and it is probable that several who accompanied him had been attendants upon his ministry in the mother country. Some of these emigrated with him to Watertown, Mass.; thence to Wethersfield, Conn.; thence to Stamford, and finally to this place in 1644.

* Frozen in boat shed.

Mr. Denton was born of a good family at Yorkshire, England, 1586, educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated 1623, and was settled as minister of Coley Chapel, Halifax, for seven years. The same spirit of intolerance which produced the act of uniformity caused his removal, and he is supposed to have arrived in America with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He was engaged a while at Watertown, but in 1635 he with some of his church began the settlement of Wethersfield; from whence, for some reason now unknown, they removed to Stamford within the jurisdiction of New Haven, where he was installed in 1641. Probably the causes of his leaving Wethersfield operated here, and having sold his property to his successor, the Rev. John Bishop, he and most of his church laid the foundations of the village of Hempstead. His salary here was £70 a year, paid in articles of necessity, at the customary prices. Yet he seems, with all his worth and excellence of character, to have been a migratory being, for in 1659 he returned to England and spent the remainder of his life at Essex, where he died, aged seventy-six, in 1662. On the tomb erected to his memory in that place is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a free translation:

“ Here sleeps the dust of RICHARD DENTON;
O'er his low peaceful grave bends
The perennial cypress, fit emblem
Of his unfading fame.

On Earth

His bright example, *religious light!*
Shone forth o'er multitudes.

In Heaven

His pure rob'd spirit shines
Like an effulgent star.”

Four of Mr. Denton's sons remained here, Richard, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Daniel, all of whom except the last left families, whose posterity comprise many hundreds upon Long Island, in the city of New York, and Orange County. Daniel was appointed clerk at Hempstead at the first town meeting, and held the office till his removal to Jamaica in 1658, where he was a magistrate and afterwards was one of those who made the purchase of Elizabethtown, N. J., October 28, 1664. He visited London in 1670, where he published a concise and interesting history of the colony of New York; a new edition of which has been lately printed at Philadelphia and another at New York.

"Among those clouds," says Cotton Mather (meaning the ministers who came early to New England), "was our pious and learned Mr. Richard Denton, a Yorkshire man, who, having watered Halifax, in England, with his fruitful ministry, was by a tempest there hurried into New England, where, first at Wethersfield, and then at Stamford, his doctrine dropped as the rain, his speech distilled as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass. Though he were a little man, yet he had a great soul; his well accomplished mind, in his lesser body, was an *Iliad* in a nut shell. I think he was *blind* of an eye, yet he was not the least among the *seers* of Israel; he saw a very considerable portion of those things which eye hath not seen. He was far from cloudy in his conceptions and principles of divinity, whereof he wrote a system, entitled *Soliliquia Sacra*, so accurately, considering the four-fold state of man, in his created purity, contracted deformity, restored beauty and celestial glory, that judicious persons, who have seen it, very much lament the *churches* being so much

deprived of it. At length he got into heaven beyond clouds, and so beyond storms; waiting the return of the Lord Jesus Christ in the clouds of heaven, when he will have his reward among the saints."

The first church or meeting house of the Presbyterian, or of the Independent order, was commenced in 1645, and finished in 1648. It was a log house twenty-four feet square, and stood a short distance north-east of the Burley Pond,¹ so-called, in the village of Hempstead. The expense was paid by a public tax or assessment, and the structure was used for town meetings as well as those of a religious character. It stood till 1770, though repaired and probably enlarged within that time, for November 10, 1660, the townsmen were ordered to repair it and make it comfortable to meet in.* Yet such was the increase of inhabitants, and all being of the same denomination, that the meeting-house was found too small for their accommodation, and therefore:

"At A Jenerall townd meeting held in Hempsted the 7th day of Janeuary in the yere of our Lord 1677 It was agreed on by the major vote that they should bild a meting house." This was confirmed at a town meeting held "the first day of Eaperell in the yere of our Lord 1678 and mr semans and John Smith (bleu) was chosen to go to agree with Joseph Carpenter to bild a meting hous, the dementions of the house is as followeth, that

¹ This locality is now the junction of Fulton and Franklin streets.
—EDITOR.

* Even so late as December 27, 1742, it was voted by the town that Jeremiah Bedell, John Hall, and John Dorland, should take the care and charge of the *old church or town house*; and being informed that several persons had pulled and carried away a great part of it without any authority therefor, the above named persons were to make inquiry of those who committed the injury and to prosecute them in behalf of the town.

is, 30 feet long and 24 wide and 12 feet stud with a lentwo on Ech side."

This edifice, erected as the the others had been, by the whole of the taxable inhabitants of the town, was completed in 1679, and stood where the highway now is, a few rods south-west of the present Episcopal Church. Later on, it was found too small and an addition was made thereto in 1700.

The Rev. Mr. Jenney, speaking in regard to this church in a letter of June 27, 1728, says, "it is an ordinary wooden building, forty feet long and twenty-six wide—the roof covered with cedar shingles and the sides clapboarded with oak; within it is not ceiled overhead, but the sides are boarded with pine. There is no *pulpit*, but a raised *desk* only, having a *cloth* and *cushion* of silk; a large *table* stands before the desk, where the *justices* and *leading men* sit, when they *come to church*. There are no *pews*, except one for the *secretary clerk*; the rest of the church is filled with open benches. There is no fence around it and the burial place is at some distance from it." The Episcopal cemetery did not then exist. "It stands in the *open road*, near a *small brook*, which runs between it and the *parsonage* house."

In 1659, the year of Mr. Denton's departure, application was made by the town to the *Rev. Mr. Wake-man* of New Haven to become their minister, but whether he accepted the invitation is uncertain, as his name does not appear on the records; and in 1660 the *Rev. Jonah Fordham*, son of the Rev. Robert Fordham of Southampton, who had accompanied the Rev. Mr. Denton to Hempstead in 1644, was settled here, where he remained highly respected and useful for many years. He was so much esteemed by the people that in 1663 the town

voted he should have allotments with the other inhabitants and also a £200 estate if he pleased, which according to the rule of valuation then adopted, amounted to 300 acres with woodland in proportion.

Mr. Fordham continued here nearly twenty years, and returned to Southampton after the death of his father and labored in the ministry there, probably till the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Taylor in 1680.

The Rev. Josiah Fordham, who preached a while at Setauket after the death of Mr. Brewster, was his son, and his sister Temperance was then married to the second Richard Woodhull. The said Josiah Fordham was the great-grandfather of the compiler of this work.

In relation to the parsonage house, the town records furnish the following authentic information:

“ At a town meeting Jan. 4, 1682, *Robert Marvin* and *Richard Valitin* was chosen by mager vote of the town forthwith to hyer carpinters to build a parsonage hous according to the dementions all redy agreed and recorded in the town boock, and they are to agre with carpinters to compleat all the carpinters work. *It is understood that the hous above mentioned is to be a town hous.*”

On the 6th of May, 1682, the town voted to call as their minister the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, with a salary of £70 and his firewood. To this call eighty-two persons subscribed their names, and the town afterwards gave him a three acre (home) lot, where it should be most convenient, and fifty acres of woodland, to be taken up where he thought proper; his cattle to have liberty of commons and he to have the use of all the parsonage land and meadows as long as he should continue their minister.

Mr. Hobart was son of the Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, Mass., and grandson of Edmund Hobart, who came from Hingham, Norfolkshire, England, in 1633; was one of the founders of Hingham, Plymouth County, aforesaid, and had Edmund, Peter, Thomas, Joshua, Rebecca, and Sarah. His second son Peter was educated at the University of Cambridge, England, ordained by the Bishop of Norwich in 1627, came to New England with his wife and four children, June 8, 1635, and had, in all, fourteen children; eight were sons, six of whom graduated at Harvard. He died January 20, 1670. Joshua, above named, settled, as has been seen, at Southold; his son John removed in 1681 to Pennsylvania, married into a Swedish family, and settled on the spot now called Kensington, a part of Philadelphia. His son Nehemiah, born November 21, 1648, graduated at Harvard 1667, settled in Newton, Mass., as successor of the Rev. John Eliot (son of the Apostle Eliot) December 23, 1674, and died August 25, 1712, aged sixty-three. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Cotton. His son Enoch, father of the late Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, died October 27, 1776.

The Rev. Jeremiah Hobart was born at Hingham, England, and came to Boston with his father in June, 1635, graduated with his brother Joshua at Harvard 1650; his brothers Gershom and Japheth graduated 1667. The first, born 1645, preached at Groton, Mass., and died 1707, and the latter going out as surgeon of a ship was lost at sea. Mr. Hobart officiated several years without orders, but was ordained as successor of the Rev. Thomas Gilbert at Topsfield, Mass., October 2, 1672, and was dismissed on account of immoral conduct of some kind. His wife Dorothy was a daughter

of the Rev. Samuel Whiting of Lynn, Mass., and sister of the Rev. Joseph Whiting of Southampton, L. I. He was settled here subsequent to his call October 17, 1683, and so satisfactory were his labors that the town made him a further donation of 100 acres of land: but the difficulty of collecting his salary was such that complaint was made to the governor, and December 18, 1686, Captain Seaman and Mr. Searing were appointed to answer the petition against the town. Again in 1690 the court of sessions was applied to for assistance, which ended in the laying of a tax for the support of the minister. Hempstead paid him £70 per year. He removed in 1696 because many of his people had turned Quakers, and others were become so indifferent that they would do nothing for his support but by compulsion. He officiated a while at Jamaica, when he removed to East Haddam, Conn., where he was re-installed November 14, 1700, and died aged eighty-nine on Sunday, March 17, 1717, having preached in the forenoon. His daughter Dorothy married Hezekiah Brainard and was mother of the celebrated Rev. David Brainard, who was born at Haddam in April, 1718, and died at the house of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Northampton, October 10, 1747. Elizabeth, another daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, married Hezekiah Wyllys (1704), who was secretary of the colony of Connecticut from 1712 to his death in 1734, so that his father Samuel, himself, and his son George held said office successfully for ninety-eight years. But the name of Wyllys, strange to say, is extinct in that state. Joshua Hobart, brother of Jeremiah, was the father of the Rev. Noah Hobart of Fairfield, father of the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, a former distinguished judge of the supreme court of New York.

The parsonage above mentioned was ordered to be built on the town lot, to be thirty-six feet long, eighteen wide, and ten feet between the joints, to be a comfortable house to dwell in, and when the said Jeremiah Hobart should see cause to leave it, then it should return to the town.

To show how the salary was raised, we subjoin the following from the town books:

"May the 24, 1682.—We under Righten dwo Ingeage Ech and Every of us to give these under Righten sumes to Jeremy Hubard yearly during the time we liue under ministry and to Pay it in Corn or Cattel at Prise as it Pasis Currant amongst us.

Robert Jackson	Jeames Pine, s.	John Pine
John Sirring	Samuel Pine	John Tredwell
Henry Johnson	John Waskeate	William Wetherbe
James Ryle	Harman Johnson	William Smith
Richard Minthorne	John Carman, Sr.	John Smith, (b)
William Jecocks	John Bedell	John Carman, Jr.
Robert Bedell, Sr.	Daniell Bedell	Jeremy Wood, Jr.
Abraham Frost	Richard Ellison, Sr.	Richard Valentine, Sr.
Harman Flower	Robert Williams	John Karle
Thomas Higain	Jeames Beat	Joseph Pettit
Richard Tottun	William Valentine	Francis Champin
John Spreag	Richard Osborne	Henry Linington
John Ellison, Sr.	Peter Mason	Thomas Ireland
George Hix	Charles Abrahams	Peter Johnson
John Smith, R. Jr.	Richard Gildersleeve, Jr.	Joseph Langdon
Joseph Willits	Richard Gildersleeve, Sr.	William Hicks
James Pine, Jr.	Robert Maruin	John Maruin
Thomas Southard, Sr.	Joseph Smith	Samuell Denton
Daniell Pearsall	Jeremy Smith	Moses Emory
Abraham Smith	Timothy Hallsted	Richard Vallantine, Jr.
Joshua Jecocks	Thomas Rushmore	Adam Mott, Jr.
Cornelius Mott	Edward Reyner	Josias Star
John Mott	Jeremy Wood	Jonas Wood
Robert Bedell	Mathew Bedell	Samuel Emery
Caleb Carman	Samuel Rayner	Rock Smith
Joseph Sutton	Simon Sirring	George Hulit
John Jackson	Joseph Jennings	John Smith "

August 1, 1683, town voted that Jeremy Wood should have ten shillings a year "for looking after y^e *opening* and *shutting* of the window shutters belonging to y^e meeting house, and to look carefully after the *hour-glass*."

October 30, 1702, the assembly of the colony, ordered Major Jackson to acquaint the town of Hempstead, "that a public school was designed to be erected among them, and to enquire what encouragement they would give the same."

For several years after the departure of Mr. Hobart, the church had no regular preaching and consequently fell into a state of great indifference. An important and radical change was about to take place, destined to produce a revolution in the church, namely, the introduction of Episcopacy. The people were without a pastor, and the way was clear for the contemplated movement in which a few prominent individuals only, probably, were concerned.

During the administration of Governor Fletcher, a law had been passed in 1693 for settling a ministry in the counties of *Richmond*, *Westchester*, and *Queens*, which was intended by the governor and his party to facilitate the establishment of a branch of the English Church in this province. By the same law, *Hempstead* and *Oyster Bay* were made one *precinct* or *parish* for settling and maintaining a minister.

The church edifice, parsonage house, and glebe were town property, being at all times regulated and controlled by the people in town meeting, and therefore by management and cunning they might be made to subserve the views of those, however few in number, who could, without exciting suspicion, introduce an Episcopal minister into the parish.

The society for propagating the gospel (or rather Episcopacy) in foreign parts, had been incorporated by a charter from King William, June 16, 1701, and it appears that no time was lost by those interested to procure aid from that society for Hempstead.

The *Rev. Dr. Humphreys*, who was secretary of the society from its formation in 1701 to 1728, in a history of its proceedings published by him, among other things, says, "that applications were made by the inhabitants of Westchester, and *earnest memorials* were sent from the inhabitants of *Jamaica* and *Hempstead* in Long Island for ministers to be sent to them. Their wishes were complied with and missionaries sent to those places." That these *earnest memorials* emanated from the town meetings or from any considerable number of the inhabitants can hardly be pretended, the records being silent on the subject. They probably proceeded from a *few* in the confidence of Lord Cornbury, and were made for the express purpose of bringing in a form of religion to which the people were strangers, and to which it seems by the letters of the missionaries themselves, they were almost unanimously opposed.

In answer to memorials sent to England (by whom does not appear) the society for propagating the gospel sent out the *Rev. John Thomas* to Hempstead, appointed *Thomas Gildersleeve* schoolmaster (which included the office of catechist), and transmitted also a large number of common prayer books and catechisms for distribution, the better to reconcile the people to the services of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Thomas arrived in 1704, having previously been engaged as a missionary in Pennsylvania, but from his own account he was treated with little attention or kindness by any portion of the

inhabitants, and of course relied principally if not entirely upon the countenance and support of Lord Cornbury, whom he represents on all occasions as a paragon of the Christian virtues.

The people could not fail to perceive the consequence intended and likely to be produced by this measure, and lost no opportunity of expressing their dissatisfaction. That the governor was actuated by great zeal for the success of the church is satisfactorily proved by his acts, but it is equally evident that he was zealous no further than he could make it the instrument of his own selfish purposes, and not as a means of increasing social kindness and Christian charity. In truth the character of his excellency for hypocrisy was quite equal to his bigotry. The instructions of his royal mistress made it in a measure his duty to promote Episcopacy at the sacrifice of every other form of religion.

In what temper Mr. Thomas was received will best appear from his own declarations made in confidence to the parent society. March 1, 1705, he says:

“After much toil and fatigue I am, through God’s assistance, safely arrived, and have been two months settled at Hempstead, where I met with civil reception from the people. They are generally independents and presbyterians, and have hitherto been supplied, ever since the settlement of the town, with a dissenting ministry. The prejudice and bias of education is the greatest difficulty I labor under. Among them, Oyster Bay is likewise in my parish. They have been generally *canting Quakers*, but now their society is much broke and scattered. Deplorable ignorance is their great misery. The country in general is extremely *wedded* to a dissenting ministry, and were it not for his excellency my Lord Cornbury’s most favorable countenance to us, we might

expect the *severest entertainment* here, that dissenting malice and the rigor of prejudice could afflict us with. All we of the clergy want the influence of his lordship's most favorable aspect. His lordship's extraordinary respect to his clergy has set them above the *snarling* of the vulgar and secured them a respect and deference from the best of the people. Government is our great asylum and bulwark, which my lord exerts to the utmost when the necessities and interest of the church call for it. The people of Hempstead are better disposed to peace and civility than they are at Jamaica, yet my lord's countenance (next to the providence of heaven) is my chiefest safety. I have scarce a man in the parish truly *steady* and *real*, to the interest and promotion of the church, any farther than they aim at the *favor* or *dread* the displeasure of his lordship. This is the face of affairs here, according to the best observation I could make, in the short time I have lived here."

In his letter of May 26, 1705, he says:

"My path here is very thorny—all my steps narrowly watched. I am obliged to walk very singly. I have brought some few of the honestest, best inclined to religion, and soberest among them, to the holy communion, and hope in time (if God enable me) to have a plentiful harvest among them." Again, June 27, 1705, "The people (he says) are all stiff dissenters—not above three church people in the whole parish, all of them the rebellious offspring of forty-two (1642). Brother Urquhart and myself belong to one county, and the only English ministers upon the island. We are the first that broke the ice among this sturdy obstinate people, who endeavor, what in them lies, to crush us in embryo; but (blessed be God) by the propitious smiles of heaven, and the favorable countenance of my lordship's government, we keep

above water, and (we thank God) have added to our churches."

"The *gall of bitterness* (he says) of this *independent kidney*, is inconceivable, not unlike that of Demetrius and his associates, at the conceived downfall of the great Diana of the Ephesians. We have a great work to go through, *unruly beasts* (with Daniel) to encountre, but we trust that the great God, whose *cause* we stand for, will enable us to go on.

"The *fathers* of these people came from New England, and I need not tell you how *averse* they of that country are to our church discipline. The people being generally very poor, and utterly *averse* to the service of the *church of England*.

"The inhabitants transported themselves here from New England and have been, *ever since* their *first* settlement, supplied by a ministry from thence. I have neither *pulpit*, nor *any one necessary*, for the administration of the *holy eucharist*, and only the *beat* of a *drum*, to call the people together.

"*Common prayer books* (he observes) are very wanting to be given away, for though they cannot be prevailed upon to *buy*, (were they to be sold) yet being *given away*, they might in time be *brought* to make *use* of them. My Lord Cornbury is very countenancing and assisting to me, and it is by an *order* from him, that this building (a gallery in the church) gets *forward*; he is *truly* one very good *friend*; we want nothing that the countenance of government can make us happy in.

"The inhabitants of this country are generally *independents*, and what are not so, are either quakers or of no professed religion at all; the generality *averse* to the discipline of our *holy mother*, the church of England, and *enraged* to see her *ministers* established among them. Their prejudice of education is our misfortune, our *church* their *bugbear*, and to remove the averseness im-

bibed with their *first* principles, must be next to a *miracle*.

"His Excellency, Lord Cornbury (he continues) is a true *nursing father* to our infancy here; his countenance and protection is *never* wanting to us, who being by inclination a *true son* of the church, moves him zealously to support that wholly.

"If it had not been for the *countenance and support* of Lord Cornbury and his government, it would have been *impossible* to have settled a *church* on the island." In 1717 he says, "I have been a considerable time in these parts, *rowing* against *wind* and *tide*; first in Pennsylvania, against the *quakers*, and here about twelve years against *rigid independents*. I have always observed that the PIOUS FRAUD of a *caressing* well *modelled hospitality*, has captivated and inclined their affections, more powerfully, than the best *digested discourses* out of the pulpit."

In one of Mr. Thomas's letters, written in 1722, he says: "my last summer's sickness has produced a small dissenting meeting-house in one part of my parish, but I thank God, it is only the *scum* that is concerned in it; the people of *figure* and *substance*, being entirely of the church's side. The cat in the fable, transformed to a woman, could not, at the *sight* of a *mouse*, forget her *ancient nature*, so it is with some of these people."

Had the people known in what language they were represented by their good pastor, it is hardly to be supposed, that even the countenance of the *pious* and *saint-like* Cornbury could have shielded him from the severest resentment of this "*sturdy obstinate people*."

The small meeting-house referred to, was erected near where the first one stood in the year 1721, which was used by the Presbyterians till the Revolution when it was

destroyed by the British, who exhibited on all occasions a marked hostility to dissenting churches everywhere.

Little is known of *Mr. Thomas* beyond what is disclosed in his correspondence with the society, but that he was better than his creed and a most worthy man there is every reason to believe. Yet he seemed neither to suspect or fear that he, like others, was influenced by the *prejudice of education*.

Mr. Thomas speaks in one of his letters of having married his wife at Brookhaven; her name, however, is not mentioned and she was probably a second wife. His last words are, "my heart is *warm* and *sound*, though lodged, God knows, in a *crazy, broken carcase*. Pray tell the society (says he), that, like *Epaminondas*, I shall *fight* upon the *stumps* for that purest and best of churches, as long as God indulges me with the least ability to do it." Where he died is uncertain, though probably here in 1724, as his will is dated the 17th of March in that year, in which he mentions his son John and daughters Margaret and Gloriana. It is stated in the society report of February 16, 1727, that a gratuity of £50 was voted to his widow.

John, son of Rev. John Thomas, was born here 1705, and settled in Westchester. He married February 19, 1729 Abigail, daughter of John Sands, who removed in 1716 from Block Island to Sands Point. He was first judge of that county and a member of the colonial assembly. Being a warm whig and taking an active part in the scenes which preceded the Revolutionary War, he became an object of resentment, and being taken prisoner by a British party from Long Island in 1777, was confined in New York, where he died the 2d of May in that year, leaving John, Thomas, Sybill, Charity, Mar-

garet, and Gloriana. He was buried in the yard of Trinity Church, which had been destroyed by fire the year before. His widow died August 14, 1782. John married Phebe Palmer and had six children. Thomas married Katherine, daughter of Nicoll Floyd of Long Island, and Margaret married Charles Floyd, brother of Katherine, June 3, 1761. Sybill married Abraham Field; Gloriana, born September, 1740, married James Franklin. Charity married James Ferris and had Charles G. Ferris, late member of congress from New York, who died July 4, 1848, aged fifty-five, and Dr. Floyd T. Ferris, practitioner of medicine in the city of New York. Mrs. Ferris died July 24, 1809, aged seventy-five. The said Thomas was born June 17, 1745, became a major-general and distinguished officer of the Continental Army. He died May 29, 1824, leaving issue Charles Floyd, Gloriana, Nancy, and Catherine.

The Rev. Robert Jenny succeeded Mr. Thomas, and with him the records of the Episcopal Church commence. He was born in 1676 and was a chaplain in the British navy from 1710 to 1714, from thence to 1717 he was in the service of the propagation society as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Evans of Philadelphia, and also in 1715 to the Rev. Mr. Vesey of New York at a salary of £50 sterling. From 1717 to 1722 he was chaplain to the fort and forces at New York, and was then appointed missionary at Rye where he succeeded the Rev. George Muirson and remained till his removal here in 1725, being succeeded there by the Rev. James Wetmore. His induction here took place May 25, 1727. But it is clear from his letters to the society that at his arrival the parish had not improved in their disposition toward his church; yet he conducted with commendable prudence and

exerted himself what he could to reconcile the people to doctrines and ceremonies to which, by education and practice, they were opposed.

June 27, 1728, he says:

“ The Church’s *right* to all this, (the parsonage, &c.,) it *hotly* disputed, and I am often threatened with an *ejection*; first, by the heirs of one Ogden, from whom the purchase was made; secondly, by the presbyterians, who plead, from the purchase having been made by them, before any church was settled here, and from their minister having been long in possession of it, that it belongs to them; thirdly, by the makers, who are a great body of people, and argue that it belongs to them, and ought to be hired out, from time to time, as the major part of the freeholders can agree. The body of the presbyterians live here, in the town spot, but they are so poor and few, that it is with difficulty they can maintain their minister, and we daily expect he will leave them.”

It should be known that at this time rates were made for the support of the ministers, and persons of all denominations including Quakers were compelled to pay taxes for the purpose, after contributing to maintain their own ministers and teachers.

The Presbyterians, who constituted a very great majority of the people in the parish, being virtually excluded from the edifice they had aided to create, held occasional meetings in the old house; relying upon stated preaching alone, not being in a situation to maintain a minister. In this way they kept themselves from being scattered or swallowed up by the new church party.

Dr. Jenny (as he was called) continued here till 1742 when he resigned, removed to Philadelphia and became

the rector of Christ Church, where he died at the age of sixty-nine, October 17, 1745, having lost his wife in this place December 25, 1738, aged sixty-four.

He speaks in one of his letters of having been informed that the town had been settled some time before it had any minister. This is a strange mistake, as the Rev. Mr. Denton was well known to have arrived with the first settlers and was followed very soon after his removal by the Rev. Mr. Fordham. He mentions also a *great controversy* that arose between the independents and Presbyterians after the building of the second church of which, however, there is no evidence aside from the mere report circulated nearly fifty years after the period mentioned. And still less correct is the assertion of their "covenanting with one Denton to be their minister," more than twenty years after his departure from America, and when he had been in his grave many years.

In describing the church built in 1734, Mr. Jenny says:

"It is 50 feet long and 36 wide, with a steeple 14 feet square; that the Rev. Mr. Vesey and his people had contributed about £50; that Gov. Cosby and lady had named it *St. George's*, and appointed St. George's day, 1735, for the opening it, when his *Excellency and Lady* and his *son in law and Lady* attended; also Mr. *Secretary Clark, Ch. Justice De Lancey*, the Rev. Mr. *Vesey*, some of the *clergy* and a large company of Gentlemen and Ladies from the city, and other parts of the province. At which time a collection was made, in which the Governor and others were remarkably generous. The Governor also presented the church the *King's arms*, painted and gilded; the *Secretary* gave a *crimson damask* set of furniture for the *communion, pulpit and desk*, and Mr. *John Marsh*, of the island of Jamaica, gave a *silver bason* for baptism, and to crown all the Governor pre-

sented his *Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation*, by the name of the "*Rector and Inhabitants of the Parish of Hempstead in Queens county on Long Island, in communion of the church of England as by Law established.*"

Mr. Jenny preached the consecration sermon from Psalm 84,—verses 11 and 21.

The new church was built upon ground given by the town for the purpose and also for a burial place, April 2, 1734. It was consecrated April 23, 1735, and stood about 100 feet south of the present church. Its charter of 1735 was intended to transfer the parsonage and all other church lands in perpetuity to the English Church, which it has held and enjoyed *exclusively* ever since.

Rev. Samuel Seabury, who succeeded to the rectorship in 1743, was son of John, who died here aged eighty-six, December 17, 1759, and grandson of Samuel, a noted physician and surgeon of Duxbury, Mass., in 1680. Mr. Seabury was born in 1706 and graduated at Harvard 1724. Mr. Seabury was first minister of North Yarmouth, Me., from 1725 to 1727. He was settled as a Congregational minister at Groton, Conn., but turning Episcopalian, was settled as the first minister of St. James' Church, New London, in 1728, where he remained thirteen years, but removed to this town in 1742, where he died of an abscess in the side, June 15, 1764, aged fifty-eight, having returned from England only nine days before. His first wife was Abigail, daughter of Thomas Mumford, who died in 1731, and his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Powell, whom he married May 27, 1733. She survived him more than thirty years, and died February 6, 1799, aged eighty-seven. His brother David, distinguished for bodily strength and humorous temper, died here November 11, 1750, aged

fifty-two. The children of the Rev. Mr. Seabury were Samuel, Adam, Nathaniel, David, Abigail, May, Jane, and Elizabeth.

Of the children of Mr. Seabury, Jane died February 26, 1774, aged fifteen. Mary married Jonathan Star of New London; Abigail married Gilbert Van Wycke of Hempstead, and Elizabeth became the wife of the late Dr. Benjamin Tredwell, and died April 7, 1818, aged seventy-five. Adam, born 1741, became a physician, married Marian, daughter of Valentine H. Peters, and died March 23, 1800, aged fifty-nine, leaving Samuel, Adam, Nancy, Elizabeth, Marian, Mary, and Jane. Nathaniel settled in New Jersey, where he died. Daniel died at an advanced age in the city of New York a few years since. Samuel, the eldest son, was born at Groton in 1728, graduated at Yale, 1748, went to Scotland for the purpose of studying medicine but, turning his attention to divinity, took orders in London, 1753, and on his return settled in the church at New Brunswick, N. J. In 1756 he removed to Jamaica, L. I., and from thence to Westchester in December, 1766, where he was rector of the church and teacher of a classical school till the British entered New York in 1776,* when he took refuge with other royalists and remained till 1783. In 1784 he was consecrated bishop in Scotland, being the first American citizen who attained the title. He settled on his return in his father's parish at New London, and presided over the diocese of Connecticut and Rhode Island till his death, February 25, 1796. He married a daughter of Edward Hicks in New York, October 12, 1756. His children were Violetta, who was born in 1756, and married

* See a curious account of his abduction November, 1775, to New Haven by King Sears, in Hinman's history of the *Services of Connecticut in the Revolution*, page 548.—H. O.

Charles Nicoll Taylor; Abigail, born in 1760, married Colin Campbell, an attorney; Mary, born in July, 1761, died unmarried; Samuel, born October, 1765, married Frances Tabor of New London; Edward, born in 1767, married Miss Otis of New York; Charles, born at Westchester in May, 1770, became an Episcopal clergyman, and settled, as has been seen, in Caroline Church, Setauket, L. I., where he died.

Rev. Leonard Cutting, who succeeded Mr. Seabury, was a native of a small town near London in 1731, and graduated at Pembroke College, Oxford, 1754. In him it has been said were happily blended the polished habits of a gentleman with much classical knowledge and deep erudition. He came to America in 1750, for some years was rector at New Brunswick, N. J., and in 1756 was appointed tutor and professor of classical literature in Kings College, New York.

He settled here in August, 1766, and taught a classical school of distinguished reputation for nearly twenty years. Many of his students rose to much celebrity, among whom may be mentioned the late Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, Edward Griswold, Esq., and Dr. Richard S. Kissam of New York. Being a Loyalist he tendered his resignation in 1784, and went to the southern parts of the United States, where he died. His widow died in 1803. His children were Leonard M., James, William, and Charles.

Rev. Thomas Lambert Moore, son of Thomas and grandson of the Hon. John Moore, one of his Majesty's privy council in the colony of New York, was born in the city of New York, February 22, 1758, was educated at Columbia (then Kings) College, but did not graduate, the institution being in April, 1776, converted, by

order of the committee of safety, into a military hospital. He taught during the war an English, Latin, and Greek school, and had a large number of students. In 1781 he married Judith, daughter of Samuel Moore of that town, sister of the late Right Rev. Benjamin Moore: thus uniting two families of the same name not related to each other. He went to Europe in 1781 and was ordained deacon in September by the Bishop of London, and in February, 1782, priest, by Bishop Porteus. In July following he was engaged at Setauket and Islip as a missionary. He preached for the first time in this parish November 7, 1784, became rector March 6, 1785, continued till his death, February 20, 1799, and was interred under the altar of the old church. The Right Rev. Richard Channing Moore of Virginia, who died November 11, 1841, and the late John Moore, Esq., of this town were his brothers. His widow survived him thirty-three years, and died October 18, 1834. His sister Mary Anne married Stephen Hewlett, and his sister Elizabeth married Israel Bedell and was the mother of the late Rev. Dr. Gregory T. Bedell of Philadelphia, who died August 30, 1834.

Rev. John Henry Hobart, the next in succession, was a descendant of the Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, Mass., father of the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart of the Presbyterian Church in this place in 1683. He was a son of Enoch Hobart, was born at Philadelphia, September 14, 1775, and educated at Princeton where he graduated in 1793. He commenced life as a merchant, but soon after relinquished it and became a student of theology, under the late Bishop White. In 1795 he was employed as a tutor in his alma mater and received ordination in 1798. The next year, 1799, he became rector of Christ Church,

New Brunswick, from whence he removed to this place, June 1, 1800. Here, according to the account given by himself, he passed some of his happiest days. He married in 1800 Mary Goodwin, daughter of the Rev. Bradbury Chandler of Elizabethtown, N. J., then deceased, a man of considerable eminence and distinguished for his ably conducted controversy with the Rev. Dr. Chauncy, and an eloquent memoir of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first president of Kings College. In December following his settlement here, he was called to be assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, which call he accepted. This situation furnished a more extended sphere of usefulness, and one better suited for the display of his extraordinary eloquence. May 20, 1811, he was consecrated Bishop of New York, as successor of Bishop Moore. In 1823 he visited Europe, travelling in England, Scotland, Switzerland, Rome, Venice, and Geneva, returning again to New York in 1824.

While on a journey through the state he was taken ill and died at Auburn, September 12, 1830. His body was brought to the city of New York and interred under the chancel of Trinity Church. His daughter, Elizabeth C., married the Rev. George E. Hare of Philadelphia, June, 1830.

Rev. Seth Hart, son of Matthew, was born at Berlin, Conn., June 21, 1763, graduated at Yale, 1784, and married Ruth, daughter of Benjamin Hall of Cheshire, where she was born April 8, 1770, her mother being a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burnham, first minister of Berlin. He preached first at Woodbury, Conn., after which he was six years settled at Wallingford, from whence he removed to Hempstead as the successor of Mr. Hobart in January, 1801. He was a man of engaging manners

and possessed a mild, sociable disposition. He was an excellent classical scholar, and devoted many of the first years of his settlement to the business of instruction, in which he acquired a high reputation. He exerted himself with great zeal for the prosperity of the church, which greatly prospered under his ministry. A very severe attack of paralysis in 1828 disabled him from discharging the more active duties of his profession and occasioned his resignation the following year. His death took place March 16, 1832, at the age of sixty-eight, and that of his widow November 3, 1841, at the age of seventy-one.

It has been doubted whether the first church here was Presbyterian or Independent; but whether one or the other makes no difference as to the lands set apart by the town for the church and ministry, seeing those lands continued in the possession of a dissenting clergy from 1644 to 1702, nor was it known or suspected during more than half a century that there was a single church of England then in the town. Mr. Denton, the first pastor, was a Presbyterian preacher at Halifax, England, as stated by Mr. Heywood, his successor, who could not be mistaken. Some here had been members of his church there, and their descendants are stigmatized by the Rev. Mr. Thomas as stiff dissenters, who said that on his arrival here in 1704 there were not three *church* people in the whole place. The Dutch patent secured to the people here and their posterity the privilege of *erecting churches in which to exercise the reformed religion as professed by them*, with the ecclesiastical discipline *thereunto belonging*. This patent was confirmed by that of Dongan in 1685. The church was rebuilt by the same denomination in 1679 and enlarged by them in 1700. And yet in

four years thereafter, without any evidence of denominational change, an Episcopal missionary is sent here, and in spite of a cold reception from every one, he receives support from the governor, and pay from a foreign society. Nay, he is not only smuggled into the church, but into the parsonage and glebe. To crown this iniquity another governor in 1735 gives the usurpers a charter not only for the church erected by the inhabitants upon land given them by the town, but including also the parsonage house and other lands to which they could have no possible right. And all this thus unjustly acquired has been held by them ever since, with what color of title in equity or good conscience every intelligent person can easily determine.

Mr. Hart left issue *William H.*, late rector of Trinity Church, Richmond, Va., and now of St. Andrew's Church, Walden, N. Y., *Benjamin H.*, *Elizabeth*, and *Edmund*. Of these William married first Lydia, daughter of John Moore, and second Maria, daughter of John G. Graham; Benjamin married Elizabeth, daughter of Gideon Nichols; Elizabeth married William J. Clowes, September 3, 1834, and died December 24, 1840, aged thirty-two, and Edmund died unmarried August 22, 1838, aged twenty-five.

The rebuilding of St. George's Church took place during the rectorship of Mr. Hart and was completed in 1823, at an expense of \$5,000, the voluntary contribution of individuals. It was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, September 9, 1823. It is a large and handsome building, having a lecture room attached to it, erected in 1840.

Rev. Richard Drason Hall, successor of Mr. Hart, is the son of Parry Hall, Esq. of Philadelphia, where he

was born May 1, 1789, and after the completion of his education and qualifying himself for the ministry, he officiated several years in different places of his own state and settled in this parish in 1829, but removed in 1834 to Pennsylvania and officiated for some years as rector of St. Mary's Church, Hamiltonville, West Philadelphia. He married Mary Douglass in April, 1815, who died in 1817, and March 2, 1824, he married Sarah Lucas of New Jersey, who died in 1828; October 12, 1831, he again married in Philadelphia a lady of the same name as that of his first wife.

Rev. William M. Carmichael, D.D., succeeded Mr. Hall in 1834. He was the son of the late James Carmichael of Albany, and was born there June 28, 1804; graduated at Hamilton College, 1826, and married Harriet, daughter of Dr. Plunket Glentworth of Philadelphia. He studied divinity in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and was ordained and installed in 1830 in the Dutch Church at Waterford, N. Y., but turning Episcopalian, he became rector of St. Thomas Church, Mamaroneck, February 11, 1832, and of Christ Church, Rye, Westchester County, April, 1832, where he remained till his removal here, November 1, 1843. He resigned; and in conjunction with Gerardus B. Docharty, Esq., took charge of St. Thomas Hall, Flushing, which he relinquished in September, 1844. After this he became rector of Trinity Church at Watertown, N. Y. In 1846 he removed to and became rector of Christ Church, Meadville, Pa.¹

Rev. Orlando Harriman, Jr., son of Orlando Harriman of New York, was born 1814, graduated at Columbia College in 1835, and entered the Theological

¹ He published a History of the Church in 1841.—EDITOR.

Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick the same year, and was ordained a minister of that denomination and installed at Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y.; but soon after, turning Episcopalian, he was ordained deacon in 1841, and was for a short time assistant minister of Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., from whence he removed to this church and was instituted April 7, 1844. He married Cornelia, daughter of Dr. John Neilson of New York. He resigned the rectorship June, 1849, and was succeeded by the Rev. William H. Moore.¹

Contributed by the Editor

"Mr. Moore officiated until his death in 1892. During his ministry the congregation prospered greatly and his term of forty-three years was looked upon as a blessing by his parishioners. In 1881 he published a *History of the Church*, which contains a great deal of interesting information concerning the growth of the parish. The next rector was the Rev. Creighton Spencer. He was followed by Rev. Jere K. Cooke, whose connection with this church and with the ministry of God was terminated by an act of his which cannot be enlarged upon in these pages. Mr. Cooke was followed by the Rev. C. H. Snedeker² who is the present rector."

Notwithstanding the difficulties and embarrassments felt by the Presbyterians of this town for more than three score years, as well from the influence of an arbitrary government as from those who, espousing the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of England, had monopolized the edifice erected by the people in 1679 with the parsonage and glebe; they were enabled to sus-

¹ This sentence supplied by Henry Onderdonk, Jr., after the death of the author in March, 1849.—EDITOR.

² Information kindly supplied by Rev. Mr. Snedeker.—EDITOR.

tain themselves, and in 1762 completed another church in which they occasionally enjoyed religious services till 1772, when the Rev. Joshua Hart was permanently engaged and officiated till the possession of the island by the enemy in 1776, when their church fared like most other dissenting meeting-houses, being used for military purposes during the war. The building was not only greatly injured but the monuments in the adjoining cemetery were mostly destroyed.

The town records show that on the establishment of Episcopacy here, sustained as it was by the patronage of the government, affairs both civil and religious fell into the same hands, and the church exercised very extensive influence not only in this town, but in Oyster Bay, which together constituted one parish. The justices and vestry harmonized perfectly with the church, *as by law established*.

At the annual parish meetings, as they were called, vestrymen, church-wardens, and all other civil officers were chosen, and assessments were made for the support of the rector, the maintenance of the poor, and for all other town purposes. The vestrymen were *ex officio* overseers of the poor, had the distribution of all the public moneys, and were aided by "*a power and an arm which the people dare not resist*," so that it cannot surprise any one that in the course of half a century a sufficient number should be found willing to surrender the parsonage lands into the hands of the Episcopal Church.

A small dissenting meeting-house erected some years before, near Foster's Meadows, was taken down by the enemy and removed hither to aid in the construction of barracks for the soldiers in 1778.

These misfortunes could not but be felt most severely

by those who had so long struggled against such fearful odds, and experienced such wanton injustice from their own citizens; yet at the return of peace the society again rallied, repaired their meeting-house, and were supplied by a succession of ministers, among whom are noticed Mr. Hart, Mr. Keteltas, Mr. Sturges, Mr. Hotchkiss, Mr. Jones, Mr. Andrews, and Mr. Davenport. But the end of affliction was not yet, for on the 13th of April, 1803, a fire happened in the village, by which the Presbyterian Church was destroyed. A new building was, however, erected upon the same foundation in 1805, and the Rev. William Provost Kuypers was installed June 5, 1805. He was the son of the Rev. Warmuldus Kuypers, who had been called from Amsterdam in Holland to the associate Dutch Churches of Red Hook and Rhinebeck Flats, Dutchess County, N. Y., from whence he went to Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, N. J., where he died, 1797, leaving five sons and a daughter: Elias, Gerardus, Zacharias, William P., Peter, and Aletta. Of these Elias became an Episcopal minister and settled at Yonkers, Westchester County. Peter was a farmer in Kings County and the other three brothers became clergymen of the Dutch Church.

Mr. Kuypers was born at Hackensack in 1773, married a daughter of Minne Suydam of Oyster Bay, L. I., by whom he had issue Warmuldus, Suydam, John, Minne, Catherine, and Aletta. He resigned his situation here in July, 1812, by reason of ill health.

Rev. Charles Webster, son of the late Charles R. Webster of Albany, was born there, April 4, 1793, graduated at Union College, 1813, and the Theological Seminary, Princeton, 1817. His installation here took place March 17, 1818, where he remained till dismissed

at his own request in 1837. His wife, Jane Wilson, whom he married June 4, 1818, was a daughter of Captain William Brant of Connecticut Farms, N. J., by whom he has six children now living. His son Charles R. graduated at Princeton, 1840, and adopted the profession of the law and was a quarter-master in the Mexican war. Mr. Webster preached a while at Bloomsbury, N. J., and November 7, 1838, was settled over the Presbyterian Church at Middletown Point, N. J. During his stay here the church edifice was considerably enlarged and its interior modernized and improved.

Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, Jr., son of the Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge of Westhampton, L. I., was born at Sharon, Conn., June 15, 1813, graduated at Union College, New York, 1830, was licensed by the presbytery of New Jersey, October, 1834, was installed at Westhampton, L. I., April 18, 1836, and married Mary, daughter of Cephas Foster, Esq. of that place, May 8, 1837. His children are William Henry, Elizabeth, Theodore, Anna Townsend, and Jane Wilson. In October he accepted a call to this church, being dismissed October 31, 1837, and was installed here January 16, 1838, and dismissed again November 27, 1848, being appointed a missionary to California. He was descended from a long line of ministers both in England and America. Few families have been so distinguished as this for ministers, many of whom have also been highly literary and have done much for the cause of education in New England.

The family of Woodbridge is of Saxon origin, and the name during the fifth century was written *Wodenbrig*, then *Woodebridg*, and *Woodebridge*, to its present form. Of the first four John Woodbridges, ministers, little is

known, but the fifth Rev. John Woodbridge was born 1570, settled at Stanton in Wiltshire, and married a daughter of the Rev. Robert Parker, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Parker of Newbury, Mass. He died 1646, leaving sons John and Benjamin, both of whom came to America in 1634. The latter graduated at Harvard, 1642, returned and preached at Salisbury upon the Avon, and afterwards succeeded the Rev. Dr. Twiss at Newbury; but was silenced with 2,000 other dissenting clergymen by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He resumed his labors in 1671 and died November 1, 1684. Dr. Calamy says of him that he was an universally accomplished person of clear and strong reason and of an exact and profound judgment. His elder brother John, born 1613, was educated at Oxford, came to New England as aforesaid, settled at Newbury, but was ordained at Andover, September 16, 1644; he married Mercy, daughter of Governor Dudley in 1639, resigned his charge 1647, returned to England and settled at Burford, St. Martins. He was ejected in 1662, his estate confiscated and a reward offered for his apprehension, but he arrived in America July, 1663, and was engaged at Newbury as assistant to his uncle Parker. He relinquished the ministry in 1670, was an assistant to the general court and in the magistracy till his death, March 17, 1695. His children were twelve in number, viz: Sarah, Lucie, Mary, Thomas, Joseph, John, Benjamin, Dorothy, Anne, Timothy, Joseph, and Martha. Of these *John*, born 1642, graduated at Harvard 1664, settled at Killingworth 1666, at Wethersfield 1697, and died 1690. *Timothy*, born 1656, graduated at Harvard 1675, was ordained at Hartford November 18, 1685, married Abigail, widow of Richard Lord, 1692, and died April 30, 1732.

She presented the first bell to Yale College in 1723. *Benjamin* returned to England, settled as minister at Bristol 1688, but came back and preached at Bristol, R. I., and Kittery 1688. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Ward, and removed to Medford, Mass., in 1698, where he died January 15, 1710. *John*, son of the last named John Woodbridge, born at Killingworth 1678, graduated at Harvard 1694, was ordained at West Springfield, Mass., June, 1698, married Jemima, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Eliot of Roxbury, November 14, 1696 and was killed by the falling of a tree June 10, 1718, leaving eight children, of whom were *John* and *Benjamin*. The former, born December 25, 1702, graduated at Yale 1726, was ordained at Windsor, Conn. 1729, removed to South Hadley 1742, and died September 10, 1783. His brother *Benjamin* graduated at Harvard 1731, settled at Amity, now Woodbridge, Conn. 1733, and died 1797. *Sylvester*, son of the last named John, born 1753, commenced the practice of medicine at Southampton, Mass., 1776, married Mindwell Lyman, and died 1824, leaving John, Mindwell, and Sylvester. Of these *John* became minister of Hadley, Mass., 1810, and obtained the degree of D.D. His sister *Mindwell* married the Rev. Vinson Gould, who graduated at Yale 1800, and died 1840. *Sylvester*, born November 9, 1790, and father of the Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge of Hempstead, has been noticed in our first volume.¹

Contributed by the Editor

“Mr. Woodbridge was succeeded by *Rev. Charles Shields* in 1849, who, remaining only one year, accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia

¹ The long account of the Woodbridge family is explained by the fact that Thompson was an intimate friend of Mr. Woodbridge.—EDITOR.

and was later a professor at Princeton College. Rev. Nathaniel C. Locke, D.D., who came from Brooklyn, was installed here December 4, 1850, and officiated until 1860. He was succeeded by the following pastors, the list of which has been kindly furnished by Rev. Dr. Kerr, the present pastor.

Rev. J. J. A. Morgan	1860 to 1867
" J. B. Finch	1867 to 1875
" Franklin Noble, D.D.	1875 to 1880
" F. E. Hopkins	1880 to 1884
" C. E. Dunn, D.D.	1884 to 1888
" J. A. Davis	1888 to 1893
" Frank M. Kerr, D.D.	1894 to —

" Rev. Dr. Kerr has now ministered to the parish for twenty-two years and his work has been of exceptional benefit to the church and community. He has officiated longer than any other pastor, which is evidence that his labors have been appreciated."

Hempstead Village, the oldest settlement in the town, is among the most populous in the county, containing about 200 dwellings located upon several fine streets crossing each other at right angles, and having probably 1,400 inhabitants. Being only twenty-one miles east of New York City, and connected with it by stages and railroad cars, it is one of the most convenient and desirable residences on the island. The soil is dry, the water excellent, and the air as pure and salubrious as the ocean breeze, making it an unrivalled location for such as desire a strong and clear atmosphere. The private residences are convenient, some of them elegant, and the buildings of every kind, being painted, give to the whole village the appearance of neatness and respectability. The stores and mechanic shops are considerable in number, of large dimensions and of various kinds. The hotels are large,

highly convenient, and well kept, in which boarders and travellers can be satisfactorily accommodated at all seasons of the year.

The public buildings are the Hempstead Seminary, erected in 1836, incorporated the 2d of May in that year, and placed under the regents of the university January 29, 1839. The situation is well chosen and the building, sixty by forty feet, is a good specimen of scholastic architecture. It cost, including the land and other improvements, more than \$10,000, but has thus far proved a dead loss to the stockholders, the course of instruction being little above the level of our common schools. The public free school was opened in the fall of 1850. It cost about \$2,000.

Besides the seminary are the Episcopal Church already mentioned, the Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1822, and since enlarged and improved, and the new Presbyterian, or Christ First Church, which is a handsome edifice, assimilated in its form to the more modern Gothic structures.

The old church, having stood about forty-one years, was removed July 27, 1846, and has since been converted into a commodious parsonage house. The corner stone of the present building was laid August 20, 1846, the frame raised on the 27th, and the church finished and dedicated May 26, 1847. It is fifty-six by sixty-six feet, with an appropriate tower and its interior is substantial and elegant.

The streets were first named in 1834, and guide boards put up at the intersections of them in accordance with a vote of the villagers.

A printing press was introduced May 8, 1830, by William Hutchinson and Clement F. Le Fevre, who issued a newspaper entitled *The Long Island Telegraph*

and *General Advertiser*, the title of which was changed February 11, 1831, to *The Inquirer*. In April, 1833, it was transferred to James G. Watts,* who, on the 9th of May following, altered the title again to *Hempstead Inquirer*, which name it has retained ever since. On the death of Mr. Watts the next year the business devolved upon his son James C. Watts, who in May, 1838, sold out the establishment to John W. Smith, by whom August 1, 1841, it was transferred to Charles Willets, who sold out his interest therein on January 10, 1849, to Seaman N. Snedeker.

In this village is the grave of the late Henry Eckford, over which a chaste and beautiful monument has been erected. He was born at Irvine in Scotland, March 12, 1775, and was sent in 1791 to the care of his maternal uncle, John Black, a naval constructor at Quebec. When of age, he commenced business in the city of New York, where the superior style in which his ships were built excited general attention; and the models devised by him

* James G. Watts was born at Alstead, N. H., May 22, 1792, and for seven years succeeding 1821 was the editor and proprietor of the *United States Gazette* at Philadelphia, a newspaper established about the year 1780 and always ably conducted. The delicate state of his health compelled him to leave that city in 1828, and he returned to New Hampshire where he pursued a more active business for some time; but not recovering entirely he came to Hempstead in the hope of receiving benefit, and not being in circumstances to live without employment took the management of the *Hempstead Inquirer*. His expectations, and those of his family, were disappointed, and after struggling for more than a year against the approaches of pulmonary disease, he sank into the grave June 23, 1834, in the forty-third year of his age, leaving a widow, two sons, and three daughters. Mr. Watts was a highly intelligent and industrious man, and was always distinguished for his activity and enterprise. His eldest daughter, Mary Ann, became the wife of Dr. William K. Northall, September 16, 1835; Emma Matilda, his second, married Elijah K. Bangs, August 4, 1839, and died June 11, 1843, aged twenty-three; Hannah married William Griswold; James C. married Drucilla, sister of William K. Northall, and George C. died in his twenty-second year, August 22, 1845.

established the character of New York-built ships, over those of any other part of the Union. During the war of 1812 he was employed by the government to build a navy on Lake Erie, and carried on his operations with more despatch than was ever before known in this country. In 1815 he was made naval architect at the Brooklyn navy yard, where he built the "Ohio 74," one of the finest ships ever seen. On the accession of Andrew Jackson, Mr. Eckford was invited to furnish a plan for a new organization of the navy, which he executed to the satisfaction of those capable of estimating its value. In 1831 he built a ship of war for the Sultan Mahmoud, and was invited to Turkey. Having experienced heavy losses and considerable hard treatment here he set out for Constantinople, where he arrived and was appointed naval constructor for the empire. Having laid the foundation of a ship of the line, he was attacked by an acute disease which ended fatally November 12, 1832, in his fifty-eighth year. His remains were brought here and interred February 22, 1833. His widow Marian, daughter of Joseph Bedell of this place, died August 28, 1840. Issue: Janet, wife of Dr. James E. DeKay; Sarah, wife of Dr. Joseph R. Drake,¹ Eliza, wife of Gabriel F. Irving; Henry, and Joseph. Dr. Drake died 1820, leaving Janet Halleck, who married George C. DeKay. He died January, 1849. Gabriel F. Irving died at Paris, May 18, 1845, and was interred at Hempstead July 15, 1845.

The Long Island Farmer's Fire Insurance Company, incorporated April 29, 1833, with a capital of \$50,000, was located in this village and commenced its opera-

¹ Joseph Rodman Drake, author of "The Culprit Fay" and "The American Flag." He was also a physician. His father-in-law, wife, and child are buried in the Episcopal churchyard at Hempstead. The poet's own grave is at Hunt's Point, New York City.—EDITOR.

tions in a short time thereafter; of which Nathaniel Seaman was chosen president, and Benjamin F. Thompson secretary. It continued to do business about ten years, when in consequence of the establishment of another insurance company in the county curtailing its best business, it was deemed expedient to wind up its concerns, and this was done without much loss.

A considerable conflagration, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, occurred in the lower part of the village on the morning of April 25, 1837, which occasioned a loss of about \$20,000. The premises were soon after rebuilt and make an improved appearance. Another fire happened December 21, 1845, but a heavy rain occurred at the time, and by great exertion of the firemen and citizens its ravages were confined to the hotel of Samuel C. Sammis, which was wholly consumed, but was rebuilt and opened in April, 1847.*

Jerusalem is a collection of houses on the eastern limits

* The following inscription is taken from a gravestone in the town of Newport, R. I., the subject of which was a native of this village, a descendant of James Searing, who settled here about the year 1665.

"Here lies a Christian minister, sacred to whose memory the congregation, late his pastoral charge, erected this monument, a testimonial to posterity, of their respect for the amiable character of the Rev. JAMES SEARING, their late venerable pastor. He was born at Hempstead, on Long Island, September 23, 1704, received a liberal education at Yale College, where he graduated in 1725, ordained to the pastoral charge of the Christian Church and society, meeting in Clarke Street, Newport, April 21, 1731, where he served in the Christian ministry twenty-four years, and died January 6, 1755, aged fifty. He always entertained a rational and solemn veneration of the Most High, whom he regarded as the father of the universe, the wise governor and benevolent friend of the creation. He was a steady advocate for the Redeemer and his religion, by recommending virtue and piety, upon Christian principles, in his publick instructions, and in his own excellent example. His contempt of bigotry, his extensive charity and benevolence, and exemplary goodness of life, justly endeared him to his flock, and not only entitled him to, but gained him, that very general acceptance and esteem, which perpetuates his memory with deserved reputation and honour."

of the town at the head of Jerusalem River, the soil of which was purchased from the Indians by Captain John Seaman and sons in 1666, for which they procured a patent of confirmation from the governor. The deed was executed by the chiefs of the Meroke and Massapeague tribes.

The situation of the village is pleasant and it contains about 100 inhabitants, the majority of whom are farmers. A Friends' meeting-house was built here in 1827, a large proportion of the people being of that denomination. There are besides several mills and manufactories in the immediate neighborhood.

Merrick (*Moroke*, or *Merikoke*), so called from the tribe of Indians that once inhabited it and who were a numerous people, is a small settlement, five miles south-east of the village of Hempstead in full view of the bay and ocean, rendering it extremely pleasant. It possesses, moreover, from its local position, many considerable natural advantages. The Methodists have at this place a meeting-house, erected in 1830, another a little further east, erected in 1840, and one at the settlement called Newbridge, built in 1839.

Raynor's South,¹ or as it is sometimes called, *Raynortown*, two or three miles west of Merrick, was first settled by Edward Raynor,* an original proprietor of the town,

¹ Now Freeport.—EDITOR.

* The above named Edward Raynor, it will be seen, was among those who accompanied the Rev. Mr. Denton to this town in 1644, and died in 1686. Samuel, his son had a son Benjamin, whose son Menzies was born November 23, 1770, and was ordained a Methodist preacher in 1793. In 1795 he was invited to settle in the Episcopal Church at Elizabethtown, N. J., which call he accepted, and was accordingly re-ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop Provost of New York. He remained there about six years, when he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he was pastor of the Episcopal Church about ten years, during which time he assisted in organizing societies at East Windsor and Glastonbury. After this he

or his children, in 1659. It is a highly privileged place on account of its fine landing, its proximity to the bay, with its extensive fishery, &c., and is exceeded by few other places as the resort of sportsmen at every season.

East Meadow Brook, a very fine stream, here discharges its contents into the bay, and has upon it some of the finest grist and paper mills in the county. The Presbyterian Church was erected here in 1840, and was dedicated the 29th of November of that year.

Milburn and *Hicks Neck*, on the west of Raynor's South, contain a large population, a proportion of which is generally employed in the commerce of the bay. The spot called Lott's Landing is the principal depot for manure, and for lumber and other building materials for the surrounding country. A Methodist Episcopal meeting-house, called the Bethel Church, was erected here and dedicated May 4, 1844.

became rector of the united parishes of Huntington and New Stratford (now Monroe), in the county of Fairfield, where he continued with a good reputation for piety and eloquence, sixteen years. About the close of this period, having embraced the doctrines of *Universal Salvation*, he became pastor of the Universalist Church at Hartford, in which city he resumed his pastoral labors, after an absence of sixteen years, November 1, 1828. At the expiration of four years he removed, on a pressing invitation, to Portland, Me., where he stayed about four years, when he was called to Troy, N. Y., where he also continued four years. In August, 1840, he removed to the city of New York, and became pastor of the Universalist Church in Bleeker Street. Mr. Raynor married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Daniel Bontecou of New Haven, July 5, 1795, by whom he had issue twelve children, of whom nine are now living. His son, Benjamin Lester, is the author of a life of Mr. Jefferson, a work of considerable merit. Mr. Raynor has written much, and with acknowledged ability, upon religious subjects. Of some of his works, large editions have been sold. During his last residence at Hartford, he edited and published a weekly paper, entitled *The Religious Inquirer*, which was continued several years, and was conducted with distinguished candor and ability. At Portland he also aided in the publication of a periodical called *The Christian Pilot*. A few of his numerous works have been stereotyped, and all bear intrinsic evidence of sincerity, moderation, intelligence, and industry.

Near Rockaway,¹ about five miles south-west of Hempstead village, at the head of Rockaway Bay, has also an excellent and convenient landing, which can be approached at high water by vessels of sixty tons or more, many of which have been built and are owned here. It is an active place and very pleasantly situated. The Methodist Church in the vicinity was erected in 1790, being the first of that denomination built within the limits of the town. Near to this church is an immense grave, at the head of which stands a marble monument, erected to the memory of more than 100 unfortunate emigrants, chiefly Irish, who miserably perished from on board of the ships "Bristol" and "Mexico," in the years 1837 and 1838, the particulars of which are detailed in another part of this work.

Among the more remarkable features in the geography of this town is *Far Rockaway*,² long celebrated as a fashionable watering place, and annually visited by thousands in pursuit of pure air and the luxury of sea bathing. Here the ceaseless waves of the ocean break directly upon the shore which unites at this place with the main land. The house most frequently resorted to in former times has been removed from its foundation, and its place supplied by a more extensive establishment and one better adapted to the character of the place, its eligible location as the resort of strangers, and the unrivalled sublimity and beauty of the unbounded prospect. The corner stone of the Marine Pavilion was laid June 1, 1833, with public and appropriate ceremonies, and the structure was finished soon after. It is in all respects a convenient and magnificent edifice, standing upon the margin

¹ Now East Rockaway.—EDITOR.

² Now included within Borough of Queens, City of New York.—EDITOR.

of the Atlantic; and has generally been kept in a style not exceeded by any hotel in the United States. The main building is two hundred and thirty feet front, with wings on each side, one of which is seventy-five, and the other forty-five feet in length. The peristyles are of the Ionic order, the piazza being two hundred and thirty-five feet long by twenty wide. The sleeping apartments number one hundred and sixty; the dining-room is eighty feet long, and the drawing-room fifty. It was erected originally by an association of gentlemen of the city of New York and the cost, including the land and standing furniture, exceeded \$43,000. It was sold by the proprietors in May, 1836, for \$30,000, to Charles A. Davis and Stephen Whitney, Esqs., of New York and the latter gentleman is now its sole owner. The atmosphere here, even in the hottest weather, is fresh, cool, and delightful; and visitors experience new inspiration and increased vigor by repeated *plunges* in the ocean.

There are several excellent private boarding houses in the neighborhood of the Pavilion, the best and most commodious of which is "*Rock Hall*," erected as a family residence by Colonel Josiah Martin, an opulent planter from the Island of Antigua, in 1767. Here he resided at his death, November 20, 1778, at the age of seventy-nine, leaving it to his son, Dr. Samuel Martin, who died here unmarried in 1800. Upon the wall over one of the fire-places is an original painting of a child and dog, executed by the celebrated John Singleton Copley, father of the no less celebrated Lord Lyndhurst, late Chancellor of England. Colonel Martin had a daughter Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Hon. Josiah Martin, former governor of North Carolina, and whose daughter Mary was the child depicted by Mr. Copley. Another

daughter of the Colonel, Rachel, married Thomas Banister of Rhode Island. Colonel Martin and his son, Dr. Samuel Martin, were interred beneath the altar of the old Episcopal Church in the village of Hempstead.

The following beautiful song, written (for his friend, Henry Russell) by Henry John Sharpe, Esq., is so faithfully descriptive of this delightful spot, that no apology for its insertion need be offered:

ROCKAWAY

"On auld Long Island's sea-girt shore,
Many an hour I've whil'd away,
In list'ning to the breakers roar
That wash the beach at 'Rockaway.'
Transfix'd I've stood while nature's lyre
In one harmonious concert broke,
And, catching its Promethean fire,
My inmost soul to rapture woke.

O! how delightful 't is to stroll
Where murmuring winds and waters meet,
Marking the billows as they roll
And break, resistless, at your feet;
To watch young Iris as she dips
Her mantle in the sparkling dew,
And chased by Sol, away she trips
O'er the horizon's quiv'ring blue.

To hear the startling night winds sigh
When weary nature's lulled to sleep,
While the pale moon reflects on high
Her image in the mighty deep;
Majestic scene! where nature dwells
Profound in everlasting love,
While her unmeasur'd music swells
The vaulted firmament above."

Mr. Joseph Tyler, a celebrated English comedian, formerly kept a boarding house at this place many years, and here he died in January, 1823, at the age of seventy-two. At his house died, August 24, 1817, Joseph Holman, also a celebrated actor, aged fifty-two. His widow,

whose maiden name was Latimer, a beautiful woman as well as a talented actress, married Major-General Charles W. Sandford, a member of the New York bar. Charlotte, the daughter of Mr. Holman by a former wife, married Mr. Charles Gilbert, a highly gifted musical composer.

In Dunlap's *History of the American Theatre* it is said of Mr. Tyler, "that he was in early life a barber, and consequently was an uneducated man." It is therefore more to his honor, "that he could represent the *père noble* on the stage and play the noblest work of God, an honest man in society."

Of Mr. Holman, Mr. Dunlap says, "that through all vicissitudes he sustained the character of a scholar, the man of honor and the gentleman. He was the son of Sir John Holman, Baronet; was educated at the University of Oxford; and by the urbanity of his manners and the force of his talents greatly contributed to exalt the character of his profession."

Trinity Church, formerly a chapel attached to St. George's Church, Hempstead, was erected in 1838, in which the Rev. Mr. Carmichael officiated occasionally, till his removal from the town. The Rev. John Carpenter Smith was the first rector. He was born at Bethpage, L. I., October 25, 1816, the son of John and Martha G. Smith. He entered Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1835, and in 1839 became a student of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in New York. Admitted deacon in July, 1842, and presbyter in 1844, in the spring of that year took charge of this church, but left for St. George's Church, Flushing, October, 1847, and was succeeded by the Rev. Vandevort Bruce, November 1, 1847. Mr. Bruce was born in New York City, graduated at Trinity

College, Hartford, in 1840, and was ordained priest June 13, 1846. The ground upon which the church stands was a gift from the late Cornelius Van Wyck and his sister Elizabeth. Trinity Church, New York, contributed the sum of \$500 in money and the bell was the liberal donation of Joseph Hewlett, Esq., a native of the town.

Trinity Church parish may date its origin from 1817, when it was presented with a building erected for and used as a block house during the war of 1812, in which the Rev. Seth Hart officiated occasionally in connection with St. George's Church, Hempstead, in 1835.

We have seen that the Presbyterian Church, erected in this vicinity in 1770, was torn down by the British in 1778. Since which it has never been rebuilt.

The Methodists, however, completed a meeting-house here in 1836.

On the 6th of April, 1784, an act was passed, entitled "an act to divide the township of Hempstead into two towns," by which it was enacted that all that part of the said township, south of the country road that leads from Jamaica, nearly through the middle of Hempstead Plains, to the east part thereof should be included in one township, and be thereafter called and known by the name of South Hempstead; and all the residue of the said township of Hempstead should be included in one township, and be thereafter called and known by the name of North Hempstead. That the inhabitants of either town should continue to enjoy the right of oystering, fishing, and clamming in the waters of both. The name of South Hempstead was changed to Hempstead by a subsequent act, passed the 7th of April, 1801.

The following brief statement of the expensive and protracted controversies, which have existed in relation to

the common lands, marshes, etc., in this town, comprising probably more than 25,000 acres, cannot fail to be interesting, and is thought material to a full and impartial history of the town.

The first proceeding in this matter was a bill filed in the court of chancery, April 5, 1808, by Samuel Denton and six other persons, on behalf of themselves and those similarly circumstanced (who should contribute to the expenses of the suit), to have their rights declared and established, and to be let into the enjoyment of the undivided plains, marshes, and beach, according to their respective interests, to the exclusion of all others; so that they should be enabled to make partition thereof among themselves, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

The principal ground contended for by the complainants was that the inhabitants of the town of Hempstead, previous to its division into two towns, whether heirs of, or purchasers from, the original patentees, were tenants in common, of all the common and undivided land, marshes, &c., within the limits of the town.

On the other side it was alleged that the said lands, marshes, &c., were the property of the town of Hempstead as a corporation, who had at all former times controlled and governed the same by rules and regulations of town meeting, and had made frequent grants and divisions thereof from time to time from the period of the original purchase to the time of the filing of the said bill of the complainants. After a long and learned argument by counsel on both sides, the chancellor dismissed the bill for want of proper parties, and upon appeal to the court of errors the decision of the chancellor was affirmed.

Another bill was subsequently filed to recover the

same premises by persons claiming to be the heirs and legal representatives of those who, in 1687, had contributed to the expenses of obtaining the patent of 1685 from Governor Dongan at the rate of two and a half pence per acre for all the lands then held by said persons in severalty, being in number 160, according to the list hereinbefore inserted. This claim was founded upon the pretence that the premises mentioned in said patent were thereby confirmed in fee to the individuals named therein in joint tenancy; that John Jackson, the survivor of said patentees, took the whole of said lands, and so being lawfully seized thereof, he, by a declaration or deed in writing, bearing date April 17, 1722, conveyed the same to those and to their heirs and descendants who had paid and contributed as aforesaid in the year 1687 to the expenses of the said patent; and the complainants for themselves as well as for others in whose behalf the said suit was brought, being such heirs and descendants, were entitled to said common and undivided lands, marshes, &c., in fee simple as tenants in common thereof.

To this claim the town of Hempstead made answer, and such was the opinion of Chancellor Kent, that the persons named in the Dongan patent like those mentioned in former patents, acted in obtaining the same, not on their own behalf, but as agents, for and on behalf of themselves and their associates, the freeholders and inhabitants of the town as a body corporate and politic, and that the said complainants had no other or greater right or claim to said premises than what arose from their being inhabitants of the town; and his honor therefore decreed that the complainant's bill be dismissed with costs, which decree was affirmed on appeal to the court of errors, April 2, 1818.

January 10, 1821, another bill was filed by the town of North Hempstead, in the names of John B. Kissam, Supervisor, and John I. Schenck, Clerk, against the town of Hempstead, to recover a part of the common lands, marshes, &c., in the latter town, notwithstanding the division of the original town into two towns in 1784, and upon the principle that said lands, marshes, &c., were the common property of the freeholders and inhabitants of the original town, as *cestui qui trusts*, or otherwise, consequently that the division of the territory into two towns did not affect the vested and beneficial rights and interests of the freeholders and inhabitants of North Hempstead to a fair proportion of said common property belonging as aforesaid to the freeholders and inhabitants of the original town, and that the rights of the complainants had not been lost or divested by adverse possession or otherwise.

To which allegations, the town of Hempstead answered by John D. Hicks, Supervisor, and Edward A. Clowes, Clerk, as follows:

“ 1. That the plains, marshes, meadows, and beach, mentioned in the pleadings in this cause, together with other parts of the said plains, and other meadows and marshes now lying in North Hempstead, belonged to the town of Hempstead before the division of that town, and the freeholders and inhabitants thereof, as town commons of the said town; and that the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town, in town meeting assembled, in their corporate or political capacity, were exclusively entitled to the same, as common or town property, and had the sole and absolute right of regulating and disposing of the same.

“ 2. That upon the division of the said town, all the said common lands, &c., which fell within the bounds of

South Hempstead, became, and have ever since been, and now are, town commons of the said town of South Hempstead (now Hempstead) and of the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town in town meeting assembled, who have the sole right of using and regulating the same; and that the part of the common lands, &c. which fell within the bounds of North Hempstead, became, and ever since have been, and now are, town commons of the said town of North Hempstead, and of the freeholders and inhabitants of that town, in town meeting assembled, who have the sole and exclusive right of using and regulating the same; and that such has always been admitted, treated, and acted upon by the said towns respectively, as being their respective rights and titles to the same.

“3. That the town of South Hempstead (now Hempstead) since the division of the original town of Hempstead, having been in the exclusive possession of the common lands, &c. which fell within the bounds of South Hempstead, claiming and exercising the exclusive right of regulating and controlling the same, such possession has been adverse to any right or claim of the town of North Hempstead, and has continued, for a sufficient length of time, to bar any such right or claim.

“4. That the complainant's bill contains no equity on which a decree can be made against the defendants.”

The Hon. Nathan Sanford, Chancellor, decided after a most able and elaborate argument, that by the Dutch patent of 1644, and the English patent of 1685, the town of Hempstead was invested with power to hold lands, and that they constituted the inhabitants thereof a body corporate, capable of receiving and holding the lands conveyed. Both patents proceeded, says he, from the sovereign, who had full power to grant the title, and to create corporations; the construction of which patents was supported by the constant practice of the town, from

the time they were granted. That when the original town was divided, two new corporations were established, in the place of one, each capable of holding lands within its own limits. That such division was in itself an assignment to each corporation, of the lands included in each respectively. The division not only disunited the ancient title, but it severed the lands themselves; it was a partition of all the lands into new and distinct portions. Upon the whole case, says his honor, "I am of opinion, that the town of North Hempstead has no title to the lands in the town of Hempstead, and that the suit must be dismissed with costs." This decision was likewise affirmed by the court of errors in December term, 1828.

The increase of population may be gathered from the fact that the number of inhabitants in the town in 1722 (including North Hempstead) was 1,951, besides 319 colored slaves. Now the number in Hempstead alone is over 8,000.

The following is as accurate a list of the town clerks as can be ascertained by the records:

1644 to 1658..Daniel Denton
 1658 to 1662..John James
 1662 to 1665..Jonas Houldsworth
 1665 to 1667..Thomas Hicks
 1667 to 1671..Joseph Sutton
 1671 to 1672..Richard Charlton
 1672 to 1676..Nathaniel Pearsall
 1676 to 1680..Thomas Rushmore
 1680 to 1681..Edward French
 1681 to 1683..Richard Gildersleeve
 1683 to 1684..Francis Chappel
 1684 to 1685..Josias Star
 1685 to 1686..Nathaniel Pearsall
 1686 to 1695..Joseph Pettit
 1695 to 1709..Thomas Gildersleeve
 1709 to 1712..William Willis

1712 to 1719..James Jackson
 1719 to 1736..William Willis
 1736 to 1746..Micah Smith
 1746 to 1783..Valentine H. Peters
 1783 to 1784..John Schenck
 1784 to 1787..Nathaniel Seaman
 1787 to 1795..Samuel Clowes
 1795 to 1796..Richard Bedell
 1796 to 1817..Abraham Bedell
 1817 to 1818..Platt Willets
 1818 to 1827..Edward A. Clowes
 1827 to 1834..Albert Hentz
 1834 to 1841..Benjamin Rushmore
 1841 to 1842..Thomas Welch
 1842 to —..Harry H. Marvin

“On January 1, 1898, that part of the town of Hempstead extending westward from the eastern limits of the village of Far Rockaway to the Rockaway Beach Inlet became part of the Borough of Queens, City of New York.”—EDITOR.

Among the inhabitants of this town in 1660 were Thomas Southard and his sons Thomas, John, Abraham, and Isaac. Thomas, the second, had issue Abraham, Caleb, Isaac, John, and Thomas. Caleb died in 1827, aged ninety-seven, and was the father of Abel and David; the first, born 1752, died unmarried November 26, 1833. David, born 1768, died May 17, 1844; his wife was Ruth, daughter of Seth Moser, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. The last named, Abraham, married Miss Barnes, and removed to Bernardstown, N. J., in 1751, with eight children, one of whom, Henry, was born here in October, 1747. Five other children were born subsequently. Henry married Sarah Lewis, of a Welsh family, and resided at Basking Ridge. He was the father of thirteen children also, and died at the age of ninety-five, June 2, 1842. He was among the earliest members of the state legislature after the formation of the federal constitution, served in that body nine years, when he was elected as representative in congress, and continued by successive re-elections for twenty-one years, when, being over seventy years of age, he voluntarily retired. The late Hon. Samuel L. Southard, one of his sons, was born June 9, 1787, graduated at Nassau Hall 1804, was elected a senator in congress in 1821, made Secretary of the Navy in 1823,—afterwards Attorney-General and Governor of New Jersey. In 1833 and 1836 he was again sent to the senate and on the death of President Harrison, was chosen presi-

dent of that august body. This station he resigned a short time before his death, which took place June 26, 1842, only twenty-four days after that of his father. He may be justly ranked among the greatest men of the nineteenth century. His son of the same name was made rector of Calvary Church, New York, September 15, 1844, and one of his daughters married Ogden Hoffman, Esq., a distinguished lawyer.

Died in this town in 1830, in the ninetieth year of his age, *Peter Thomas*, son of Moses, and elder brother of Isaiah Thomas, LL.D., who was for many years one of the most extensive printers and publishers of books in New England, if not in America. Isaiah Thomas was the author of some valuable works, besides the *History of Printing*, in two volumes, 8vo; and was the liberal founder and first president of the *American Antiquarian Society*, at Worcester, Mass., where he spent the greater part of his life. He was born 1749, and died April 4, 1831, aged eighty-two, leaving a character distinguished for patriotism, integrity, and philanthropy. Among other acts of generosity, he gave \$300 to the New York Historical Society as evidence of his ardent desire for its prosperity. Peter Thomas was a man of good sense, and preserved through life a character of strict integrity.

On the 10th of August, 1835, there also died here, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, *George Taylor*, a native of Ireland, where he was born May 13, 1760, and whence he came when a youth with his parents to New York. In 1778 he was a clerk and afterwards deputy quartermaster under Colonel Udny Hay. In 1781, 1782, and 1783, he was employed as clerk in the office of Colonel Richard Varick, then confidential secretary to Washing-

ton, and was subsequently chief clerk of Mr. Jefferson while Secretary of State of the United States. Some time after he held the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia, and other places of trust. Although possessed of considerable property, he was deprived of it in a great measure by his disposition to befriend others, and notwithstanding he lived respected by those who knew him, he died in comparative indigence.

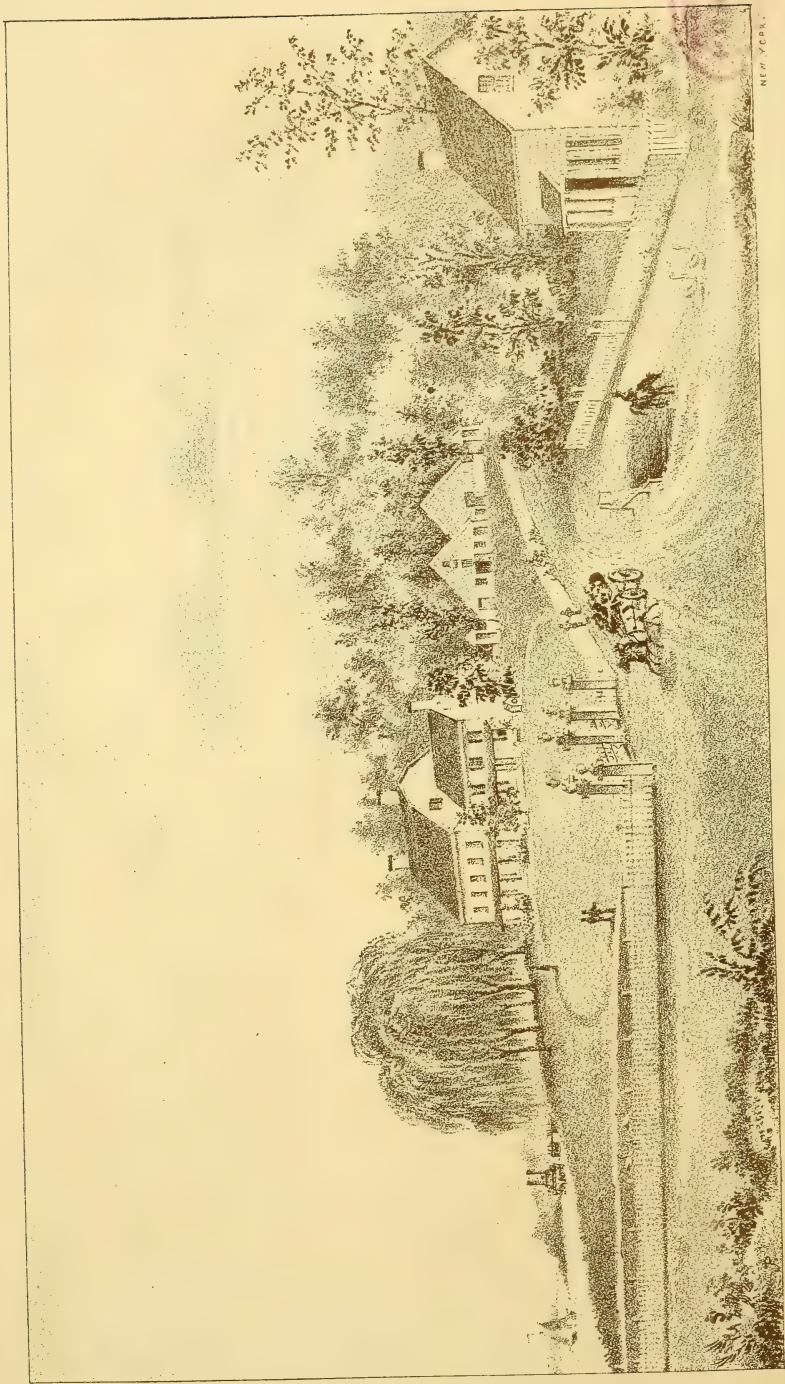
Among the original settlers of this town were Robert Jackson and Agnes, his wife. His will bears date May 25, 1683, and it is probable that he died soon after. He mentions his sons John and Samuel, and daughter Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Moore, and Martha, wife of Nathaniel Coles. Colonel John Jackson, the eldest son, was the owner, it appears, of 430 acres of land in the town in 1685, and a leading man in all public matters. His first wife was Elizabeth Hallett, and his second Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Captain John Seaman, a man of consideration likewise. The last marriage took place in 1671. He was high sheriff of the county of Queens in 1691, a member of assembly in 1693, and so continued with little interruption till 1714. It is probable he died in 1725, as his will is dated just before. His sons were John, Samuel, and James. The first settled at or near Jerusalem, and died in 1744; issue *Obadiah*, *John*, *Parmenas*, *Martha* (married Peter Titus), *Elizabeth* (married Colonel John Sands), *Nancy* (married John Hewlett), *Mary* (married Benjamin Sands), *Jerusha* (married Morris Place), *Rosanna* (married Richard Jackson), and *Abigail* (married Jacob Robbins). Obadiah was father of the late General Jacob F. Jackson, John was father of Thomas, John, Tredwell, Samuel, Noah, Obadiah, Charity (married John Seaman),

and Mary (married Daniel Underhill). Parmenas, who was killed as heretofore mentioned, was father of Parmenas and John. The first of whom had Benjamin Coles, Thomas Birdsall, Noah, Obadiah, James, Mary, and Elbert. Samuel, son of Colonel John Jackson, had Richard, Townsend, Thomas, Ruth, Jemima, who married James Hewlett, Letitia, who married Solomon Pool, Mary, who married John Pratt, and Martha, who married Samuel Birdsall. Richard, son of John and grandson of the colonel, married Jane, daughter of Jacob Seaman, and had Richard, Micah, Jacob, Phebe, who married Gilbert Wright, Mary, who married John Tredwell, and Jane, who married Zebulon Seaman. Thomas, son of Samuel, had Jacob S. and Samuel T. Obadiah, son of John of Jericho, had John and William. His brother John had Hamilton, Christiana, Maria, and Cornelia. Samuel, the other brother, died without issue, and his large estate descended in equal portions to his nephews and nieces.

Thomas Jackson, son of Samuel and Mary, was born December 24, 1754, died November 25, 1842, aged eighty-eight, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Obadiah Jackson, and sister of the general. She was born May 6, 1762, and died September 18, 1828. Ruth, born September 27, 1786, married Thomas Jones, and died January 11, 1837. Obadiah, born March 7, 1789, married Sarah, daughter of John Boerum. She died in May, 1848. Jacob, born April 23, 1791, married Phebe, daughter of George Duryea. Samuel T., born October 29, 1795, married Martha W., daughter of Lewis Hewlett, January 10, 1820. She was born November 21, 1802; issue, Elizabeth Hewlett, born October 28, 1821, Marian Woolsey, born September 16, 1825. Phebe,

born September 1, 1827, Thomas, born March 25, 1831, Henry Hewlett, born November 27, 1836.

Robert had John (1), he a son John (2), he a son John (3), and he Obadiah (4), father of General John S. Jackson (5). The second John had Phebe, who married William Jones, and was mother of Comptroller Jackson. General John S. Jackson, born May 20, 1765, and died January 18, 1829. His daughter Eliza, born February 1, 1796, married Thomas Jones as third wife.



NEW YORK.

LITH OF ENDICOTT

CLIFTON; NORTH HEMPSTEAD L.I.

RESIDENCE OF W. CAIRNS J^R ES^Q

NORTH HEMPSTEAD

WAS as we have seen originally a part of the town of Hempstead, but was organized as a separate town by the act of April 6, 1784, entitled "*An Act for Dividing the Town of Hempstead into Two Towns*," by which all that part of the town lying north of the road running east and west nearly through the middle of the *Great Plains* was constituted a separate town by the name of North Hempstead. As the clerk of the former town, John Schenck, was a resident of the new town, the ancient records of Hempstead, so far as they have been preserved, have always remained in it, although the most of them have been copied in several volumes for the use of the town.*

The first town meeting in this town after its separation was held at the house of Samuel Searing in the village of Searing Town, April 14, 1784, when John Schenck, Esq. was re-elected clerk, and so continued for many years. It follows necessarily that as this town had no corporate existence previous to the act aforesaid, whatever relates to the ancient history of it must be sought for in the records of the original town, and consequently is contained in the preceding account of the town of Hempstead, although many facts and circumstances purely local in their character and application have been reserved for this portion of our history.

In the spring of 1640 a company of emigrants from

* One of the oldest records, entitled the "mouse-eaten book," is lost.

Lynn, Mass., under the direction of Captain Daniel Howe, and in a small vessel owned and navigated by him, landed upon the west side of *Cow Neck*, then called by the Indians *Sint Sink*, and now *Manhasset*, and under some sort of license or authority from James Farret (the well known agent or deputy of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling), residing at that time in Boston, took formal possession of the land at the head of Cow Bay, and proceeded to erect such necessary habitations as their condition and circumstances would permit. They also entered upon some preliminary arrangements with the Indians in the vicinity for all the lands from Hempstead Harbor to the west side of Cow Neck, and extending from the Sound to the middle of the Island. All this was done without consulting the Dutch, and in open defiance to their well known claims to the whole territory.

The government of New Netherlands were, however, immediately informed of the proceeding, and thereupon sent Mr. Secretary Tienhoven, the under-sheriff, a sergeant, and twenty soldiers, fully armed, to break up the settlement, arrest those engaged in this contemptuous intrusion and convey them with all convenient speed to the city of New Amsterdam. On their arrival they found only eight men and one woman, the rest with their leader, Captain Howe, having retired from the danger which threatened them. Six of these, Job Sayre, George Wells, John Farrington, Phillip Kirtland, Nathaniel Kirtland, and William Harker were conveyed to, and imprisoned in Fort Amsterdam.

On their examination the next day, Governor Kieft was so well satisfied of their having been deceived or misled by Howe, Tomlins, and Knowles, the principal men in

the expedition, that he dismissed them upon their signing an agreement to quit the place forever.

These same persons afterwards associated with those who the same year commenced, as we have seen, the settlement of Southampton. The Dutch Government having forwarded a statement of these proceedings to Boston, and at the same time complaining of the invasion thus made upon its territory, Mr. Farret at once denied that any authority was derived from him for what had taken place, and to make his disapprobation more apparent, forthwith drew up the following protest which he caused not only to be recorded, but published also :

“ Know all men by these presents, that whereas Edward Tomlyns and Timothy Tomlyns, together with one Hansard Knowles and others, have lately entered and taken possession of some part of the Long Island, in New England, which was formerly granted by Letters Patent of our Sovereign Lord, King Charles, to the Right Hon. William Earl of Stirling and his heirs: I, James Farret, by virtue of a commission under the hand and seal of the said Earl to me made for the disposing and ordering of the said Island, do hereby protest and intimate, as well to the said Edward Tomlyns and others, the said intruders, as to all others whom it may concern, that neither they, nor any of them, nor any other person or persons, (not claiming by or from the said Earl,) have or shall have, or enjoy any lawful right, title, or possession of, in, or to the said island, or any part thereof; but that the said Earl, his heirs and assigns, may and will at all times, when they please, implead or eject, either by course of law or lawful force, if need be, all the said intruders, their servants, tenants, or assigns; and may and will recover against them and every of them, all damages and costs in this behalf sustained, or

any color of title, or pretence of right, by grant from the governor of New England, or any other notwithstanding. In testimony whereof I have made and published this protest and intimation before *John Winthrop*, one of the magistrates and council of the Massachusetts, in New England aforesaid, and have desired that the same be recorded there, and in other jurisdictions in these parts, and have published and showed the same to the said Edward Tomlyn in presence of the witnesses. Dated at Boston the 28th of 7th month, An. Dom. 1641, in anno Regis Domini Nostri Caroli Angliæ, decimo septimo.

“JAMES FARRET.”

“The above named James Farret, gentleman, did make this protestation the 28th of the said month in the year aforesaid at Boston, in the Massachusetts aforesaid:

“Before me—JOHN WINTHROP.”

Most of the lands in this town, and particularly the necks adjoining the Sound, were at first reserved as a common pasturage for cattle. Grants and allotments of portions of the soil began afterwards to be made upon Madnans (now Great) Neck. The land about what is now called Westbury was next settled by the Seaman, Titus, and Willis families, whose descendants are at this time numerous, both on Long Island, in the city of New York, and other places. That part of Cow Neck lying on the head of Cow Bay, and next to Great Neck, was called Little Cow Neck, and in the devise from Matthias Nicoll to his son William is called Little Neck, or Cow Neck, which, with the settlement on the east side of Great Neck, is now known as Manhasset.

All the rest of Cow Neck, extending as far east as Hempstead Harbor was, up to the year 1676, enclosed by a fence across the head of it, and the individuals who

contributed to its erection were by a resolution of the original town, entitled to pasturage upon it, proportioned to the number of panels of fence made by them respectively, called (in the language of that day) standing gates, consequently in many subsequent conveyances of the soil the phrase *gate rights* often occurs.

A division or allotment of lands upon this Neck was agreed upon March 8, 1674, with the exception of 200 acres given to Captain Matthias Nicoll, on condition that he would assist the town (he being a lawyer) in defending their common rights "against the pretended claims of individuals, or other intruders whomsoever."

The number of those who had contributed to the enclosure in 1658 was sixty, and the panels of fence 526. In 1659 the town "ordered that noe calves shall be carried downe unto the necke, but such as shall have cowes drove with them to sucke, and if any shall drive downe calves without cowes to sucke, shall fforfeit one-half to him that gives the notis." The number of cattle put in the Neck in 1659 was 306, in which year George Hewlett was appointed cowkeeper.

After 1670 a part of the Neck was allotted to the same individuals or their heirs in the like ratio, except a certain tract on Pipe-stave creek, adjoining the land of Mr. Nicoll, which the town, it seems, had in 1674 presented to him.

The records show that September 16, 1676, John Seaman, Jonah Fordham, and Thomas Rushmore were chosen by the town to lay out and divide the Neck in severalty, among those entitled to shares therein, as aforesaid. A large tract on the lower part of the Neck became afterwards the property of the Cornell family, who, in 1695 or 1696, sold the northern portion of it to

Captain John Sands, and his brothers James and Samuel, who removed from New Shoreham, or Block Island, and entered into possession of said lands, from which period the northern part of the Neck has been known by the appellation of "*Sands Point*." James subsequently resided at Matinecock in the adjoining town, for it was during his continuance there that on the 14th of March, 1710, he released his interest at Block Island to his brother John, who it appears continued his maritime pursuits, making frequent and profitable voyages between New York and Virginia. And it was on one of these occasions, it has been alleged, that he brought to Cow Neck a number of young locust trees, which he caused to be planted on both sides of the cove near which his brothers resided, from which trees thus set out, it is believed, we are indebted for most, if not all the trees of this valuable timber now growing upon the north side of the island. It is extensively cultivated between Flushing and Smithtown, being literally a mine of wealth to its respective owners. Fences are here mostly constructed of it, and almost every farmer has now his forest of locust, of from 10 to 100 acres in extent.

Cow Neck, or Manhasset, contains about 6,000 acres of excellent land, with a competent proportion of timber, besides possessing many local advantages from its contiguity to navigable waters on both sides.

Five acres at its northern extremity was in 1806 ceded to the United States, upon which a noble lighthouse was erected in 1809 at an expense of \$8,500. It is built of hewn stone, is of an octagon form, and rises to the height of eighty feet.*

* This structure was erected by Noah Mason, who was thereafter appointed keeper, in which situation he remained till his death, February

Near this point, and a short distance south-east of it, is "*Mason's Island*," which, although not strictly an island, except at high tides, contains about sixty acres of good quality land, upon which are a dwelling house and other buildings. It was formerly known as "*Kidd's Island*," for on the south side of it are the remains of an immense rock, known anciently as "*Kidd's Rock*," from a tradition that the great freebooter buried valuable treasures near it, which have been at times anxiously sought for by ignorant and credulous "*money diggers*." It takes its name of *Mason's Island* from having been the property of the late *Noah Mason*, mentioned in the note. There are a number of grist-mills upon the Neck, mostly dependent on tide water, and of great convenience to the inhabitants.

The western part of it, extending into the waters of Cow Bay,¹ was anciently denominated "*Little Cow Neck*," and was included in the purchase of Matthias Nicoll, first English secretary of the colony, for a part of which he obtained a patent from Governor Lovelace in 1670, and of the remainder from Governor Andros, August 29, 1677, in which the premises are bounded "north by a river called Little Neck, Gut, or Pipe Stone Creek; west by Howe's Harbor; east by a swamp that leads into said creek; and south by a fence that encloses the whole neck." To the lands included in this patent the town gave Mr. Nicoll 200 acres more, by which his estate upon Cow

27, 1841. He was born at Uxbridge, Mass., 1757, and at the age of nineteen years entered the Revolutionary army as a volunteer, in which he served during three campaigns. He was present at the battle of Rhode Island, and with General Gates at the capture of Burgoyne, at which time he was severely wounded. He was always esteemed a person of strict integrity, and practised industry and economy through a long life of eighty-four years.

¹ Now Manhasset Bay.—EDITOR.

Neck, including previous purchases, was increased to 1,200 acres; Little Cow Neck alone containing 700. Matthias Nicoll died in 1690 and the estate was sold in 1718 by his son William to Joseph Latham for £2,350. A portion of the lands included in the purchase and known as *Plandome* (Place Vendome) came by marriage into the Mitchill family, and is now owned by the Hon. Singleton Mitchill, great-grandson of the said Joseph Latham.

The southern portion of Cow Neck, in the vicinity of the churches hereafter mentioned, has received the appellation of Manhasset (since extended to the whole Neck), a name wholly inapplicable to the location, it being the ancient designation of a famous Indian tribe inhabiting Shelter Island. But it seems that to expect the exercise of *reason* in matters of this sort would in general be deemed entirely *unreasonable* by the public.

A patent for land owned by *Captain Thomas Hicks*, upon the north-east part of Cow Neck, was granted to him by Governor Dongan, November 25, 1686, and another patent the same year to *John Cornwell*, December 13, for 100 acres, the same probably since owned by Cornwell Willis.

Mr. Cornwell was the son of Richard Cornwell, or *Cornhill*, an Englishman who, at an early period and during the Dutch Government, made large purchases about Rockaway. The said John gave half an acre of his land for a burial ground, which has hitherto been used for that purpose by the Cornwell and Sands families. This gentleman, with his sons Richard and Joshua, purchased another tract of land in this district from Thomas Willet in 1702 for the sum of £600.

During the Revolutionary War, bands of marauders

were accustomed to land in whaleboats upon these shores during the night and attack detached farm houses, rifling the inhabitants of their money and other valuables, which they were obliged to surrender at the peril of their lives; then availing themselves of the speed of their boats, they reached their lurking places among the small islands in the Sound or on the main shore before an alarm could well be given. Indeed, so great were the apprehensions of these sudden attacks that many inhabitants had their windows and doors secured by bars of iron to prevent surprise; and it was not unusual for people to pass the night in the woods and other secret places to avoid personal violence, which in various instances was wantonly and cruelly inflicted. In some cases life was taken without any provocation, or in revenge, or disappointment in not finding money as was expected. In one instance worthy of record, Mr. Jarvis, residing on Cow Neck, aided by an old lady living in the house, succeeded in beating off one of these gangs, with the loss of several killed and wounded on the part of the assailants. The night not being very dark, the villains were seen and fired upon by Mr. Jarvis from the windows, who was furnished with loaded muskets by the brave old lady as fast as he could effectually discharge them.

Three miles easterly of Manhasset is the village of *Roslyn*, formerly called Hempstead Harbor, very pleasantly as well as advantageously situated at the head of a beautiful bay. Its present fanciful name (from Roslin in Scotland, and recommended by Mr. Cairns) was adopted September 7, 1844, and is also the name of the post office. It possesses naturally an abundant water power, which has doubtless mainly contributed to make it a place of considerable manufacturing importance.

The dwellings are probably about forty, and the population a little over 250.

The grist mill erected in 1758, the first one in this part of the island, was bought from J. Pine by Hendrick Onderdonk who with his son Andrew built a mill here also for the manufacture of paper, the first establishment of the kind in the state. Hugh Gaine, a well known printer and bookseller of New York, and Henry Remsen were connected with these gentlemen in the business. Since when paper making has been pretty extensively carried on at this place.

Contributed by the Editor

“ In connection with the change of name from Hempstead Harbor to Roslyn, the following letter written to Thompson by one of the chief movers in the affair cannot fail to be of interest. The epistle is self-explanatory and exhibits the process by which the new name of the village was arrived at.

“ ‘Hempstead Harbour, Sept. 2, 1844.

“ ‘To B. F. Thompson, Esq.,

“ ‘DEAR SIR:

“ ‘I received soon after its date your polite note containing a list of names which you suggest as suitable for the village of Hempstead Harbour. This letter, together with a list of all the Indian names which I had gleaned from a careful perusal of “Thompson’s History of Long Island,” I submitted to Mr. Bryant¹ and Mr. Leggett; and on Saturday Evening Mr. Leggett invited such gentlemen as had taken most interest in this affair to meet at his house to determine what name to submit to the

¹ William Cullen Bryant.—EDITOR.

inhabitants for their approval. By a Rule which we had adopted but few of the names could be admitted at all. We wanted a short name of soft pleasant sound; one that would not do away with the word "Harbour," and one that had not been appropriated as the name of any Post Office in the United States. The first part of our Rule shut out nearly all the Indian names; the second, all those ending in "port" or "haven";—and the third nearly all the rest. In looking into the "Table of Post Offices in the United States," we found that we have already 5 Post-Offices named "Thompson," Thompson's X Roads, Thompson's store, Thompson Town, and 3 Thompsonville, in all, *eleven*. Now although none of these are on Long Island or intended to do honor to the writer of its "History," yet one of them is in our own state; and the gentlemen present thought it best not to violate the Rule we had laid down, but to confine our choice to such names as had no duplicates. Ten names of that description were submitted to be balloted for; when the name "Roslyn" was found to have the greatest number of votes, and was afterwards unanimously approved by all who were present. We signed our names to a paper expressing that approbation, which will now be submitted to the inhabitants generally for signature. I hope they will be pleased with it for we have taken much pains to get all the most suitable names that could be found from which to make a selection. And now whether we have made the best possible selection or not I cannot say; but it will at any rate remedy the difficulty in the Post-Office, and that was the principal thing we wanted. We had about half a dozen very good Indian names, and I was almost sorry that one of them was not adopted. But all so far seem greatly pleased with the name "Roslyn," a few, however, who seldom write letters, or receive them or papers from a distance, will, of course, be opposed to any change. Such do not deserve

to be consulted. As soon as we get our paper ready it will be published in the County Papers.

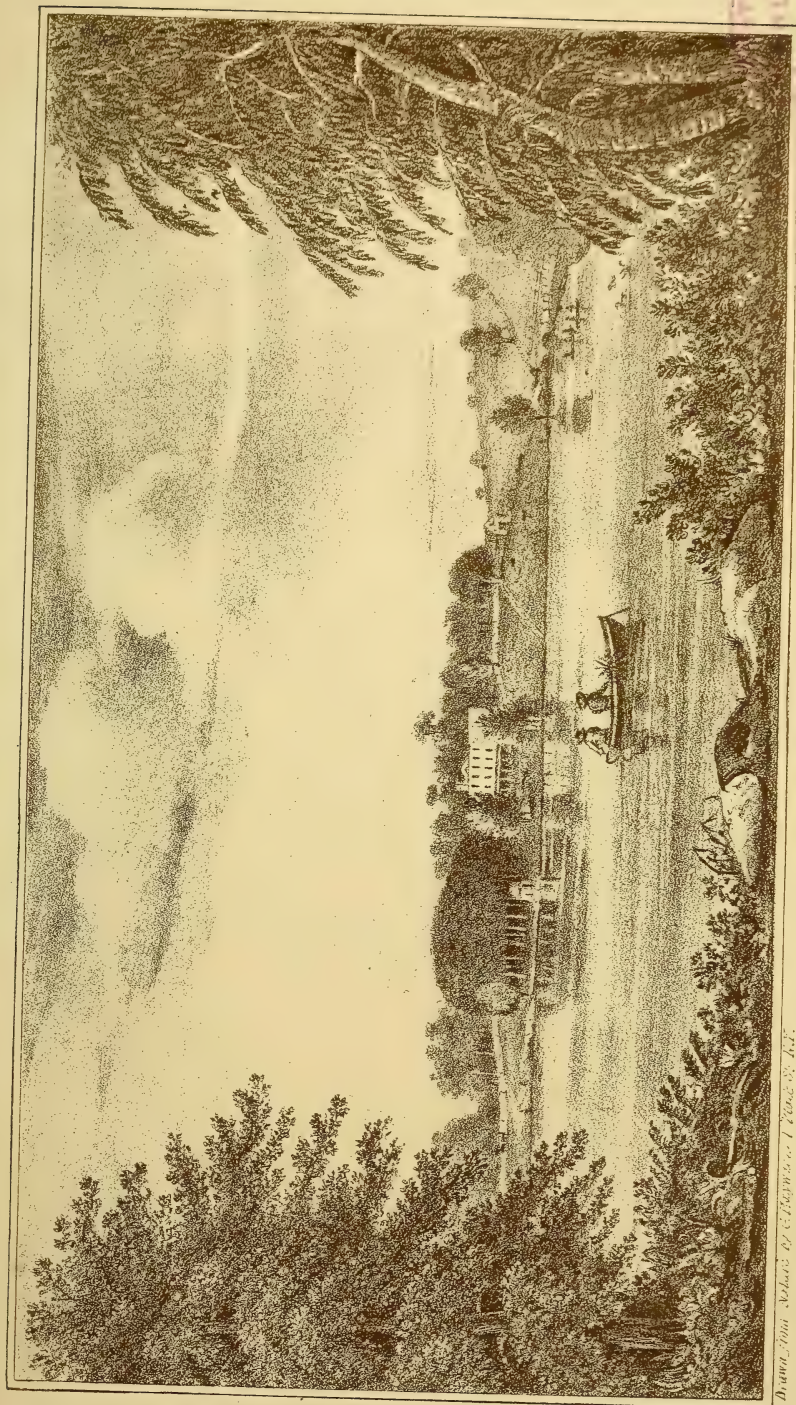
“ I am sorry to hear that you do not find so extensive a sale for your History of Long Island as might have been reasonably expected. But you know there may be various reasons for not purchasing a Book entirely independent of its merits or a desire to become acquainted with its contents. One contents himself with thinking that he can borrow Thompson’s History of Long Island from one of his neighbors, as he has often borrowed other books, and thus save two or three dollars for some other purpose, he hardly knows what;—another owns a share in some Library where he can obtain the reading of it at any time;—another perhaps is taken up with the shilling publications of the light reading of the day, which he prefers to history, indeed to any useful reading, as he is enabled to get through with vast quantities with very little mental effort; whereas history and science require study to make them either interesting or useful; and some read neither history nor anything else. The substantial merit of Thompson’s History of Long Island I have never heard called in question by anybody; and I know enough about history composition myself fully to appreciate the labor bestowed upon that work and what few trouble themselves to think about, when you had got your materials together, and was ready to set down to write, you had the very least part of your work to do. I am sorry you do not feel yourself sufficiently rewarded.

“ Excuse this long scrawl of a letter;—accept our thanks for the readiness with which you responded to my letter, and believe me to be with great respect,

“ Sincerely and truly yours,

“ EBENEZER CLOSE.”

Ebenezer Close was a prominent personage of North Hempstead town and a local antiquarian. He was a



LAKEVILLE HOUSE, L. I.

Drawn and Engraved by E. H. B. & Co. New York.

LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church at Manhasset, and in charge of the Academy connected with it for most of the time from 1824 until 1853.

Montrose,¹ a little below the head of the harbor, is a highly pleasant and convenient place, and is equally well calculated for a country residence or for manufacturing and commercial purposes. At this spot is the late mansion of Joseph W. Moulton (who by great learning and research has contributed much information relative to the early history of the state); and the more romantic and pleasant residence of William Cairns, Jr. The former is now owned and occupied by William Cullen Bryant, editor of the *New York Evening Post*, and a poet of exalted reputation. The son of Dr. Peter Bryant, he was born at Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794. In 1810 he entered Williams College, two years after commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1815. In 1820 he assisted in conducting a review, in which some of his finest compositions appeared. In 1821 he published "*The Ages*," "*Thanatopsis*," and other pieces, and in 1828 became joint proprietor of the *Evening Post*, of which he soon after became sole owner. He married Miss Francis Fairchild of Massachusetts. In 1834 he sailed with his family to Europe and returned the next year, but revisited it again in 1845 and 1849. It is to be regretted that he should from choice or necessity prostitute his fine talents and improved taste to the humiliating pursuit of party politics, and spend so much valuable time in the advocacy of

¹ This locality is now a part of Roslyn, and the old appellation has been dropped.—EDITOR.

doctrines and measures worthless in themselves and injurious in their operation and tendency to the best interests of the country.

Along the shores are numerous and never failing springs of water, gushing out from the bottom of the hills, affording a power for almost any amount of machinery that may be required. The scenery from the high grounds in this vicinity is sublime and highly interesting. The minute grouping of landscape and water, hill and dale, foliage and flower, with an infinitude of light and shade, present altogether to the lovers of nature a panorama which is truly delightful.

Harbor Hill in the immediate neighborhood is, except one other, the highest eminence upon Long Island, being 319 feet above the water of the Sound, and from its summit the prospect is grand, extensive, and beautiful.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* in Roslyn was erected in 1785. The *Friends' Meeting-house* at Manhasset is the oldest religious edifice in the place, having been originally built in 1720 upon land given for that purpose by Joseph Latham, and rebuilt in 1812 of somewhat larger dimensions.

Christ Episcopal Church at Manhasset was completed in 1803, principally through the influence and exertion of the Rev. Seth Hart of Hempstead, and in it he officiated several years while rector of St. George's Church. The corporation of Trinity Church, New York, contributed toward it the sum of \$2,000. Mr. Hart was followed by the Rev. Eli Wheeler, who was settled in Zion Church, Little Neck; after whom the Rev. James P. F. Clarke, son of the late James B. Clarke of Brooklyn, has been rector, except that during his temporary absence in 1839 the Rev. Ralph Williston officiated. He died in this

parish the 29th of December of that year, aged sixty-five years. It should be remarked that the desk, pulpit, and chancel rails of this church were a gift from the corporation of Trinity Church, New York. They had been put up in St. George's Chapel on the building of that church in 1752, and were originally made from the masts of a vessel which had been wrecked on a coast where no other wood than mahogany could be had for the purpose, and were presented to St. George's Chapel by the captain on his arrival in New York and where other timber more suitable for his vessel could be had. It is much to be regretted that the captain's name has not been preserved for the admiration of posterity.

Contributed by the Editor

"Mr. Clarke resigned in 1849 and was followed by Rev. Samuel Cox in the same year, who officiated until 1857. Since then the following clergymen have served:

Rev. Dr. George W. Porter.....	1857 to 1864
" G. F. Bugby	1865 to 1869
" James E. Homans	1869 to 1882
" Charles L. Newbold	1882 to —

"Mr. Newbold has been Rector for thirty-four years, and in 1903 published an *Historical Sketch* of his church. He has kindly presented a copy to the Editor from which the above facts have been taken."

The Dutch Reformed Church in this town was erected at Manhasset in 1816 by a portion of the congregation worshipping at Success, of which the Rev. David S. Bogart was pastor, in connection with the church at Wolver Hollow, where he commenced his labors in 1813. He removed to New York in 1826 and was succeeded by the

Rev. Henry Heermance, who married Catherine E., only daughter of Edgar Laing, Esq., of Kinderhook, N. Y., May 9, 1832. He died, aged forty-five, December 2, 1846, leaving a widow and six children. Rev. James Otterson was installed here July 18, 1828, and continued till 1833, when he removed to Freehold, N. J., and was followed by the Rev. John Robb from Scotland, who left at the end of two years, when the vacancy was supplied by the Rev. William R. Gordon.

This gentleman was the son of Robert Gordon of the city of New York, where he was born March 19, 1811, his father dying when he was quite young. He graduated at the New York University in the first class, July 17, 1834, and at the divinity school of the Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, in 1837. In the fall of the same year he accepted a call to this church, and was settled in November. Next year he married Matilda, daughter of the late Minne Onderdonk of Flower Hill. His dismission took place in the spring of 1842, after which he aided in organizing a new reformed Dutch church in the village of Flushing.

The Rev. John H. Sheffield was engaged in 1843 and remained till 1847, and was succeeded in October of that year by the Rev. Richard L. Schoonmaker. This gentleman, son of the Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker of Jamaica, L. I., was born there, graduated at Rutgers College, and settled at Waterford, N. Y., in 1832, where he continued till he became pastor of the Dutch Church at Harlem, from whence he was dismissed in September, 1847. He married, in 1837, Margaret, daughter of the late William Seaman of Jamaica. His installation here took place November 7, 1847.

In the settlement originally made by the Searing family

and therefor called *Searingtown*, a Methodist meeting-house has existed for more than half a century; a new one being built in 1843, which was formally dedicated February 6, 1844.

One of the most interesting natural curiosities in this town is the beautiful collection of water at *Lakeville*, formerly known as SUCCESS POND. It was called by the Indians *Sacut*, which by a simple deflection in sound might have been and probably was changed to *Success*. The water is contained in a deep basin, situated upon a high ridge, the summit of which may be discerned at a great distance from the ocean. The water is very cold, at the same time perfectly clear and of great depth. It is about 500 rods in circumference, being surrounded by a high bank, and is altogether a romantic and beautiful object. It was stocked with the yellow perch by the late Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, who in the third volume of the *Medical Repository* says: "In 1790 my uncle Uriah Mitchill, sheriff of Queens County, and myself, went to Ronkonkoma Pond in Suffolk County, a distance of forty miles, in a wagon, for the purpose of transporting alive some of the yellow perch from thence to Success Pond. We took about three dozen of those least injured by the hook, and put all but two into Success Pond in good condition; and in two years thereafter they had so multiplied as to be caught by the hook in every part of the pond."

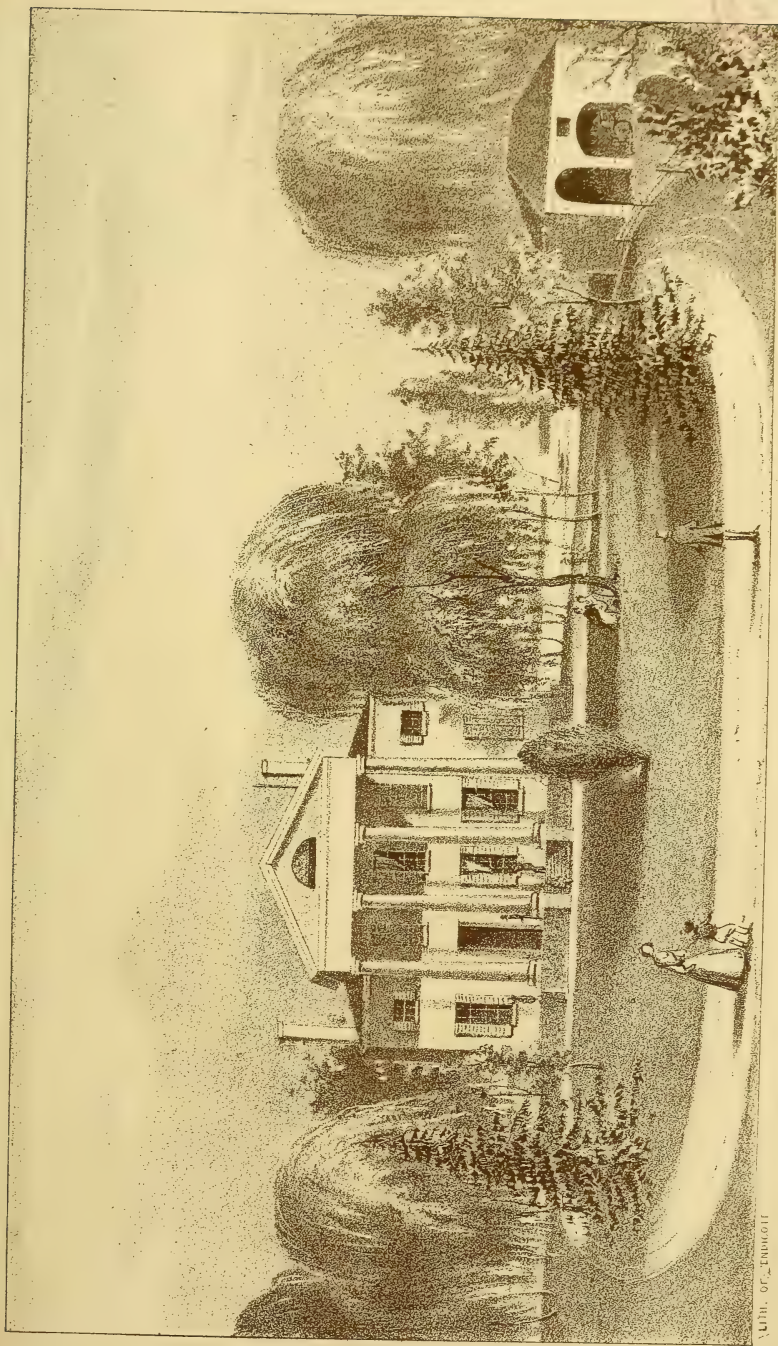
It covers a surface of about 75 acres, is probably 70 feet deep in the centre of it, and more than 150 feet above the level of tide water. If it derives its contents from springs as active as those in many other places, it might at a comparatively small expense be made to supply the city of Brooklyn with water. On

this subject no satisfactory experiment has been made, and an unfavorable opinion seems to have been formed without any adequate examination.

A Dutch Reformed Church was located here in 1731 or 1732 and the land sold for 25s. by Martin Wiltsie to Adrian Onderdonk and C. Reyerson for the use and benefit of the Reformed Netherland Dutch Congregation of Hempstead to worship the Almighty God in. It was repaired in 1786 and finally taken down in 1832, about ten years afterward the new church was built at Manhasset, the congregation having mostly joined the churches at Jamaica and Manhasset. It was one of the collegiate churches of the county and was supplied with pastors in like manner as the other churches of that denomination. It had been occupied by the enemy in 1782. The county courts were held therein, while the present court house was finishing in 1784.

Great Neck, formerly Madnan's, extends from Lakeville to the Sound, between Cow Bay, anciently *How's Bay*, and the peninsula of Little Neck, containing about 4,000 acres of superior quality land for agricultural purposes. A patent for it was given by Governor Nicoll to Thomas Hicks in 1666, who sold a portion of it the same year to Richard Cornwell. Here are many commanding sites for private residences, and upon some of them handsome buildings have been erected. The dwelling house and grounds of the late Robert W. Mott, Esq., which he named *Grove Point*, possesses peculiar charms; its beautiful forest scenery and extensive water prospect render it a sort of rural paradise.

This excellent man, a high-minded, noble-hearted, and highly useful citizen, died November 19, 1846, aged fifty years. Those who knew him most intimately can



SCENE AT GROVE POINT, GREAT NECK, L.I.

THE PROPERTY OF ROBERT W. MOTT, ESQ.

Wm. G. ENGEL

best appreciate his worth, while to his family and relatives his loss is irreparable. His whole conduct through life bespoke the gentleman, and was ever governed by the dictates of conscience and integrity. His character was altogether above the reach of calumny or individual malice, however his sensitive mind might be injured by it; and he was most remarkable for his industry and correct business habits. Modest and retiring in his manners, his value could be only best known to his more intimate friends. His health had always been delicate, and since the loss of his wife two years before, disease had attained such an ascendancy as to prostrate in some degree his mental faculties and he fell a prey to despondency which terminated in his death.

Hyde Park, so called, in the south-west part of the town, was formerly, it is supposed, the country residence of Governor Dongan, who owned some hundred acres of land in the vicinity, presented to him by the towns of Hempstead and Flushing. It was afterwards occupied by Colonel Josiah Martin, who probably conveyed it to the Hon. George Duncan Ludlow, and his brother Colonel Gabriel G. Ludlow. The whole was forfeited by the act of attainder passed October 22, 1779, and was sold in November, 1784, to different individuals. The dwelling of Judge Ludlow was, as has been before mentioned, destroyed by fire December 30, 1773, by which fire he lost his furniture, plate, and a library valued at \$3,000. It was immediately rebuilt by him and was again burned to the ground, May 26, 1817, during its occupancy by the celebrated William Cobbett.

The Hon. George D. Ludlow was a gentleman of fortune, of a highly respectable family, and extensive legal attainments. He, as well as his brother, was active in

promoting the cause of the enemy during the Revolution; and having thereby lost their estates both were afterwards provided for by the British Government. He was made chief justice of New Brunswick, and as senior councillor administered the government. He resided at Fredericton, where he died February 12, 1808; and Frances, his widow, in 1825, aged eighty-seven. His daughter Elizabeth was the wife of John Robinson, son of Colonel Beverly Robinson, who was mayor of St. John, and died in 1828. Colonel Gabriel G. Ludlow was a colonel in the Revolution and commanded De Lancey's third battalion. He retired to New Brunswick in 1783, was mayor of St. John in 1785; in 1792 held the office of judge of vice-admiralty, and was a member of the council, and colonel in the militia. He was also governor in 1803, and died, aged seventy-two, in 1808. Ann, his widow, died, aged eighty, in 1822. His son Francis died at New York, aged seventy-four, in 1840, and his daughter Elizabeth married Francis, son of the Hon. Francis Lewis of the Revolution, and was the mother of Gabriel L. Lewis, Esq. of New York.

The open grounds south of Hyde Park were anciently called Salisbury Plains, where a race course was established by Governor Nicoll in 1665, and was supported by the public authorities many years, for the purpose, as declared by his excellency, "of improving the breed of horses," an argument yet made use of to justify the practice of horse racing. His successor, Governor Lovelace, also appointed by proclamation "that trials of speed should take place in the month of May of each year, and that subscriptions be taken up of all such as were disposed to run for a crown of silver, or the value thereof in wheat."

This course was called New Market, and continued to be patronized for the sports of the turf more than one hundred years; when the place was abandoned for another, east of the court house, considered more convenient.

In the vicinity of Hyde Park is the former residence of Edward Griswold, Esq. He was born on the 11th of August, 1766, being the son of Joseph Griswold, a wealthy distiller in the city of New York. His classical education was acquired under the instruction of the Rev. Leonard Cutting of Hempstead. At the age of seventeen he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar before the age of twenty years. His uncommon industry and assiduous attention to business secured him in a short time a profitable practice, and his office was filled with students desirous of deriving advantage from his uncommon stores of legal knowledge. One of these was the late John Wells, son of Robert, who was born in 1769, and whose death took place at Brooklyn, on the 6th of September, 1823. As a commercial lawyer, Mr. Wells was acknowledged to stand unrivalled at our bar. He was an orator of the first order. He had (says his biographer) a masterly manner of clothing a long chain of connected ideas in the choicest language; and perhaps no individual in this country ever reached the same elevation, and occupied so large a share in the public eye upon the mere footing of professional eminence and worth. Mr. Griswold was distinguished for his good sense, his great analytical powers, a clear discrimination of legal principles, and their application to facts in any particular case. His retirement from the active duties of his profession took place many years since, yet his advice and assistance continued to be anxiously sought

after, even by the most eminent of the profession; and such was the deference shown to his opinions that his authority was generally considered quite satisfactory. More than forty years ago he visited Paris, where he married a lady of fortune, by whom he had an only child, Claire Felicite Caroline, married to Pierre Augustin Berthemy, holding an important military station in the kingdom of France. Mr. Griswold again visited Paris in 1810, where he found the late Colonel Burr, to whom he loaned the sum of 2,000 francs at one time, to relieve him from penury and distress. It was Mr. Griswold's intention to remain in France, and he negotiated for a country seat about twenty miles from Paris, but the transaction was for some cause broken off, and he returned to his farm in North Hempstead, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where he died suddenly by an attack of apoplexy, February 26, 1836. Colonel Burr entertained the most profound respect for the talents and legal acquirements of Mr. Griswold, and said that he was the only person he ever saw who loved the black-letter lore of the common law for its own sake. Mr. Wells, too, in the full zenith of his reputation, spoke of the professional habits and acquirements of his early tutor and friend in terms of the highest respect. The example alone of such a man must have been of very great advantage to his pupil, and in one respect at least there was a remarkable similarity between them. This was a most powerful and singular habit of mental abstraction, which enabled them to sit down in the midst of their families or a crowd of company, separate themselves from the sports, the business, or the noise around them, and, insulated and deaf to everything that was passing, pursue their studies, equally

unconscious of anything like interruption, as if in the deepest retirement of the closet.

North Hempstead is the shire town and seat of justice for the county, the court house having been erected on its southern border, a part of the Great Plains, in 1788, four years after the division of the town, and five years subsequent to the Revolution.

An act was procured on the 25th of March, 1830, to enable the town to sell and convey its common lands, and the whole is now under cultivation.

Westbury, called by the Indians *Wallage*, extends from the neighborhood of the court house to the east line of the town; the population of which is essentially agricultural, and many of the inhabitants are members of the Society of Friends, who, as they are divided in sentiment, have also two houses for religious worship. The edifice occupied by the Hicksite party, so called, is of considerable antiquity, the land where it stands having been purchased September 25, 1702, and comprising three and a quarter acres. The other has only been erected about twenty years.

There is considerable variety in the appearance of this part of the island. A ridge of hills, being a portion of the spine of Long Island, passes directly through it from west to east, dividing it into sections entirely different in many respects. On the south side of the high grounds the surface is almost level, having only a slight declination southward toward the ocean; while the north side declines more abruptly toward the Sound, the general surface being not only undulating, but inclining to the distinction of rough and hilly.

Indeed, all that portion of the island situated between the village of Flushing on the west and Huntington on

the east, and between the hills and the Sound, deserves particular notice for the peculiarity of its general features.

This tract is indented for half its width between the ridge and Sound by seven large bays or harbors, called by the several names of Flushing Bay, Little Neck Bay, Manhasset Bay (formerly Cow Bay), Hempstead Harbor, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring Harbor, and Huntington Bay. These sheets of water occur in regular succession, being from four to six miles in length and having in their general form a wedge-like shape with mouths or entrances from one to three miles wide; and are, in almost every case, defended by a sand-beach, a sort of natural break-water, formed by the continual action of the tidal currents, and leaving, in some instances, only a passage-way or channel for vessels. The distance from the west side of Flushing Bay to the east side of Huntington Bay in a direct line is about twenty-eight miles; while the indentations of the coast produced by these bays would make the distance upwards of eighty miles. This extensive water-front presents a great variety of surface, abounding in fine scenery, in which the cultivated field, the forests, the waters of the bays, the broad expanse of the Sound, whitened with the sails of commerce, the mill, the farm house, and the country residence, alternately attract the attention and delight the eye of the admirer of the beautiful and picturesque.

The territory, therefore, bordering on the Sound in this town and Oyster Bay, may be said to consist of a succession of promontories, formed by the bays before mentioned, containing from two to forty square miles each. The villages and settlements at the heads of the bays are connected by a turnpike road which ranges

across the head of the necks, and from which the headlands formed by these promontories upon the Sound vary in distance from two to six miles.

Over this surface are to be found residences of a superior order, inhabited by a class of men who may be fairly reckoned among our most valuable citizens; independent farmers, living upon their own estates and devoting a close attention to their improvement, as well as the encouragement of arts and industry in those around them.

So long as this description of men are prosperous and exercise the influence that justly belongs to them, all that is valuable in our public institutions will be preserved, our liberties will be secured, sound morals more generally prevail, and just conceptions of our political and social duties and obligations will be engendered and thus the character of all classes of our people will be saved from degradation.

The larger portion of the population in this part of the island, being engaged in the cultivation and improvement of the soil, and the advantages of their situation being somewhat remarkable, there must be of course a large surplus of produce beyond the home consumption. This is consequently susceptible of a cheap and expeditious conveyance to the markets of Brooklyn and New York, where the best prices, the legitimate reward of industry, are immediately realized.

The average size of farms in this district is from 70 to 300 acres, and exceedingly fine crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and grass are annually produced. The system in general pursued by the farmers here, as in other places, is a rotation of different crops, while the increased facilities for conveying manure from the city

of New York have multiplied to a great extent the free use of ashes, bone, lime, &c.

Horticulture might and doubtless will be hereafter extensively practised in this portion of Long Island, to supply in some degree the immense necessities of two great cities. The time must come when this mode of using the soil will be found more profitable than that heretofore used, inasmuch as the labor and expense are less, compared with the income to be derived. With the excellence of her soil and her local position, in regard to the commercial metropolis of the Union, Long Island ought to furnish nearly all the vegetables and fruits required by the half million of souls which that city and Brooklyn must soon contain.

In 1846 a printing press was established at Manhasset by William H. Onderdonk, Esq., who as editor and proprietor issued the first newspaper, entitled *The North Hempstead Gazette*, on the 3d of December, 1846. In the spring of 1848 it was removed to Roslyn, where it is now printed by John T. Cogswell.

Having mentioned above that Mr. Cobbett, a celebrated political writer, and probably one of the most able and prolific of his day, resided for a time in this town, and in order to gratify the readers of this work, we have collected the following particulars respecting him, which we presume will satisfy all, that he was one of the most extraordinary men of the age in which he lived:

William Cobbett was the son of a farmer at Farnham in Surrey, England, where he was born March 9, 1762. The incidents of his early life are detailed by himself in the *Life and Adventures of Peter Porcupine*, published in 1796. It contains a very interesting account of his self-education, carried on under circumstances which

would have discouraged almost any other individual, and with an ardor and perseverance never surpassed by any one. In 1782, while on a visit to Portsmouth, he first beheld the sea, and longed to be a sailor. In the May following he obtained a situation as copying-clerk to a gentleman of Gray's Inn; after which he went to Chatham and enlisted in a regiment of foot, destined for Nova Scotia. He came to New Brunswick and was soon raised to the rank of sergeant major; and here he formed acquaintance with his first wife. The account given by himself of his courtship and marriage is one of the most beautiful moral pictures ever drawn. While at Chatham he had read many books and applied his attention assiduously to English grammar, having, he says, copied Lowth's Grammar several times, the better to impress it upon his recollection. He finally committed it to memory, and used to repeat it over every time he was posted as sentinel.

In 1792 he went to France, where he completed his acquaintance with the French language. He sailed from thence to New York where he arrived the same year. He soon after opened a bookstore in Philadelphia, and in 1794 made his first appearance as a public writer by an attack upon Dr. Priestley. He established a paper under the assumed appellation of "*Peter Porcupine*," in which he espoused the conduct of England in opposition to that of France, and was also the author of many abusive attacks upon individuals, as well as upon the republican institutions of the United States. These papers were afterwards collected in twelve volumes and published. Being convicted of a gross libel upon the professional character of Dr. Rush, he was fined \$5,000, which among other things, drove him from the country

in 1800, after having fought a duel with Matthew Cary of Philadelphia. He next established the *Register* in England, which was continued during his subsequent life, and so great was his popularity as a writer at one time that Mr. Windham declared, in his place in the House of Commons, that Cobbett deserved a *statue of gold* to be erected to his memory. With the profits of his numerous publications Cobbett purchased an estate at Botley, in Hampshire, where he introduced and encouraged several improvements in husbandry, and even met with some success in cultivating Indian corn. In 1805 he became a radical, and proved no small annoyance to the ministry in power. In 1810 he was convicted of a libel and sentenced to imprisonment in Newgate for two years, and to pay a fine of £1,000 sterling; the whole of which is said to have been raised by a penny subscription among his political friends. In 1816 he changed the form of his *Register* to a two-penny pamphlet, and sold the amazing number of 100,000 copies weekly.

The suspension of the habeas corpus act again drove Cobbett from the country, and he arrived in America in 1817, taking up his residence at Hyde Park in the town of North Hempstead, L. I., where he remained till the house in which he resided was consumed by fire, the following year. It was here that he composed some of the best and most popular of his many publications—among which is his *English Grammar*, one of the best practical works of the kind. He mixed but little in society while here, and was generally distant and reserved in his manners; he consequently made few acquaintances and no friends. His deportment toward his immediate neighborhood was aristocratic and unsociable, although he professed great liberality and benevolence. He found but

little countenance among American democrats, and returned to England in 1819, when he took a warm and decided part in favor of the persecuted Queen Caroline, wife of King George IV. In 1832 he was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Oldham, and was a member at the time of his decease, June 18, 1835; but it cannot be said that his parliamentary career added anything to his reputation; and it is quite evident that his great popularity was upon the wane. In one remarkable feature he resembled that great apostle of liberty, Thomas Paine (whose bones he carried to England), that of addressing himself in his writings to the common sense of the people. In this way he made a strong lodgment in their minds, as an able and efficient champion of the rights of the common class of citizens against the encroachments of prerogative and the exertions of arbitrary power.

Among the freeholders of Hempstead in 1656 was Adam Mott, the ancestor of many families upon Long Island and in other places. He was born in England 1606, and sailed for Boston 1636, with his wife Sarah and children John, Adam, Joseph, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and Mary. He was admitted freeman at Hingham, Mass., 1637, and came to New Amsterdam some years after. He is next found at Newtown, from whence he came to this town in 1656, and died in 1686, aged eighty. His second wife was Jane, by whom he had James and Cornelius. His son Adam, born 1629, married Phebe, and had Adam, James, Charles, John, Joseph, Gershom, Elizabeth, Henry, and Grace:—by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Richbill, he had Richbill, Mary,

Ann, and William, and died, aged fifty-two, in 1681. Richbill married Elizabeth Thomas, October 14, 1696. William, born January 20, 1674, married Hannah, daughter of John Seaman, and died June 31, 1740. She died June 24, 1759; issue Elizabeth, William, Hannah, and Martha. Of these William, born August 6, 1709, married Elizabeth Valentine, had ten sons and two daughters, of whom none left issue but William, Henry, Samuel, Joseph, and Benjamin. He died March 25, 1786, and his wife November 17, 1780. His son John, born February 17, 1749, died November 11, 1823; Samuel, born December 16, 1759, died April 1, 1791, having married Sarah Franklin and had William F., born January 11, 1785; Walter F., born December 4, 1786; Samuel F., born February 7, 1789; and Sarah F., born September 25, 1791. William, son of William, born January 8, 1742, married Mary, daughter of William Willis, December 2, 1789, and died August 5, 1832; issue: William W., born February 28, 1791, married Susan, daughter of Henry Franklin, and died without issue 1831; James W., born June 18, 1793, married Abigail, daughter of Walter Jones, who died October 12, 1836, aged forty-two, and second, Lydia, daughter of Obadiah Townsend, November 28, 1838; Robert W., born October 10, 1796, married Harriet Broome, daughter of Dr. James Coggsell and had Harriet, who married William H. Onderdonk. He died November 19, 1846, and his wife previously September 6, 1843. Henry, son of William, born May 31, 1757, married Jane, daughter of Samuel Way, 1784, and died 1840, leaving issue, of whom Dr. Valentine Mott is one, who will receive a more extended notice.

Henry Willis, the common ancestor of all the families

of the name upon this island, was born in Wiltshire, England, September 14, 1628, and married Mary Peace in 1654. He was in sentiment a Quaker, arrived here about 1672, and purchased land in a part of the town, which he named *Westbury* from the place of his nativity. He was the only son of Henry, and had issue Mary, Elizabeth, William, Henry, John, Sarah, Rachel, and Esther, most of whom married and had families. He died, aged eighty-five, July 11, 1714. *William*, eldest son, born October 16, 1663, married Mary, daughter of Edmund Titus, and had William, Henry, John, Jacob, Silas, Samuel, and Mary, and died, aged seventy-two, March 7, 1736. *Henry*, second son, married Phebe, daughter of Henry Powell, and had Mary, Silas, Phebe, and died November 15, 1751, aged fifty-eight. *John*, the youngest son, married Abigail, daughter of Richard Willets, and had Phebe, Richard, Elizabeth, William, John, and Stephen, and died May 9, 1777, aged eighty-four. *Samuel*, son of William and Mary (Titus), born June 30, 1704, married Mary, daughter of John Fry, and had Mary, John, Sarah, Amy, Jane, Fry, Kesia, Henry, Edmund, and Phebe, and died December 28, 1782, aged seventy-eight.

JAMAICA

WHICH occupies the south-western part of Queens County, is centrally distant from the city of New York about twelve miles, being bounded east by Hempstead, south by the bay and creek, west by Kings County, and north by Newtown and Flushing. It is quite certain that the lands were anciently possessed by a tribe or community known as the *Gemeco* Indians, a name which with small change has been preserved. The population was probably confined to the territory lying between the Beaver Pond and the creek below, and neither sufficient in numbers or power to have been considered an independent tribe, but subject to the control of their more powerful neighbors, the *Canarsies*, a few miles distant. The original name with some variation continued to designate the place until a new one was imposed by the Dutch, according to the prevailing custom of the day.

The first reference of much importance to this part of the island found in writing, is contained in an application made to the governor and council of New Netherland in 1656 by Robert Jackson and other inhabitants of Hempstead, for liberty to begin a plantation "half-way," from their place of residence to *Carnarresse*, or *Carnarise*, which they had agreed to purchase from the native proprietor and concluded to call the place *Canarise*, a name which does not seem to have been much favored, as it soon gave place to the more beautiful appropriate one of *Rusdorp*, meaning a *country-village*.

A favorable response was given in a short time to the aforesaid application as follows:

“ Having seen the request or desire of the inhabitants of the town of Hempstead, and subjects of the province, the governor-general and council have consented and granted unto the aforesaid inhabitants, free leave to erect or build a town according unto their place limited, named *Canarise*, about the midway from Hempstead, upon such privileges and particular ground-briefs, such as the inhabitants of the New Netherlande generally do possess in their lands; and likewise in the choice of their magistrates, as in the other villages or towns, as Middleborough, Breuklin, Midwout, and Amersfort.

“ Done at the fort in New Netherland, this 21st of March, 1656.

PETER STUYVESANT.

“ By order of the governor-general and council of the New Netherlands,

“ CORNELIUS VAN RUYVEN, *Secretary*.”

In the confirmatory deed, which it was thought advisable subsequently to obtain from the Rockaway Indians, the following singular phrase occurs: “ One thing to be remembered, that noe person is to cut downe any tall trees wherein Eagles doe build their nests,” and it is found that words of similar import are contained in many early Indian deeds, from which it has been inferred that those birds were held sacred by the natives.

One of the most intelligent and leading men in the new settlement was Daniel Denton, who at the first town meeting, February 18, 1656, was appointed

“ To write and enter all acts and orders off publick concernment to y^e towne, and to have a dais work of a man ffor y^e sayd employment ”; and at the same meet-

ing there was granted to each inhabitant of the place a house lot, upon the north quarter of the town. Among the inhabitants are particularly named Andrew Messenger, Samuel Mathews, Thomas Wiggins, Richard Chasmore, Richard Harcut, Richard Everet, Henry Townsend, John Townsend, Richard Townsend and John Rhoades.

The certificate of purchase is in these words:

“ Nov. y^e 25th, 1656—stylo novo.

“ These presents declareth y^t wee whose names are under written, being true owners by vertue off purchase ffrom y^e indians, and graunt ffrom y^e Govenor and Councell, given and graunted y^e 21st of March, 1656; I say wee are the true owners by vertue off purchase and our associates, our names being under written, living at y^e new plantacon neare unto y^e bever pond, commonly called Jemaica, I say wee, in consideracon off our charge and trouble in getting and settling off the plase, have reserved ffor ourselves y^e ffull and just som of 10 akers off planting land a man, besides y^e home Lottes in y^e nearest and most convenient plase y^t that can bee found, and soe likewise 20 akers off meadowing a man, in the convenientist plase they can finde, and y^t shall remaine as theires forever, every man taking his Lott according to thiere ffirst right to y^e Land. Witness our hands,

Robert Coe,
Nicholas Tanner
Nathaniel Denton,
Andrew Messenger
Daniel Denton
Abraham Smith
Richard Chasmore

Benjamin Coe
Roger Lynes
Samuel Mathews
John Laren
Richard Everit
Henry Townsend
Richard Sweet

John Townsend
Richard Townsend
George Mills
Robert Rhoades
Henry Messenger
Thomas Wiggins

Like as in all new settlements, it appears that some difficulties arose with its neighbors of Hempstead, almost

coeval with the commencement of the village, as the following petition or complaint exhibits:

“To the Govenour:

“Honor^d Sr: Wee your subjects y^e Inhabitants off Rusdorp, having a company of catle to y^e number off sixty or thereabouts, which have bin with in y^e bounds and commons off Hemsted, are by them taken up and pounded. Wee upon intelligence sent two men to fetch y^m and demand y^m in a loving and neighborly way. The magistrates refused to deliver our catle, unless wee would pay damage which our catle have done, in their unfenced ffield, which wee refused to doe, and our catle are there still kept and retained in their pound. Sr wee humbly crave your worship’s assistance in this case, y^t you would bee pleased to grant us a Reprievement ffor our catle, which they retain, and also a warrant to summons some off thiere towne to answer the cause of yo^r high cort. And whereas great damage may happen and accrew to us iff the cause bee suspended, wee humbly crave your worship, would answer our Request by the bearer.

“Soe with appreciation off all happiness to you^r Lordship wee humbly take our leave, who remaine, you^r Loyall subjects y^e Inhabitants of Rusdorp. By order of the town, scripsit.

“Superscribed.

DANIEL DENTON, Clericus.

“To the Right Worshipful Peeter Steevesant, Esqr., Gov^r Gen^l. Off New Netherlands.”

“1658. Feb. 30th. It is y^s day voted, ordered and agreed upon by this town of Rustdorp that no person or persons whatsoever within this town shall sell or give, directly or indirectly, to any Indian or Indians whatsoever, within or about y^e said town, any strong licker or strong drinks whatsoever, or of what sort soever, either

much or little, more or less, upon the forfeiture of fifty guilders for every offence."

In the division or allotment of lands in 1660, the following named persons, in addition to the above, are found to be freeholders of the town:

John Baylis	Nathaniel Denton, jun.	Samuel Barker
George Woolsey, sen.	Thomas Oakley	John Speagler
Joseph Smith	Waite Smith	Samuel Messenger
John Everit	Nehemiah Smith	Nicholas Everit
John Carpenter	Samuel Davis	Samuel Smith
Samuel Dean, sen.	Fulke Davis	Joseph Thurston
John Oldfield	Abel Gale	Edward Higbie
Thomas Smith, sen.	Nathaniel Mills	Bryant Newton
John Rhodes, sen.	Alexander Smith	John Rowlinson
Thomas Ward	Caleb Carman	Thomas Wellin
Samuel Mills	Henry Foster	Robert Ashman
John Ludlum	Jonas Hosstead	John Lynas
John Wood	William Ruscoe	Morris Smith

January 21, 1659, one Benjamin Herbard, who had bought a house lot without the approbation or knowledge of the town, was required to bind himself "to behave so in the town, y^t he no waies prejudice his neighbors by any unlawful or bad courses; and y^e said Benjamin doth engage himself if he shall fulfill not all and every particular in y^e premises to surrender of his lot again to the town."

In 1660 a more ample patent was obtained from Governor Stuyvesant, incorporating the place by the name of Rusdorp.

Being characteristically jealous of any powers not derived immediately from himself, his excellency exerted himself on every occasion to concentrate all power in his own person, or in his associates, the council, who were, of course, well enough disposed to minister to his love of authority; being entirely indebted to him for what

importance they possessed. In April, 1660, the governor peremptorily ordered the magistrates of this place to refer a cause then pending before them, to the council, although, by their charter or patent, the justices were invested with power to hear, try, and determine all cases of the nature then in question.

In August, 1660, it was voted at a town meeting, that the inhabitants should mow the common meadows by *squadrons*, as follows, to wit: John Townsend and his squadron at the *East Neck*; Robert Coe and his squadron at the *Long Neck*; and Nathaniel Denton and his squadron at the *Haw Trees*. It was ordered also, that Daniel Denton should make a rate for paying the *Bull's hire* by the town for the last year. The town also agreed to cast lots for the south meadows, for which purpose the meadows were divided into four parts, and the inhabitants, as above, into four squadrons.

"Feb. 23, 1661, voted to hire Richard Chasmore's Bull for 20 guilders the year." Jan. 15, 1661, "ordered y^t a rate be made ffor y^e wolves, one wolfe off Abraham's killing, 2 off them y^t John Townsend's pit catcht, and one bull hired 20s. and 30s. ffor y^e clark—y^e whole is £4 15s." April 14, 1661, "ordered by y^e towne y^t noe inhabitant off Rusdorp shall ingrosse into his hands, 2 home lots, and if any doe contrary, they shall sell one of y^m to such person, as the towne shall approve."

April 30, 1661, "voted to hire a person to keep the towne's cowes and calves for the year, and also to pay Mr. Coe £II. 17s. in good passable wampum out of money lent to the towne by Nicholas Tanner." May 12, 1661, "whereas the towne are informed off one y^t milkt other ffolke cowes, being catcht by some off the town, they have chosen William ffoster to prosecute y^e cause to y^e uttermost, either here or at the Manhattans, and the

towne will satisfie him ffor what charge he shall be at about y^e business."

Jan. 30, 1662. "The town doe promis to give Abraham Smith 30s. ffor beating y^e drum a year."

March 13, 1662. "It is ordered and agreed by the town y^t John Baylie shall keep an ordinary in y^e towne of Rusdorp, for y^e entertaining of strangers, and also to sell drinks, and that no man shall have liberty to sell drinks, whether beer or liquors, or any sort of wine, within y^e towne, only the ordinary keeper aforesaid, and y^t he shall forthwith set upon y^e work to provide for strangers, and to give entertainment to such strangers as shall come."

April 6, 1662. "It is ordered y^t those w^{ch} doe not appeare at y^e beating of y^e drum and goe to burn y^e woods, shall pay 2s. 6d. to those w^e goe." The town voted a trooper's coat and a kettle to the Indians, in full of their claim for lands heretofore purchased, if they would give a discharge to the town—this was accepted and the following release executed:—"We whose names are under-written doe by these presents confess ourselves satisfied ffor the 8 bottles of licker y^t was promissd by the town, and alsoe ffor all rights and claymes ffor any land y^t wee have fformerly sould y^e towne."

"Witness our hands this ffiveteenth of Aprill 1662;

"Rockause; Lumasowie; Waumitampac."

April y^e 11, 1662. "The deposition off Samuel Mills testifiyeth y^t Sarah Smith did say (they being talking off y^e townsmen making y^e rates) y^t now y^e towne was ruled by three roges." "The same day, ordered by y^e town that a minister's house shall bee built 26 ffeet long and 17 foot wide, according as itt is agreed by covenant betwixt y^e towne and Andrew Messenger and his son Richard Darling and the towne are to pay £23 in bever pay, y^t is to pay, wheat at 6s. and Indian corn at 3s. 6d, y^e bushel, to bee payd after y^e work is done."

The articles of agreement mentioned are as follows:

“The towne have hired *Andrew Messenger* and his son in law *Richard Darling*, to build a house ffor y^e minister off 26 foot by 17, and to bee 10 foot high in y^e stood, betwixt joint and joint; y^e house to bee well clap-boarded, y^e sides and ends—the roof to bee well and sufficiently shingled wth 3 foot shingles, 2 chimneys to bee made in the house, one below ffor a lower room, and another ffor y^e chamber; 2 floores off joice and boards, to bee layd above in y^e chamber and under foot.—to be well jointed above and below—above a payre of steares, well and stronglie made to goe into y^e chamber—Chimneys to bee well plastered—3 windows, large and handsome, 2 below and 1 above—the house to bee well braced and be done by y^e middle of August next. The towne to provide nails, hinges, clap boards, and shingles—and alsoe sawn boards ffor the inward work—the towne to cart all y^e timber and other stuff needful ffor the sayd house.”

The town also engaged Goodman Baylie and Samuel Smith to get stone for the back of the chimney, hearths, and oven, as good say they, as the place will afford, and to have 40s. therefor.

January 29, 1663, the town voted Abraham Smith 30s. a year for beating the drum on Sabbath days and other public meeting days, to be paid in *tobacco payment*, or wheat at 6s. 8d. and Indian corn at 4s. a bushel.

The following relating to a minister bears date March 2, 1663:

“We whose names are under written doe give unto Mr. Walker his heirs and assigns y^e house and home lot that he lives in wth y^e accommodation belonging to it, upon y^e proviso y^t iff hee goe away wth out just grounds or

cause given by y^e towne y^t yⁿ y^e towne shall have y^e reffusal off it, paying ffor such labor as he shall expend upon it, but iff y^e towne shall act soe y^t they be y^e cause off his going away, then y^e towne to bring it ffor w^t it shall bee worth. And iff it soe happen y^t Mr. Walker die, his wife shall let y^e town have y^e reffusal, iff shee shall sell it."

This was signed by Robert Coe and twenty-two other persons.

"At a town meeting Aug. 30, 1663, it was voted and agreed by the towne y^t a meeting house shall bee built 26 foot square and y^t Mr. Coe and Ralph Keeler, shall agree wth George Norton ffor y^e building off it."

This house was finished in the same year, the Rev. Mr. Walker having already been with them one year, upon trial.

At a town meeting February 14, 1663, Goodman Benedic and Nathaniel Denton were authorized to supply Mr. Walker's wants, what he should stand in need of.

The *Rev. Zachariah Walker* was the son of Robert, who was made freeman at Boston 1634, where the former was born in 1637. He was educated at Harvard, but for some reasons did not graduate, and commenced his ministry here in 1662 at a salary of £60, payable in wheat and Indian corn, at current prices, besides the use of a house and home lot. His son Robert was afterwards a judge of the superior court of Connecticut, and died at Stratford in 1772: one of whose daughters was married to the Rev. Mr. Wetmore, and another to John M. Breed, Esq., who was at one time the mayor of Norwich. His son General Joseph Walker,

was a brave and patriotic officer of the Revolution, and died at Saratoga August 11, 1810.

Mr. Walker removed to Stratford in 1668, where he organized a new Congregational Society in 1670, of which he was ordained the pastor, but removed therefrom, with a portion of his people, to Woodbury in 1678, where he died January, 1699, aged sixty-two. He had not been ordained during his stay here, and this may have, in part, occasioned his removal; for, on the 12th of March, 1666, as appears from the records, the town agreed to give Mr. Walker an additional sum of £5, "provided he should continue with them from year to year, and should likewise procure an *ordination*, answerable to the law, thereby to capacitate him not only for the *preaching* of the word, but for the *baptizing* of infants." But he having resolved to remove, the town, August 7, 1668, appointed a committee to settle with him for the improvements upon the parsonage, &c.

"Sept. 14, 1668.—At a town meeting, the town voted and concluded to take the best and prudentest course as may be, for the procuring of a minister, as soon as convenient time will admit." "March 29, 1669, voted and agreed that Mr. Waters shall goe to Greenwich, to give Mr. Jones an invitation to visit us, that the town may have an opportunity to make an agreement with him, concerning the work of the ministry."

Mr. Jones, however, declined the invitation, and was afterwards settled at Huntington, where he died at a very advanced age in 1731.

Rev. John Prudden succeeded Mr. Walker. He was the second son of the Rev. Peter Prudden from Edgerton in Yorkshire (who was probably accompanied to

Milford by some who had been of his church in England), arrived with the Rev. John Davenport at New Haven in 1637, and was ordained at Milford April 18, 1640. His death took place in his fifty-sixth year, July, 1656, and he left an estate in his native country which it is said his posterity enjoyed the benefits of many years after his death. His children were Joanna, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, John, Abigail, Sarah, Peter, and Mildred, born between 1639 and 1654. His son John was born at Milford, November 9, 1645, and graduated at Harvard, 1668, being a classmate of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, first rector of Yale College.

He settled here in 1670, and (with the exception of the time between January, 1674, and August, 1676) remained till 1692, when he accepted a pressing invitation from the church at Newark, N. J., where he went as the successor of Mr. Pierson, and continued there till June 9, 1699, when he relinquished his charge and died December 11, 1725, aged eighty. Dr. McWhorter says he sustained a worthy character as a man of sense and religion, though he does not appear to have been a popular preacher. Many of his descendants are still found in New Jersey.

"Town meeting, March 9, 1692, Mr. Joseph Smith was chosen to go with Nehemiah Smith to y^e main, in order to y^e procurement of a minister;" and in October following, the town invited the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart of Hempstead to settle with them, and offered him many inducements, but he then declined. The next year they obtained the services of the Rev. George Phillips, of Rowley, Mass., who continued with them till his removal to Setauket in 1697. This year the town resolved to erect a new and larger house for public religious

worship, for which purpose the inhabitants were "divided into five *squadrons*, to procure and bring to the spot, timber, stone, lime, and whatever materials were wanted." The next year another effort was made, but, as yet, without success. In 1698 the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart of Hempstead became minister of the town, yet it is not supposed he was installed, and probably remained only a year or two, but gave so much aid that measures were put in such train for the purpose that a large stone church was commenced during the year 1699 and completed shortly before 1700. In 1663 the people of this town, in conjunction with those of Hempstead and Middleburgh, sought the protection of Connecticut. The petition for this purpose will be found in a subsequent part of this work.

A petition was presented September 26, 1664, to Governor Nicoll, by certain inhabitants of the town, for liberty to purchase and settle a parcel of land on the New Jersey side of Staten Island Bay, now known as Elizabethtown. The names subscribed to the said petition were John Bailey, Daniel Denton, Thomas Benydick, Nathaniel Denton, John Foster, and Luke Watson. The parties to the deed from the Indians of the 28th October, 1664, are: Mattano, Manomowanne, and Counescomen of Staten Island, and John Bailey, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson:—the tract conveyed is described as "one parcel of land, bounded on the south by a river, commonly called the Raritan, and on the east by the river which parts Staten Island and the main, and to run northward up Arthur Cull Bay, till we come to the first river, which sets westward out of the river aforesaid; and to run westward, into the country, twice the length that it is broad, from the north to the south of the afore-

mentioned bounds." The consideration given for this broad tract, was twenty fathoms of trading cloth, two made coats, two guns, two kettles, ten bars of lead, twenty handfuls of powder, and 400 fathoms of white, or 200 of black, wampum, payable in one year from the day of entry by the grantees upon the land. The whole valued at thirty-six pounds and fourteen shillings sterling. One of the grantors attests the conveyance, perhaps the first Indian grant made with technical form, by a mark opposite to his name. This, subsequently, became the common mode of signature; and the illiterate sons of the American forest, like the unlettered noble of the European feudal states, adopted as a sign manual, occasionally, the picture of a bird, or other object that captivated his fancy. Mattano was the only grantor who signed, and his mark was ~~~~~ or waved line; and, unfortunately for his business character, he had executed a deed for the same lands to Augustus Herman, therein mentioned. The grant, however, was duly confirmed (probably in entire ignorance of preceding events) by Governor Nicoll, as follows:

"Upon perusal of this Petition I do consent unto the Proposals and shall give the undertakers all due encouragement in so good a Work. Given under my Hand in Fort James this 30th of September 1664.

"RICHARD NICOLL."

The parties to this purchase on the part of the Indians were Mattano, Manomowanne, and Counescomen. The boundaries of it include Piscataway, Amboy, Woodbridge, Rahway, Elizabethtown, Union, Springfield, and Westfield, containing 500,000 acres, known afterwards as

the Elizabethtown grant. Governor Nicoll gave it the name of *Albania*, but it was called Elizabeth in honor of the wife of Sir George Carteret, proprietor of the province.

It will be seen that the town was careful to provide for the support of their minister, for in June, 1676, it was resolved that forty acres of meadow should be set apart as a parsonage lot in the East Neck for the use of any minister that might have occasion to use it. Other lands were at the same time appropriated to the Rev. Mr. Prudden to be his in *fee*, should he remain with them for ten years.

This liberality may probably have induced him again to return and resume his labors here, he having it seems ceased to preach from 1674 to 1676, the interval being supplied by the *Rev. William Woodroffe*, one of the ejected ministers, whom Mather calls Woodrop, and who came to New England in 1670. He afterwards removed from this place to Pennsylvania, where he probably died. August 23, 1692, Mr. Prudden accepted a call to Newark, where he continued till June 9, 1699.

It should be mentioned that on the 5th of February, 1665, a patent of confirmation, for such lands as had been purchased at different times, was granted by Governor Nicoll to Daniel Denton, Robert Coe, Bryan Newton, William Hallet, Andrew Messenger, Anthony Waters, and Nathaniel Denton for and on behalf of themselves and their associates, the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town, their heirs, successors, and assigns, in which the premises are described as follows:

“All that certain tract of land, which already hath been, or hereafter shall be purchased for and on behalf

of ye said towne of Jamaca, whether from ye native proprietors or others, within the limits and bounds hereafter exprest; that is to say, ye eastern bounds beginning on the east side of ye Little-Plains, to extende south-east to Rockaway Swampe; then north-east from Hempstead bounds, to runne west as ye trees are mark't, on or about ye middle of ye Hills, until it reach to flushing creeke (which are their north bounds, and divides them from the towne of flushing) according unto an order made at the Generall meeting at the towne of Hempstead in the month of March, 1665; then to meet Newtown bounds at ye south west edge of the Hills, ye north-west corner beginning at certain mark't trees at ye edge of ye said Hills, from whence to runne in a south line to a certaine river, that is, to ye east of Plunder's-Neck, and bounded south by the sea."

The term *sea* here used, means what is now known as *Jamaica Bay*, and the *river* referred to, is that now called *Spring Creek*, which discharges into said bay, being the eastern boundary of Plunder's Neck, a part of New Lots, in Flatbush Town.

On the 5th of November, 1668, the town agreed with John Waget to fence the burying-place, ten rods square, for the sum of £4 in current pay; and on the 6th of March, 1670, they voted to give Mr. Prudden £40 as their minister, with the house and lot formerly in possession of Mr. Walker; and also that a convenient *pew* should be built for him to preach in. The price ordered by the town, November 7, 1674, to be paid to the Indians for their west purchase, consisted of one trooper's coat, five guns, three blankets, sixteen coats, nine kettles, ten pounds of powder, ten bars of lead, one coat in *liquors*, thirty fathoms of wampum, and a *quart more of liquor*.

On the 17th of May, 1686, Governor Dongan issued

a new patent to the town, in which the following persons were named as patentees on behalf of themselves and their associates:

Nicholas Everit	Jonas Wood	Richard Rhodes
Nathaniel Denton	William Foster	Thomas Lamberson
Nehemiah Smith	John Everit	Joseph Smith
Daniel Denton	Edward Higbie	George Woolsey
John Oldfields	Daniel Whitehead	John Baylis
William Creed	John Carpenter	Thomas Smith
Bryant Newton	John Furman	Wait Smith
Benjamin Coe	Samuel Smith	Samuel Mills

The said last-mentioned patent sets forth that an agreement had been entered into the 2d of December, 1684, by which it was concluded and determined:

“That the town of Jamaica should make no claim to Rockaway Neck; and that by Rockaway river should be understood the river that runs out of Rockaway Swamp, and to be Jamaica’s east bounds; and that the meadows on the west thereof should belong to Jamaica.”

“The town being called together in arms on the 8th of October, 1689, John Baylis, Jr., was chosen captain, Jonas Wood, lieutenant, and Hope Carpenter, ensign.”

The stone church aforesaid was of a quadrangular form, and forty feet square, with a pyramidal roof and balcony in the centre, surmounted by a weather-cock of sheet copper. It stood nearly in the centre of the present Fulton Street opposite Union Hall Street, and was built, as we have seen, 1699, by Presbyterians or Independents, there being, at the time of its erection, no other in the town and very few in the colony; their first church, called Kings Chapel, in New York, having been built only in 1696. Of course there was no apparent occasion for limiting the use of dissenting churches exclusively to that particular sect.

A very short time, however, after the building of the church, difficulties arose which kept the parish in a continued ferment for a quarter of a century. A fatal sickness having broken out in the city, the governor, Lord Cornbury, with his council and other civil officers, took refuge in this village; and out of respect and deference to his excellency, the pastor of the church, the Rev, John Hubbard, gave him possession of the parsonage house, it being one of the best at that time in the place. Shortly after which, it happened that Mr. Hubbard, on coming to his church, on Sunday afternoon, found the Rev. Bartow, an Episcopal minister, in possession of the pulpit, and the body of the house filled with the governor's friends and some others from the city. With true Christian forbearance, and with a proper regard for the day, he invited his people to an adjoining orchard, under whose shade he preached to them as if nothing at all had occurred. When the governor was about to return to the city, he not only neglected to surrender his residence to its original occupant, but meanly delivered it to the Episcopalians, who, it seems, had no misgivings as to the propriety or honesty of that act. They were also encouraged to take possession of the church and parsonage lands, a proceeding which produced, as might be expected, very great disorder and contention among those who had previously lived in the utmost harmony with each other.

The Presbyterians, having subsequently obtained the key, locked up the house, but early next Sunday, some heroic spirits of the opposition broke open the doors and kept possession of the building till the minister had finished his discourse and then fastened it up. Being encouraged and countenanced by the civil authority with

the governor at their head, the Presbyterians were deprived of the church which they had built till 1728, when after a most protracted and expensive litigation they were restored to their rights. Chief Justice Lewis Morris, afterwards governor of New Jersey, presided at the trial of the cause which resulted in favor of the Presbyterians.

His Honor did not, however, escape the malevolence of the defeated party, who freely vented the severest aspersions upon his official conduct; and out of regard to his own character and the opinion of the world, he thought it necessary to repel the odious charge of judicial partiality by publishing a true statement of the case and the grounds of his decision.

Cardwell, the sheriff, under the protection and probably at the instigation of the governor, was an active agent in this nefarious transaction. He seized upon the church land, divided it into lots, and leased them out, for the benefit of his own party.

This man, it seems, sustained a despicable character, and being afterwards apprehended for some offence and thrown into prison, hanged himself in despair.

This very unpleasant and vexatious controversy, so unworthy the catholic spirit which at this day characterizes the Christian community, may be ascribed in good degree to the peculiar temper of the times, fostered, if not originally excited, by the well known bigotry of Lord Cornbury, who did more to bring disgrace upon the administration of the colony than all his predecessors together. For certainly no governor was ever more universally detested or so richly deserved it.

His behavior was trifling, mean, and extravagant, while his despotism, bigotry, injustice, and insatiable

avarice at length aroused the indignation of the people, and at the termination of his administration he was even thrown into jail by his cheated and exasperated creditors, where he remained till he made a partial satisfaction for the injuries he had done them.

In the Episcopal burying-ground is the grave of Samuel Clowes, the first lawyer settled upon the island, 1702, who died August 27, 1760; of Catherine, his wife, whom he married July 18, 1698, and who died August 7, 1740, and also of his son Samuel, also a lawyer, who died May 19, 1759. He was born at Derbyshire, England, March 16, 1674, and was instructed in mathematics by *Flamstead*, for whom Greenwich observatory was erected and who was appointed Astronomer Royal, August 10, 1675. He came to New York, 1697, accompanied Lord Cornbury to Jamaica in 1702, and was forthwith appointed clerk of the county, which office he held till 1710, when the increase of his professional business compelled him to resign. He was reputed an able advocate and was occupied in many important causes. His children were Gerardus, Samuel, John, Peter, Joseph, Alletta, Mary, Catherine, and Millicent. *Gerardus*, born 1699, married Sarah, daughter of Major Thomas Jones, and had Catherine, Samuel, Timothy, Bagley, and John. *Samuel*, born 1701, married a daughter of Lieutenant Governor Clark, and died as aforesaid. *John* was a physician and settled in Delaware. *Alletta* married Edward Willet, and was the mother of the late Colonel Marinus Willet. *Mary*, born November 9, 1720, married Rev. Daniel Thane of New Jersey, April 8, 1749, who died on Staten Island in 1763. The name of Clowes seems to be common in many parts of England. *William* was surveyor to Queen Elizabeth, and first surgeon of St. Bartholo-

mew's and Christ's Hospitals. *Rev. John* was many years rector of St. John's Church, Manchester, and the greatest printing establishment in Europe is owned and conducted by William Clowes of London.

The *Rev. John Hubbard* was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1677, and was the son or near relative of the Rev. William Hubbard, the able historian of New England. He graduated at Harvard in 1695, and was settled here in February, 1702, where he died at the premature age of twenty-eight years and nine months, October 5, 1705, being doubtless the first minister buried in the town. A particular account of his death may be seen in the *Boston News Letter* of October 22, 1705. He was one of the most excellent and amiable youths which New England produced, and his death was extensively and deeply lamented.

The parish in January, 1702, for the first time chose church wardens and vestrymen under the act of 1693, for the settling of a ministry, and they being Presbyterian, called Mr. Hubbard as their pastor. This probably gave offence to the friends of Episcopacy, and may have been one cause of the executive outrage related on a previous page.

The *Rev. Francis Goodhue* was the next pastor, who was also born at Ipswich, October 4, 1678, graduated at Harvard in 1699, and was settled here the same year as that of Mr. Hubbard's death. He continued here till the latter part of the summer of 1707, when he made a visit to New England, and died at Rehoboth, September 15, 1707, at the age of twenty-eight years and eleven months, about the same as his predecessor. He was a grandson of William Goodhue, of Ipswich, who took the oath of freeman December 7, 1636. His son William,

father of the Rev. Francis Goodhue, was deacon of the church at Chebacco (now Essex) and died there October 12, 1712.

The said William Goodhue the elder died about the year 1700, at the age of eighty-five. He was one of the most intelligent and respectable men of his day, and a leading man in the colony of Massachusetts for many years. He sustained the chief trusts of the town of Ipswich, was representative to the general court in 1666, '67, '73, '76, '77, '80, '81, and '83. He was imprisoned and fined under the administration of Andros for his resistance to illegal taxation and other unjust measures of that tyrannical governor. His first wife was Margery Watson, by whom he had children, Joseph, William, and Mary. September 7, 1664, he married Mary Webb, by whom he had no issue. He lived long and his many virtues conferred honor upon his name and family. The gravestones of himself and grandson, the Rev. Francis Goodhue, are still standing in the ancient burial ground at Seekonk, once a part of the town of Ipswich.

Rev. George McNish was the successor of Mr. Goodhue. He was from Scotland, arrived in Maryland with the Rev. John Hampton in 1704, and settled in the congregation of Monokin and Wicomico in 1705, from whence he came to this church in 1711, and was one of the ministers who composed the first presbytery of Long Island in 1717, which, with those of Philadelphia and New Castle, were the only presbyteries at that time upon the American continent. He married the widow Mary Smith, as second wife, August 12, 1713. Having become entitled, by some means, to a grant of land in the county of Orange, he has been supposed to have removed there, but it is now known that he died here March 10, 1723,

being the second clergyman of this denomination buried in the town. He had, however, ceased to labor constantly in the ministry for some years before his death, being infirm and somewhat advanced in life. His son George married a daughter of Joseph Smith of this town, and settled at Hanover, N. J.

Rev. Robert Cross, born near Bally Kelly, in Ireland, in 1689, was the successor of Mr. McNish. He was ordained by the presbytery of New Castle, March 17, 1719, settled there for a short time, but came here in October, 1723, and remained till 1737, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he died in August 1766, aged seventy-seven years.

He was greatly esteemed for his learning, as well as extensive knowledge of the scriptures; in short, he was accounted, at the time when he lived, one of the most respectable ministers in the country.

Rev. Walter Wilmot was the successor of Mr. Cross. He was born at Southampton, L. I., in 1709, graduated at Yale in 1735, and was ordained here April 12, 1738. He married December 28, 1742, Freelove, daughter of Jotham Townsend of Oyster Bay, L. I., and their daughter Freelove Townsend Wilmot married her cousin James Townsend of that place.

Mr. Wilmot was possessed of a delicate and sickly constitution, which brought him to the grave, August 6, 1744, at the age of thirty-five years. He was, however, one of the most amiable of men, and his death, as may be supposed, was greatly and sincerely regretted. His wife died before him at the age of twenty-three.

Rev. David Bostwick was of Scotch descent, born at New Milford, Conn., in 1721, and became a student of Yale College in 1736; he did not graduate, but soon after

engaged as instructor of an academy at Newark, N. J., under the supervision of the Rev. Aaron Burr, and upon his settlement here, October 9, 1745, the ordination sermon was preached by Mr. Burr, at that time president of Nassau Hall.¹ Mr. Bostwick is said to have possessed a mild catholic disposition, and confined himself with laudable zeal to the duties of his station.

In 1756 he removed to the city of New York, and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Wall Street, the Rev. Joseph Treat being settled as his colleague in 1762. He died November 12, 1763, aged forty-three, and Mary, his widow, September 22, 1778, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Bostwick was both a good writer and an accurate scholar, being, as the historian Smith says, "one of the most distinguished clergymen in these parts." He wrote and published a memoir of President Davis, which was prefixed to his sermon on the death of George II., in 1761. He possessed, says his biographer, an impressive, commanding eloquence, to which few attain; and the ardor of his piety, with the purity of his life, and the solidity of his judgment, gave him a strong hold on public opinion.

Rev. Dr. Elihu Spencer was the next pastor of this church. His great-grandfather, Gerard Spencer, was born in 1610, and is found at Lynn as early as 1638; after which he removed to, and was one of the first settlers of East Haddam, Conn., in the year 1660. His son Samuel was father of Isaac, who was the father of Joseph and Elihu Spencer. The former, better known as General Spencer of the Revolution, died in 1789. His brother Elihu, the fourth son, was born (says the Rev. Dr. Miller, who married his granddaughter), at East

¹ Princeton College.—EDITOR.

Haddam, February 12, 1721, graduated at Yale 1746, was ordained in Boston, September, 1748, and was settled over the churches of Elizabethtown and Shrewsbury, February 7, 1750, as the successor of President Dickinson. On the death of this gentleman in October, 1747, Dr. Spencer presided at the annual commencement of the college in conferring degrees, &c. In October, 1750, he married Miss Johanna Eaton of Shrewsbury, and in 1756 removed to Trenton.

He labored here from May, 1758, to May, 1760, when he succeeded the Rev. Dr. Rogens at St. George's, Del. In 1770 he removed to Trenton again, where he died December 27, 1784, aged sixty-three. His widow died at the same age, November 1, 1791. One of his daughters married Mr. Biddle of Carlyle, Penn. He was the author of a *View of the State of Religious Liberty in the Colony of New York*, and of a letter addressed to President Stiles, November 3, 1759, on the dissenting interests in the middle states.

Dr. Spencer possessed a fine genius, great vivacity, and eminent and active piety. In short, his merits as a minister and a man are above the reach of flattery.

Rev. Benoni Bradner was the son of the Rev. John Bradner of Scotland, pastor of the church at Cape May, and first minister of the church at Goshen, N. Y., where he settled in 1721 and died in 1732, and where his son was born a few months after his death. He graduated at Princeton, 1755, and came here in 1760, but removed in 1761. He settled at Blooming Grove in June, 1786, where he died January 29, 1804, aged seventy, having ceased to preach for two years before. His wife was Rebecca Briget of this town.

Rev. William Mills, son of Isaac, was born at Smith-

town, March 13, 1739, graduated at Princeton 1756, was licensed in 1760, and installed here in 1762, where he continued till his death at the age of thirty-five years, March 18, 1774. He was in all respects a very estimable man, and as much devoted to his pastoral duties as a naturally feeble constitution would allow. He left a widow and six children. His sister Joanna married Nathan Woodhull of Setauket, and was the mother of the Rev. Nathan Woodhull, who died at Newtown. Rev. William Mills married Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Reading of New Jersey, and had John, William, Isaac, Thaddeus, Mary, and Hannah. John and Thaddeus married Halsteads. Mary married Dr. Caleb Halstead, and Hannah died May 29, 1798, aged thirty-one. Isaac went to Ohio, where he settled Elizabethtown.

Rev. Matthias Burnet was born at Bottle Hill, now Madison, N. J., January 24, 1779, graduated at Princeton in 1769, and was settled here in April 1775, where he continued respected and useful till May, 1785, when he removed to Norwalk, Conn., and took charge of the Congregational Church there, November 2d of that year, and died there January 30, 1806, aged fifty-nine.

Mr. Onderdonk, in his interesting volume of Revolutionary incidents, says that "Mr. Burnet (who had married an Episcopalian, Miss Ann Combs of Jamaica) was the only Presbyterian minister in the country reputed to be a friend to government, and was therefore allowed to preach here during the whole war. Although he saved the church from desecration, yet after the peace, party spirit ran so high that he was forced to leave." "The Highlanders attended his church, and sat by themselves in the galleries. Some had their wives with them, and several children were baptized. Once when the sex-

ton had neglected to provide water and was about to go for it, the thoughtful mother called him back and drew a bottle of it from her pocket."

The second wife of Mr. Burnet was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Azel Roe, a native of Brookhaven, L. I., and minister of Woodbridge, N. J., who married Rebecca, widow of Rev. Caleb Smith, who died October 22, 1762, pastor of the church at Orange, N. J., and a native of Brookhaven also.

Both before and after the Revolution, the Rev. Abraham Keteltas officiated occasionally in this and the other churches in this part of the country, but had no permanent parochial charge.

Mr. Keteltas was the son of Abraham Keteltas, a merchant of New York, who came from Holland in 1720. He was born in the city, December 26, 1733, graduated at Yale, 1752; was installed in the borough of Elizabeth, N. J., September 14, 1757, as successor of Dr. Spencer, and continued till his removal here in 1759, where he spent the residue of his life, except during the Revolutionary War, when he devoted himself to the churches on the island and in Connecticut. In 1776 he was one of the convention that framed the state constitution, and was at all times a zealous supporter of independence, which attitude drove him from his home in 1776, when more than 150 acres of valuable timber were destroyed, his slaves set at liberty or enlisted in the service of the enemy, and his dwelling occupied and injured by British officers. The commander-in-chief, knowing his ability to advise, frequently consulted him. He possessed an uncommonly large and valuable library which occupied much of his leisure. He published some excellent discourses, and wrote an eulogy upon Mr. Whitefield, the

original of which is in the New York Historical Library.

He married November 3, 1755, Sarah, daughter of the Hon. William Smith, and sister of the historian, who died Chief Justice of Canada at Quebec in 1793. She was born 1732 and died October 12, 1815, leaving issue Abraham, William (who died November 20, 1812, aged forty-seven), John, Dr. Phillip Doddridge, who married Levina Gerry, May 7, 1795, Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, Ann, Clarissa, and Sarah.

Mr. Keteltas was a member of the provincial convention, July 9, 1776, when Mr. Jay moved "that whereas Rev. Abraham Keteltas has been solemnly devoted to the service of God and the cure of souls, has good right to expect and claim exemption from all such employments as would divert his attention from the affairs of that kingdom which is not of this world; Resolved that he be at liberty to attend at such times only as he may think proper, and that his absence be not considered as a neglect of his duty," which passed twenty-two to eighteen.

It has been said that Mr. Keteltas was so much dissatisfied with that part of the constitution excluding ministers of religion from holding civil offices, that he soon after ceased to attend the convention, and it was moved "that he have perpetual leave of absence."

Altje, his sister, born in Holland, October, 1696, married Anthony Duane, May 24, 1730, and was the mother of the Hon. James Duane, who was born February 6, 1733, and died 1797. She died in March, 1736. His daughter Elizabeth Keteltas married Melancthon Fleet, and died September 2, 1828, aged sixty, leaving a son, Abraham Keteltas Fleet.

The following is copied from his tomb in Jamaica :

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Abraham Keteltas,* obiit 30 Sept., 1798, aged 65."

He possessed unusual talents, which were improved by profound erudition, and a heart firmly attached to the interests of his country. It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of record, that he had frequently officiated in three different languages, having preached in the Dutch and French languages in his native city of New York.

Rev. James Glassbrook, from Scotland, began to preach here March, 11, 1786, but whether installed or

* James Henry Hackett, Esq., the popular American actor, whose character as a man and genius as an artist have shed a lustre upon the stage, is a grandson of the Rev. Mr. Keteltas. His father, Thomas Gerardus Hackett, came from Holland to New York in 1794, the younger son of an English nobleman, of a family respectable for rank and talents. He married Ann Keteltas in 1799, who died January 23, 1846, aged seventy-one, having been born March 19, 1774. Her son, the subject of this notice, was born March 15, 1800, and was a member of Union Hall, under the tuition of the late Mr. Eigenbrodt. At fifteen years of age he entered Columbia College, which he left at the end of a year, on account of his health, and afterwards entered the office of the late Robert Bogardus, as a law student, but finding few charms in the pages of Bracton and Coke, he gave his attention to mercantile pursuits. Failing in this, he turned to the stage, where he met the most decided success, and has long sustained a high rank, both in Europe and America, as a tragic and comic performer. His great success (says Mr. Dunlap) has been proportionate to the enterprise and observation he has evinced. He has been from his *début* a star without regular training or the trial of *working up* in a company of comedians; he has seized the crown at a leap, and may say with Richard, "*I am myself alone.*" He married early Miss Catherine D. Lee-Sugg, a popular English actress, whom he at once took from the stage. He has not only acquired a fortune by his profession, but has sustained in all respects a character above reproach. None of the vices or frailties which have been thought almost inseparable from the character of players have ever attached to him; few persons are more respected in private life, and still fewer have contributed so much to the stock of harmless pleasure or given greater vigor to the morality of the stage. He has of late years, by his splendid performance of *Hamlet* and others of Shakespeare's tragedies, shown more fully the vast range of his talents. He lost his wife December 9, 1845, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

not, does not appear. His stay was only till November, 1787, and he was succeeded by the *Rev. George Faitoute*, who was born of a Huguenot family in the city of New York in 1750, graduated at Princeton in 1774, and was settled in Greenwich, N. J., April, 1782, from whence he came to this town in July, 1789, and was installed the 15th of December following. He married November 4, 1779, Euphemia Titus of Amboy, N. J., who died September 30, 1828. Having preached here about twenty-six years, he died, aged sixty-five, on Sunday, August 21, 1815, having preached in the forenoon of that day. In 1797 he was employed as the principal of Union Hall. As a gentleman and divine, he was greatly esteemed, and all that knew him admitted him to possess first-rate abilities. He had two sons and four daughters; *James* went to the West Indies, *Elizabeth* married Nicholas C. Everit. *Euphemia* and *Mary Ann* are deceased, while *George* and *Lydia* are still living.

Rev. Henry R. Weed was born at Ballston, N. Y., 1790, graduated at Union College, 1812; settled here January 4, 1816, and on the 19th February married Phebe Biggs of Princeton, N. J. He removed to Albany in 1822, from thence to Wheeling, Va., and is now living.

Rev. Seymour Potter Funck graduated at Columbia College, 1817, and was ordained over this church March 6, 1823, but his want of health among other reasons occasioned his removal May 9, 1825, and he died at Flatlands, L. I., April 3, 1828, aged thirty-two, leaving a widow, Alice Carberry (whom he married May 8, 1823) and one child.

Rev. Elias W. Crane, son of Noah Crane, Esq. of Elizabethtown, N. J., was born March 18, 1796, being

the eldest of eight children who lived to grow up, and was descended from one of the original settlers of that place in 1664. He graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1814, and was subsequently employed a few years as instructor of the Morristown Academy.

He was ordained and first installed over the Dutch church at Springfield, N. J., January 5, 1820, and continued till about the time of his installment here, which took place October 31, 1826. He was for several years a director of the theological seminary at Princeton, and like his predecessor, Mr. Faitoute, died suddenly, having preached a few miles from his dwelling at John Carpenter's on the same evening, November 10, 1840. His life was a bright example of active usefulness, and his death cast a general gloom over the community in which he lived. He married Hannah Margaretta, daughter of John Johnson, Esq., of Newton, N. J., July 7, 1819, by whom he had issue. She died October 18, 1827, aged thirty-one, and June 30, 1829, he married Sarah R. Wickham of this place who survived him. His daughter Martha W. Crane married Henry N. Beach, October 6, 1847.

Rev. James M. Macdonald is the son of Major General John Macdonald; born at Limerick, Me., May 22, 1812, graduated at Union College, 1832; ordained at New London, Conn., December 13, 1837; dismissed January 8, 1840, and installed here May 5, 1841. He married Lucy Esther, daughter of John Hyde, Esq. of Mystic, September, 1834.

"Since Mr. Macdonald's ministry, the list of pastors is as follows:¹

¹ List of pastors since 1850 has been kindly furnished by Amos Denton, Esq., Clerk of Session.—EDITOR.

Rev. Peter D. Oakey, who was installed pastor of this church May 25, 1850, resigned in consequence of ill-health September 6, 1870.

The Rev. Lewis Lampman (now D.D.) was installed November 10, 1870, and resigned to take the pastorate of the High Street Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., November 15, 1888.

The Rev. J. Howard Hobbs (now D.D.) was installed January 24, 1890, and resigned to take the pastorate of the Westminister Presbyterian Church, Utica, N. Y., November 15, 1908.

The Rev. Benjamin E. Dickhaut was installed September 30, 1909, and died December 27, 1911.

The present pastor, Rev. Andrew Magill, was installed September 27, 1912."

EDITOR.

The stone church, having stood 114 years, was taken down in the year 1813, and its materials were used in laying the foundation of the present church edifice, which was begun in that year and finished the year following. It was dedicated January 18, 1814, and is of large dimensions, and well accommodated to the convenience and wants of the congregation, but is a plain and substantial building.

An accurate pencil drawing of this edifice, made by the late David Lamberson, is in the possession of his family and gives a good idea of its appearance while standing. This gentleman, once surrogate and judge of the county, died suddenly May 2, 1842. He married Ann Furman of Dutchess County, who was born there October 11, 1784, and was drowned by the sinking of the steamboat "Swallow" in the Hudson River, on the night of April 2, 1845. It is worthy of note that she was one of ten children, and was herself the mother of ten also.

The *Reformed Dutch Church* in this town was the first of that denomination in the county; it was organized in 1702 by settlers who had removed from the adjoining county of Kings and the city of New York, but the church edifice was not completed till 1715, at an expense of £360. It was of a hexagon shape, thirty-four feet in diameter, and stood upon the south side of Fulton Street, in front of the present Dutch church. It was similar in form to most of the early Dutch churches, being most agreeable to their notions of architectural elegance, and calculated also to accommodate conveniently the greatest number of auditors in the least space.

The subscription for building the church was headed by the following declaration, which exhibits the harmony and good feeling which then prevailed:

“We, the consistory of New Jamaica, in Queens county, on the island Nassau, consisting of the elders and deacons of the reformed Low Dutch church *throughout the whole of Queens county*, are unanimously resolved to build a church unto the glory of God and our Lord Jesus Christ. God hath blessed us, and enabled us to build houses for our families; but we are also bound to show our gratitude to God, by building a house for the Lord and for the family of God—for all we have or possess, is given us by a good God; and that we may induce him to grant us greater blessings, we ought, from motives of piety, to build a house unto the honor and glory of His name. For thus saith the Lord: ‘In all places where I record my name, I will come unto thee, and bless thee.’ We are therefore assured, that whosoever giveth unto the Lord for the building of his house, the Lord will bless him with rich returns. In endeavoring, therefore, to build an house of God for the Dutch congregation, and to prove the love of God’s children, not only in word,

but in very deed, we propose to the charitable brethren and sisters, the following conditions, &c."

The church wardens chosen after the completion of the house, were Jan Snedeker, Joris Remsen, Peter Monfort, and Rem Remsen.

During the war of the Revolution, the building was desecrated to military purposes, the floor being ripped up, the pews torn out, and the body of the church used as a storehouse, the congregation being compelled to worship elsewhere, as opportunity might offer.

The first settled minister was the *Rev. Johannes Henricus Goetschius*, who, when a boy, came with his father from Zurich, in Switzerland, to Philadelphia, having received a call to the first Reformed German Church in that city. Young Goetschius had previously commenced his education at the university of Zurich, which he completed with his father on his arrival in America. After his ordination by the German church in Pennsylvania, he preached awhile in the Reformed Dutch churches of North and Southampton in that province, from whence he removed in 1741, and became pastor of the Dutch churches of Jamaica, Newtown, Success, and Wolver Hollow,¹ all of which were associate or collegiate churches, and so continued for nearly a century, constituting in fact one parish.

At this period, an unhappy division existed in the churches of this denomination, relative to their subordination to the church of Holland. The one party, called the *coetus* party, were in favor of declaring themselves independent of the mother church, and managing their ecclesiastical concerns without its interference and juris-

¹ Now Brookville.—EDITOR.

diction; while the other, called the *conferentie* party, were of opinion that no ministerial ordination would be sufficient or valid unless obtained from the mother church in Holland, or by its express permission and authority.

The fatherland had heretofore supplied most of the ministers of this church, and those who were not natives of that country went there for ordination; it was, therefore, natural that prejudices should exist in favor of a precedent which had been so long and constantly observed. The church of Holland was extremely tenacious of its authority in this matter, which had been acquiesced in too long to be tamely relinquished. But the requirement was found to be vexatious, expensive, and dilatory, and the necessity of declaring the American church to have an independent existence, became too apparent to be any longer disregarded.

The parties, when first formed, were about equal, although the weight of learning was doubtless on the side of the *conferentie* party; but practical preaching, zeal, and industry particularly distinguished their opponents. The popular opinion was likewise in their favor, and their numbers and influence gradually increased. But the peace of the churches was destroyed, and sometimes members of the same congregation, taking different sides, produced the most deplorable consequences. Houses of worship were locked up by one party against the other, and tumults were not infrequent upon the Lord's Day; preachers were sometimes assaulted in the pulpit, and public worship broken up in disorder. The *coetus* party, in order to supply the want of ministers in their churches, obtained from the governor of New Jersey, in 1770, the charter of Queens College, and from that time no fur-

ther measures were adopted by them for a reconciliation with the classis of Amsterdam.

But to such an independent establishment, there was a strong and decided opposition, probably fomented and encouraged by the mother church. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, the English language had made great progress among the Dutch inhabitants, and it therefore became desirable to very many that the language of the country should be more generally adopted in the pulpit, while men educated in the American colleges should be more frequently employed in the churches.

All these circumstances, allied to the humiliating idea of being as heretofore dependent upon a distant republic for a large proportion of their ministers, made a deep and abiding impression on the public mind, and came to be regarded by many members of the Dutch Church as no longer tolerable.

In 1753 it was advised by the *coetus* to amend the plan before recommended, and to change it into a regular classis. Such a measure was actually adopted in the following year, and occasioned a scene of animosity, division, and violence that continued a number of years, and sometimes even threatened the very existence of the Dutch Church in this country.

Those ministers most zealous in their opposition, and composing the *conferentie* party, addressed a letter to the classis of Amsterdam, complaining of the attempts making to be rid of its authority, and constituting a body here with co-ordinate powers. They likewise sent similar letters in 1756, 1760, and 1761.

On the 27th of April, 1738, a meeting of ministers took place in the city of New York, at which such

reports were received from the churches to which the plan of a *coetus* had been communicated, as induced those present to ratify and confirm it. The plan adopted was sent to the classis of Amsterdam for their approbation, but it does not appear that any answer was returned for nearly ten years, but their concurrence was given in 1747 by the hand of Mr. Van Sinderin, who, it is supposed, came then to America for the first time. At the meeting in that year, little was done except to appoint that the first meeting of the *coetus* should be held in the month of September of that year.

The principle of independence finally prevailed, and in October, 1771, at a convention of nearly all the ministers of the Dutch Church in America, an union was formed, and harmony once more happily restored.

Mr. Goetschius, who had been settled here as above mentioned, remained till 1748, devoting himself a part of the time to the education of young ministers, when he was called to take charge of the Reformed Dutch churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, where he died in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was esteemed a very learned man, an eloquent divine, and was eminently successful in his ministry. His name is still greatly cherished by the aged members of the church in this country. He was one of the first trustees of Queens College under its royal charter.

Rev. Thomas Romeyn, brother of the Rev. Dr. Dirck Romeyn, former minister of Schenectady, and uncle of the late Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn of the city of New York, was the second pastor of the associate churches in this county. He was born at Hackensack, N. J., in 1730, graduated at Princeton in 1750, and settled here as successor to Mr. Goetschius in 1752, where he remained

about twelve years, when he removed, and after laboring in several places he accepted a call to Schenectady in 1784, where he died in April 1804. His son, James V. C. Romeyn, was the minister of Hackensack, N. J., and his grandson James preached at Catskill, N. Y.

Rev. Hermanus L. Boelen, the next minister, was a native of Holland, from whence he came here in 1766, and after officiating several years, returned again to the country of his birth for reasons not now known.

Rev. Dr. Solomon Froeligh succeeded as pastor in 1775, and remained till the capture of Long Island by the enemy in August, 1776, when, being an ardent whig, he left this place and afterwards settled in the churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh as successor of Mr. Goetschius, and was appointed professor of divinity by the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, after which he trained many young men for the ministry. He died October 8, 1827, in the seventy-eighth year of his age and the fifty-third of his ministry. The church edifice in Jamaica was taken possession of by the British during the war, and converted into a storehouse for goods and provisions.

Rev. Rynier Van Neste, fifth pastor, was settled at Shawangunk, Ulster County, from 1778 to 1784, and came here in 1785, previously to which the church edifice had been thoroughly repaired. His stay here was about eight years, when he removed and was subsequently settled at Schoharie, N. Y., but died near Somerville, N. J.

Rev. Zacharias H. Kuypers, son of the Rev. War-muldus Kuypers, formerly minister at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, N. J., was ordained as pastor of the four churches in Queens County, in the summer of 1794. The sermon was preached at Success, by Rev. Dr. Living-

ston, from Matt. ix: 37. He continued to labor in the county till the year 1825, when he was called to preach in the three churches of Preakness, Ponds, and Wykoff, N. J. He was living in New York in 1849, one of the oldest ministers in the communion of the Dutch Church.

In 1802 the churches of Jamaica and Newtown separated from those of Success and Wolver Hollow,¹ and settled in February, 1802, as their joint pastor, the Rev. (later Dr.) Jacob Schoonmaker. He is the youngest son of the Rev. Henry Schoonmaker, who, for more than forty years, was pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Aquacanock, N. J., where his son was born in 1777. He graduated at Columbia College in 1799, and in 1832 he was made doctor of divinity in the Dutch Church, and became the senior pastor of this denomination on Long Island and in the city of New York. He married Katharine, daughter of Richard Ludlow. It is a curious fact that this gentleman was the grandson in the maternal line of the Rev. Mr. Goetschius, minister of this church more than a century ago. He completed the fortieth anniversary of his ministry February 22, 1842, on which occasion an appropriate discourse was delivered by his junior associate in the churches of Jamaica and Newtown, the Rev. Garret I. Garretson, which has been published. His son, Richard L., was pastor of the Dutch Church at Manhasset. His daughter, Susan L., married William H. Conover July 26, 1842. John Henry married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Willets, who died July 5, 1847; Anna B. married on the same day Jonathan D. Hull, and Elizabeth married Peter Hendrickson in 1837.

The old hexagonal church was taken down in 1833,

¹ Now Brookville.—EDITOR.

the last sermon therein being delivered by the Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, in the Dutch language as the first had been. The present church, a larger and handsome edifice, was completed and dedicated on the 4th of July of that year.

“ Rev. Dr. Schoonmaker resigned his charge in August, 1850, and was succeeded by Rev. John B. Alliger of Shawangunk, January 7, 1851. Mr. Alliger preached until 1870. Since then the following pastors have officiated:

Rev. John G. Van Slyke.....	1870 to 1876
“ William H. De Hart.....	1877 to 1886
“ Oliver H. Walser.....	1888 to 1890
“ Edgar Felton, Jr.....	1891 to 1898
“ Robert K. Wick ¹	1899 to —”

—EDITOR:

Our history of the Episcopal Church here is quite incomplete and unsatisfactory from the want of materials, and we are under particular obligations to the present rector of the church for much information otherwise unattainable to us.

The Society in England for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, almost upon its formation in 1701, sent the Rev. George Keith, an apostate Quaker (once a resident of Pennsylvania), as a missionary to America, and for the special purpose, as it would seem, the better to ascertain from personal experience and observation the most ready mode of answering the objects of the society. It must appear strange that one who had suffered no small measure of persecution for being a Quaker should become the willing persecutor of his former friends and should moreover be selected as, above all

¹ List of pastors since 1877 has kindly been furnished by Mr. Wick.—
EDITOR.

others, a fit instrument to assist in preparing the way for the introduction and establishment of Episcopacy in this colony.

He was accompanied by the Rev. Patrick Gordon, who being intended as missionary for Long Island arrived and died at Jamaica on the night before the Sunday on which he was to have commenced his labors here in 1702, as rector of Queens County, during the administration of Lord Cornbury, who had been instructed by his royal mistress, Queen Anne, "to give all countenance and encouragement to the exercise of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, as conveniently might be," and "that no school master from England be allowed in the province without the license of the said bishop."

But such was the governor's inordinate selfishness, his imprudence, and bigotry as a sectarian and above all his anti-Christian and unfeeling severity toward other denominations, that in the end he proved himself an enemy to the best interests of an establishment which he seemed, on all occasions, anxious to encourage.

The commission and instruction of his Lordship bear date December 5, 1702, and he was required to take special care to have the Book of Common Prayer read on Sunday and holy days, and the sacrament administered according to the Church of England. No minister was to be preferred by him to any ecclesiastical benefice, without a certificate from the Bishop of London, the minister of each parish to be one of the vestry, and no vestry meeting to be held without him, except in case of sickness. He was moreover required to give an account to the said bishop of any minister within the government that should preach or administer the sacrament in any *orthodox* church or chapel without being in due orders. And he

was to give all countenance and encouragement to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, except the collating to benefices, granting licenses of marriage, and probate of wills, which were reserved for the personal exercise of the governor and commander-in-chief for the time being; and no person from England or other parts was to be admitted to keep school without a license first obtained.

According to the missionary's report of 1704, there was at Jamaica a tolerably good church built of stone, a parsonage house, an orchard and 200 acres of land belonging to it, and £60 per annum, settled by act of assembly. In the church were a prayer book and cushion, no vestments nor communion vessels. There were twenty communicants, mostly brought over by Rev. Mr. Mott, who with Mr. Vesey occasionally officiated here till the induction of the Rev. William Urquhart in August, 1704, by authority of Lord Cornbury. The church wardens and vestry were chosen by a majority of the parish who were dissenters, and refused to qualify themselves or to provide bread and wine for the sacrament.

Mr. J. A. Honeyman, the first missionary here, says, "we have a church but neither Bible nor Prayer Book, no clothes neither for pulpit nor altar."

In a summary account of the state of the Episcopal Church in this province by the Rev. William Vesey, October 5, 1704, is the following: "In Jamaica, there is a stone church built by a tax levied on the inhabitants—has a spire and bell, but no pews or utensils—the church built in the street, and there is a house and some land for a parsonage, formerly (says he) in possession of the Independents, but now in possession of the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, by his excellency, Lord Cornbury's favor,

who has been the great promotor of the church in this province, and especially in this place."

In the report of the British society of February 16, 1705, it is remarked among other things, that "there is a provision in Queens County for two ministers, of £60. In Queens and Suffolk counties, are two church of England congregations, many *Independents*, and some *Quakers* and *Libertines*."

In their report of 1706, it is stated that, "her majesty Queen Anne was pleased to allow the churches of Hempstead, and Jamaica, Westchester, Rye, and Staten Island, each, a large church bible, common-prayer book, book of homilies, a cloth for the pulpit, a communion table, a silver chalice and paten."

The death of Mr. Urquhart occurred in about five years after his settlement. His will bears date August 29, 1709, in which he gives to his wife Mary all his estate in America, and says, "I desire her that there may be no great pomp or formality used at my funeral, that none except my wife be put in mourning, that no *rings*, *gloves*, or *scarfs* be given, but that persons fit to be taken notice of for their service, be otherwise gratified."

In a letter from Mr. Thomas of Hempstead, to the society in England, of March 1, 1705, he says, "the people of Hempstead are better disposed to peace and civility than they are at Jamaica. Mr. Urquhart, who is well esteemed of among the people, and myself, are now very easy, owing to the good governor's (Lord Cornbury's) vigorous espousing our cause."

This want of *peace* and *civility* refers probably to the resentment shown by the Presbyterians toward the Episcopalians and their pastor, who had, through the

officious and wicked interference of his lordship, deprived them of their church and its appendages, as has been above stated.

In addition to the representation given of Lord Cornbury by Smith and other historians, Grahame says, "his character seems to have formed a composition no less odious than despicable, of rapacity, prodigality, voluptuousness, and cruelty; the loftiest arrogance and the meanest chicane. He robbed even Andros of his evil eminence, and rendered himself more universally detested than any other officer to whom the government of this province was ever entrusted. In every quarter of the province the governor offered his assistance to the Episcopalians to put them in possession of the ecclesiastical edifices, that other sects had built; and to the disgrace of some of the zealots of Episcopacy, this offer was in various instances accepted and produced the most disgusting scenes of riot, injustice, and confusion." "Finally," says Chief Justice Smith, "his perpetual demands for money, his extortions in the way of fees, and his haughty and tyrannical conduct in other respects, continued to increase, until, moved by the complaints of New York and New Jersey, the Queen consented to recall him."

Rev. Thomas Poyer arrived from England, and was inducted in the rectorship, July 18, 1710. He was shipwrecked on Long Island, 100 miles from Jamaica, July 7th of the same year, and saved with great difficulty from a watery grave. Mr. Poyer was a grandson of Colonel Poyer, who died in the gallant defence of Pembroke Castle in the time of Cromwell. Finding, on coming here, the troubles which existed in relation to the church and glebe, he drew up, and forwarded to the

queen, a statement of it, in consequence of which, and, as supposed, by the influence of Governor Hunter (who had put Mr. Poyer into possession of the church and its appendages), her Majesty ordered:

“That in all cases where the church is immediately concerned, as in the case of Jamaica, liberty be given to the clergy to appeal from the inferior courts to the governor and council only, without limitation of any sum; and that as well in this, as in other like cases, liberty be given to the clergy to appeal from the governor and council to her Majesty and the privy council, without limitation as aforesaid.”

The motive which dictated this extraordinary measure, and the object intended to be subserved by it, are too apparent to require explanation; and the natural consequence was to protract the dissensions above mentioned, and to render the minds of the people more obstinate. The rector kept possession of the property until a decision was made by the supreme court in 1727, in favor of the Presbyterians.

Mr. Poyer, having failed in several ejectment suits, the town voted, January 2, 1725, that the parsonage land should be delivered into the possession of the Rev. Mr. Cross, the dissenting minister, against which Mr. Poyer, Justice Oldfield, and Richard Combs entered their protest; and February 26, 1727, the town assigned the stone church to three of the surviving trustees who built it, to take possession of it for the town.

He was a married man on his arrival, but married as second wife the widow of the Rev. Mr. Foxcroft of Boston. His third wife was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Oldfield of this town. He had sons Thomas and John,

and a daughter Sarah, who married Aaron Van Nostrand in 1772, and had John and Catherine, who died January 15, 1849, aged seventy-four.

Mr. Poyer's residence was every way unpleasant, constantly troubled with the most violent controversies about the parsonage property, which (says Dr. Spencer) "proceeded to such length, that many of the principal inhabitants were harassed with severe persecutions, heavy fines and long imprisonments, for assuming their just rights, and others fled out of the province to avoid the rage of episcopal cruelty."

In 1730 Mr. Poyer requested permission, on account of *advanced age and great infirmity*, to return to England, but he died here January 15, 1731. The church and parsonage land having been confirmed by the decision of the supreme court, to the Presbyterians in 1727, the Episcopalians now held their meetings in the court house, until their first church was built in 1734. Mr. Poyer preached two years in the court house. Mr. Colgan preached here two years.

A letter of thanks was sent to Governor Hunter for his support of Mr. Poyer "in all legal methods of relief," and an order granted for all the expenses that the minister should be at, in recovering his salary by due course of law, in the shortest and speediest manner possible.

Rev. Thomas Colgan was from England, and had been employed as catechist to the negroes in New York. He became rector here in 1732, where he continued till the close of his life, December 15, 1755, and was buried under the pulpit of the church. He married Mary Reade of New York, and had sons Reade, Thomas, Fleming; daughters Sarah, who married a Hammersley;

Mary, who married Christopher Smith; and Jane, who married Wynant Van Zandt of New York.

The church now finished was incorporated by the title of *Grace Church*, June 17, 1761. At its dedication, April 3, 1734, Governor Cosby, his lady and family, the council, with many ladies and gentlemen from the city, honored the occasion with their presence, when a splendid entertainment was given by Samuel Clowes, an eminent lawyer, residing in the village. The militia were under arms to attend his excellency and the concourse of citizens was great.

On this then novel and interesting event, his excellency's wife presented the congregation with a large Bible, common prayer book, and a surplice for the rector. Mr. Colgan, in a letter to the society, says of the church, "It is thought to be one of the handsomest in America."

But in relation to a religious excitement then existing in the country, caused by Whitefield and other zealots, he says, "The late predominant enthusiasm is very much declined, several of the teachers, as well as hearers, having been found guilty of the foulest immoralities, and others having wrought themselves into downright madness."

A lottery of 1,300 tickets at one dollar each, was drawn October 10, 1747, at the County Hall, by Jacob Ogden and Samuel Clowes, the deduction upon each being one shilling, for the purpose of purchasing a bell for the church.

Even at this time, says the Rev. Mr. Barclay, a majority of the vestry were dissenters, and they presented the Rev. Simon Horton to Sir Charles Hardy for induction into the parish; he of course refused as he had not

the necessary certificate from the Bishop of London as before mentioned, and the Rev. Mr. Seabury was colated to the cure in due course.

On the death of Mr. Colgan, the governor, Sir Charles Hardy, introduced the *Rev. Samuel Seabury*, who was born at New London, where his father of the same name was rector, in 1728, graduated at Yale in 1748, took orders in London in 1753, settled on his return at New Brunswick, and removed hither in 1756, as heretofore mentioned. John Troup, Esq., a wealthy citizen, contributed liberally to the church, presenting also a silver collection plate, a large prayer book, and a table for the communion. Mr. Seabury, in a letter to the society in England, complains of the influence of infidelity and Quakerism upon his people, which he says, "have spread their corrupt principles to a surprising degree." Of Whitefield, he says, "that he with other strolling preachers, represent the Church of England as popish, and teach people to expect salvation by good works." In 1766 Mr. Seabury removed to Westchester, but during the Revolution was in the city of New York. After the peace he settled in New London; and in the year 1784 was consecrated (in Scotland) the first bishop in the United States, and presided for the remainder of his life over the diocese of Connecticut and Rhode Island. He died February 25, 1796. The *Rev. Joshua Bloomer* had been in 1759 a captain in the provincial service from Westchester County, and afterwards a merchant in the city of New York. He was educated at Kings College, where he graduated in 1758; went to England for ordination in 1765, settled in this town in 1769, where he died June 23, 1790, aged fifty-five, and was succeeded by the *Rev. William Hammel*. Of his

salary Jamaica paid £40, Newtown £40, and Flushing £35. This gentleman having become blind, and unable to discharge his pastoral duties acceptably, resigned in August, 1795. The foregoing ministers also officiated in the churches at Newtown and Flushing, which were associated with Grace Church; but in consequence of some dissatisfaction, Newtown withdrew from the union in 1796; and May 10, 1797, the *Rev. Elijah D. Rattoone* (former professor of the Latin and Greek languages in Columbia College) who married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Dr. Beach, was settled here in connection with the church at Flushing. This gentleman graduated at Princeton in 1787, and in 1802 he removed from this place to St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. He was succeeded by the *Rev. Calvin White*, who graduated at Yale College in 1786, and settled in 1803; but he removed August 17, 1804, and was succeeded by the *Rev. George Strebeck*, May 1, 1805. He remained only a short time, as was the case with the *Rev. Andrew Fowler*, *Rev. John Ireland*, *Rev. Edmund D. Barry*, and the *Rev. Timothy Clowes*; who were successively ministers of this church from 1805 to 1810, for short periods.

Mr. Clowes was the son of Joseph, son of Timothy, son of Gerardus, who was the son of Samuel Clowes before mentioned. He was born at Hempstead, March 18, 1787, graduated at Columbia College, 1808, and though a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, devoted most of his life to academical instruction. He was ordained November 30, 1808, and preached the two following years at Jersey City and Jamaica. In April, 1810, he was made rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, and after seven years opened a classical seminary in his native village, which continued three years with much success, but in

1821 he became principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, where he remained for three years, when he was chosen president of Washington College, Maryland, and rector of the church in Chestertown. On the destruction of the college by fire in 1829, Mr. Clowes (now LL.D.) again opened a school at Hempstead, but in 1838 he was invited to preside over the Clinton Liberal Institute at Oneida, where he remained till 1842, when he removed to Philadelphia and took charge of one of the high schools of that city, but came back to his native place again in 1846, and died June 19, 1847, aged sixty. He was confessedly one of the best linguists and mathematicians of the day. Indeed, his discoveries and improvements in the latter science were most extraordinary.

Rev. Gilbert H. Sayres is the son of Isaac and Abigail Sayres of Rahway, N. J. His father, a soldier and patriot of the Revolution, died January 22, 1842, aged eighty. His mother was a sincere and consistent member of the Society of Friends, and brought up her son in that way. He was born at Rahway, 1787, graduated at Columbia College, 1808, and was called to this church May 1, 1810, where he continued to discharge his pastoral duties with energy and zeal, till want of health, which had been a long time delicate, compelled him to resign his rectorship in 1830. He married Eliza Brown of New York in 1810, by whom he has sons George and Gilbert; the former was made rector of St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y., and the latter is a lawyer. The other children are Jane, Eliza, Samuel, Lydia, and William J.

Rev. William L. Johnson, D.D. (son of the Rev. John B. Johnson, formerly minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Albany, afterwards of Brooklyn, who died

at Newtown, August 29, 1803, and grandson of Barent Johnson, a soldier of the Revolution, who was severely wounded at the battle of Flatbush in August, 1776), was born at Albany, September 15, 1800. His first instructor in the languages was Joseph Nelson, well known at the time as the blind teacher, and afterwards as the learned and classical professor in Rutgers College, N. J. Mr. Johnson graduated at Columbia College, 1819, was admitted to the order of deacon in 1822, when he took charge of St. Michael's parish at Trenton, N. J. In 1825 he was admitted to the priesthood and removed to this parish in May, 1830, as the successor of Mr. Sayres. He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Whitlock of New Haven, 1821. She was born in January 1804, and died May 19, 1848, aged forty-four. Mr. Johnson received the degree of D.D. at Allegheny College, 1846. His brother, the Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, formerly of Flushing, and Newtown, L. I., and of La Fayette, Indiana, is now rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn.

"Dr. Johnson died in 1870 and therefore had been rector of this church for forty years. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Williamson Smith, D.D., on February 6, 1872, who remained until 1881. Rev. Mr. Smith has been succeeded by the following rectors:

Rev. Edwin B. Rice.....	1882 to 1892
" William M. Bottome.....	1893 to 1896
" Horatio Oliver Ladd, S.T.D.....	1896 to 1909
" Rockland Tyng Homans ¹	1910 to —"

—EDITOR.

The present edifice of Grace Church was built in 1820,

¹ List from 1882 has been kindly furnished by Rev. Mr. Homans, the present rector.—EDITOR.

consecrated July 18, 1822, and is in all respects a handsome and convenient structure, with an organ of the finest tone. It may be noticed as a singular, yet melancholy, fact that of the seven persons who composed the building committee of this church, not one has been living for many years past.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church in this village was erected in 1810, and incorporated the year following. The corner stone of a new one was laid September 17, 1846, and the church was dedicated March 9, 1847. It is a neat and well proportioned building.

Union Hall was the third academical building upon Long Island, after those of Easthampton and Flatbush, and was established by voluntary contributors in sums of from one to thirty pounds, among which are the venerable names of George Clinton and John Jay, both of whom were, at different times, governors of the state. The charter was signed by Governor Clinton, as the chancellor of the university, March 9, 1792, on request of fifty individuals, two only of whom, Daniel Kissam and Eliphalet Wickes, now survive. The first trustees were:

James De Peyster	Abraham Skinner	Joseph Robinson
Abraham Ditmars	Abraham Ditmars, jun.	Jacob Ogden
Dr. Daniel Minema	John Smith	Rev. William Hammel
Rev. George Faitoute	Eliphalet Wickes	Daniel Kissam
John Williamson	Isaac Lefferts, jun.	Jost Van Brunt

The institution was opened May 1, 1792, when an oration was delivered by Abraham Skinner, Esq., and an ode composed by the Rev. George Faitoute was sung.*

* Mr. Skinner was at this time clerk of the county, which office he held from 1788 to 1796. He was likewise a lawyer, much distinguished for his talents and professional eloquence. He was born at New York in 1750, and soon after his admission to the bar the revolutionary

The principal instructors in this seminary of learning have been as follows:

Rev. Maltby Gelston	Henry Crosswell	Michael Tracie
Samuel Crosset	Rev. George Faitoute	William Ernenpeutch
John W. Cox	Albert Oblenas	Rev. John Mulligan
Wm. Martin Johnson	Lewis E. A. Eigenbrodt,	Henry Onderdonk, jun.,
Henry Liverpool	from 1797 to 1828	from 1832

The Rev. Maltby Gelston is now living at an advanced age, and is the minister of the Congregational Church of Sherman, Conn.

A new and larger academic building was completed, on another and more eligible site, in the year 1820; it is eighty feet by forty, two stories high, and replete with every convenience for the accommodation of male pupils. The former edifice continued to be used, under the direction of the trustees of Union Hall, as a female seminary. On the 12th of February, 1841, the building was consumed by fire; the school having been taught many years previous by Miss Eliza H. Hanna, a native of Ireland, who, June 5, 1832, became the wife of the

troubles began. He was a warm and active whig, and was honored with the confidence of the commander-in-chief, by whom he was appointed deputy commissary general of prisoners. In Sparks' life and writings of Washington is the copy of a letter addressed by him to Mr. Skinner, acquainting him of an arrangement made with Sir Henry Clinton, for the British commissary to meet Mr. Skinner at Elizabethtown September 19, 1780, to agree upon an exchange of officers, prisoners of war, upon a footing of equal rank, and to include the whole on parole at New York or in Europe. "An exchange," says the general, "of all the officers, prisoners of war in our hands, is earnestly wished; but if you cannot make it so as to comprehend the whole, make it as extensive as you can." Mr. Skinner met the British commissary at the time and place appointed, but failed to accomplish a plan of mutual exchange within the range of his instructions. In 1785 he was chosen a member of the state legislature. A few years after he moved to the city of New York, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice for many years; from whence he removed to Babylon in Suffolk County, where he died in 1825, and was interred in this village.

Rev. William M. Thompson, an American missionary, and accompanied him to the Holy Land, but her death took place at the city of Jerusalem soon after their arrival.

October 5, 1842, was celebrated here the fiftieth anniversary of Union Hall, on which occasion an eloquent and appropriate address was pronounced by James De Peyster Ogden, Esq., whose grandfather, James De Peyster, Esq., was one of the original trustees of the academy at its foundation.

Lewis E. A. Eigenbrodt, LL.D., late principal of Union Hall and so long known as an able and efficient instructor, was descended from one of the most respectable families of Hesse-Darmstadt upon the Upper Rhine, and came to the United States in the year 1796. He was destined, by his previous education, for the ministry; but hearing, after his arrival, that a teacher was wanted in the grammar school at Jamaica, he visited the place, and producing satisfactory credentials of his character and qualifications, was immediately engaged as instructor in the classical department of the academy. His reputation as a scholar, and his capacity for imparting instruction, as well as enforcing a correct discipline, increased with his age, and was never more exalted than at the time of his decease. He was united, a short time after his establishment here, with Sarah, daughter of Mr. David Lamberson, a respected and opulent merchant of the village, by whom he had several children. He was an enthusiast in his profession, than which, there is none, upon the able and conscientious discharge of which, more important results to society depend, and whose moral influence upon the future character of a people is more important and valuable. It is, in truth,

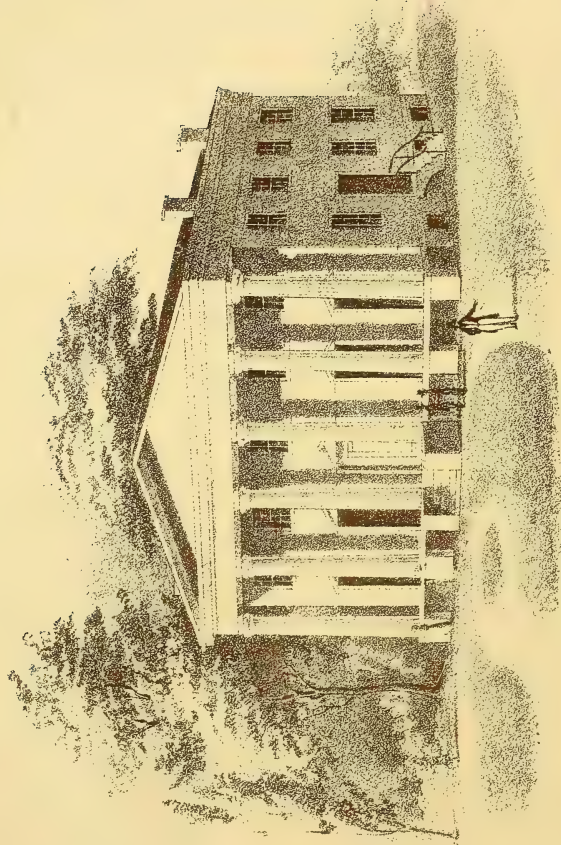
one of the most responsible situations in which an individual can be placed, and by him was felt to be so; for he made the station of a teacher, what all reflecting men desire to make it, an honorable one. He was aware of its dignity, as well as the obligations it imposed; and aimed to secure the one by an exact and skilful discharge of the other. He was not impelled forward by the mere feeling that so much time and labor were to be bestowed for a certain amount of money, but with the solemn conviction that responsibilities rested upon him, and of his moral accountability for the gradual improvement of those committed to his charge. By his talents, learning, great method, and untiring industry, he raised Union Hall Academy from the condition of an ordinary grammar school, to a high rank among the incorporated seminaries of the state; and hundreds were educated here, who now hold distinguished stations in every department of society, and who must always entertain a sincere and profound respect for the memory of their instructor and friend.

Mr. Eigenbrodt perished in the ripeness of manhood, and in the midst of usefulness in 1828, at the age of fifty-four; having presided over the institution more than thirty years, and with a character for learning and virtue among his fellow-citizens which only time can diminish. He was eminent as a linguist, and for his attainments in literature; and had been honored with the title of Doctor of Laws, the highest known in the American colleges. In his manners, Dr. Eigenbrodt was modest and unpretending; in his habits, temperate, and retiring; and in all the endearing relations of husband, father, citizen, and friend, kind, affectionate, generous, and exemplary. There are those who have enjoyed a

more brilliant reputation, and filled a larger space in the public eye; but none in whom the mild and gentle virtues have shone more clearly, or by whom they have been more steadily and effectively inculcated. The influence and glare of exalted station, the splendor of particular feats in arms, the triumph of an hour, are apt to captivate the attention, and even obscure or pervert the judgments of men, so that they may have little sympathy with, or admiration for, the ever enduring, unostentatious exertions which mark the life of such a man as Dr. Eigenbrodt; yet, if measured by their importance, by the self-denial they evince, the fortitude they require by the daily, hourly abnegation of self which they imply; how vast is the difference between such services, and the public estimate of them—between *common fame* and *real merit*? Such men, beyond all question, deserve more respect and consideration from their contemporaries than they receive; few are ready to confer honor where none is demanded; experience shows that those most deserving of praise are the least obtrusive, and are often thrown in the shade by others, who, in reality, have little or no solid claim to public respect and gratitude. The subject of this notice was remarkable for economy and prudence, at the same time he gave liberally for purposes of charity and benevolence. By his prudence in pecuniary matters, he left an ample fortune to his children, with the more inestimable inheritance of an unblemished character, and the animating example of a life spent in doing good in the practice of virtue and the diffusion of knowledge.

His son, the Rev. William Eigenbrodt, formerly of Rochester, is rector of All Saint's Church, New York. His son David is a physician in the West Indies, and his





UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA. L.I., NEW YORK.
ERECTED MAY 1843.

son Lewis died June 2, 1844. The other children were George, Catharine, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Charles.

March 11, 1843, the corner stone of the Female Department of Union Hall was laid on the Main Street, when an appropriate address was pronounced by Abraham B. Hasbrouk, LL.D., president of Rutgers College, New Jersey, and the building being completed in May following, it was opened under the auspices of Miss Margaret Adrain, daughter of the late Robert Adrain, professor of mathematics in Columbia College, who died August 10, 1843, at the age of sixty-seven.

A weekly literary sheet, entitled *Union Hall Gazette*, edited by the students, was commenced on the 12th of February, 1831, and continued for some months with considerable ability, but was finally abandoned for want of patronage.

By referring to the names of the early settlers of this town, it will be seen that Richard Chasmore was among them; and the records show that by his last will, made in 1660, he gave most of his estate to the wife and children of his former friend, Henry Townsend of Oyster Bay, once a resident here, and who had also experienced much illiberality as well as ill treatment, both from a portion of the inhabitants and from the government; solely, it appears, on account of his Quaker principles. Notwithstanding which, such was his benevolent feeling and temper, and so great his regard for his fellow-creatures, the victims of disease, poverty, and distress, in the place which he had once inhabited, that he gave several pieces of valuable land and meadow, with £176 in money, to the town as a perpetual fund, the income of which was to be ever after applied for the "relief of poor widows and children, persons blind, lamed, or aged,

and such as should be unable to get a living, or any that should suffer by fire, and whose necessities might call for relief."

This property, presented to the town March 25, 1663, has been enjoyed more than 184 years, yet the generous donor has been well-nigh forgotten, while the people have been thus far materially relieved in the matter of taxes.

Since the fire of February 12, 1841, which consumed the old academy buildings and others in the centre of the village, James Herriman, Esq., the owner, to whom the place is much indebted for its growth and prosperity, has erected substantial brick edifices on the same spot, which are highly creditable to him and an ornament to the village.

A press was introduced here in 1819, and a weekly newspaper commenced by Henry C. Sleight, entitled the *Long Island Farmer*, which was successively conducted by Thomas Bradlee and Isaac F. Jones, the last of whom, in 1840, transferred the establishment to Charles S. Watrous, who sold out to B. H. Willis in 1849.

The weekly paper called the *Long Island Democrat* was begun by James J. Brenton in May, 1835, and has been continued under his management ever since.

This village was, as has been seen, the seat of justice for the North Riding of Yorkshire in 1665; and so continued to be until the division of the island into counties in 1683, and from thence till the finishing of the present court house in 1788. It is also the site of the county clerk's office, and that of county judge, for whose accommodation a building has been erected.

Since the incorporation of the village, April 15, 1814, it has increased in population and now probably con-

tains more than 200 dwellings and 1,500 inhabitants. Here is the depot of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, with their commodious car house, engine house, and machine shops. The company was incorporated April 25, 1832, for fifty years, capital \$300,000. The ceremony of breaking ground took place April 17, 1836, and the road was leased for a term of years to the Long Island Railroad Company, who ran their first car to Hicksville, March 1, 1837.

Beaver Pond in the vicinity around which once existed a famous race course, has nearly disappeared by the process of draining. This sport was anciently patronized by the colonial authorities and other gentry, and here immense sums have been staked upon a single trial.

October 16, 1779, a race for twenty guineas was run around this pond. October 19, 1782, a purse of £50 was to be run for, free for any horse except *Mercury*, *Slow and Easy*, and *Goldfinder*. June 28, 1783, 100 guineas were run for by the noted mare Calf-Skin, and the noted horse Lestley of Boston. And October 12, 1794, £100 was run for by six horses, the best of which were the noted sorrel horse Red Bird and Polydore, the last of which took the prize and another of £50 at a second heat. Next day £50 was won by Young Messenger from New Jersey.

Union Course, where thousands congregate at stated periods to witness the sports of the turf, is located upon the western limits of the town, and near the line of Kings County; it was established immediately after the passage of the act in 1821, allowing of trials of speed for a term of years, during the months of May and October in the county of Queens. In 1834 the term was extended for fifteen years more, and trials of speed

may now be made between the 1st of April and the 15th of June, and from the 1st of September to the 15th of November in every year during the said term. This beautiful course is a few feet over a mile in length on a perfectly level surface, with a good track; and is universally considered one of the best in the United States. Better time has been *made* upon it, and more frequently, than on any other course in the country. Connected with it is a Jockey Club of above 250 members, who contribute annually twenty dollars each toward the Jockey Club purses. There was run over this course, the 27th of May, 1823, one of the most remarkable and best-contested races that ever took place in America, being a match race of four-mile heats, for \$20,000 a side, between the North and the South, upon their respective champions, *Eclipse*, carrying 126 pounds, owned by Charles W. Van Ranst, and *Henry*, carrying 108 pounds, owned by Colonel William R. Johnson. The race was won in three heats by *Eclipse*. The time was as follows: first heat, 7' 37—second heat, 7' 49—and the third heat, 8' 24; whole time, twenty-three minutes and fifty seconds. *Eclipse* was bred by General Nathaniel Coles of Dosoris, and was nine years old when the race was run. *Henry* was bred by Samuel Long, Esq., near Halifax, N. C., and was nearly four years old. It is supposed by those present that from forty to sixty thousand persons were on the ground, and that probably more than \$200,000 were lost and won on the occasion. During the five days that the races continued, the Fulton Ferry Company took over \$5,000 for toll at Brooklyn, and doubtless an equal amount was received at the other avenues to the city. This famous horse *Eclipse* lived to the age of thirty-three years and

forty-six days, and died in Kentucky, July 10, 1847, having been foaled May 25, 1814.

But a still more extraordinary match was run May 10, 1842, between the Virginia horse, *Boston*, and the New Jersey mare, *Fashion*, for \$20,000 a side, and won in two heats by the latter. The concourse of spectators (taking advantage of the railroad) was immense. The first heat was run by *Fashion* in 7' 32½, and the second in 7' 45. *Boston* was bred by John Wickham, Esq., of Richmond, and owned by Colonel Johnson and James Long, of Washington; was nine years old, and carried 126 pounds. *Fashion* was bred and owned by William Gibbons, Esq., of Morris County, N. J.; was five years old and carried 111 pounds; proving herself on this occasion unequalled in America for *speed*, and in regard to *time*, at the head of the turf in the world.

Another race for \$20,000 was run over this course May 13, 1845, between the southern mare, *Peytona* and the New Jersey mare *Fashion*, which was won by the former in two heats: first heat 7' 39¾, and the second 7' 45¼.

A remarkable foot race was run over this course, April 24, 1835, by Henry Stannard of Killingworth, Conn., who went ten miles in fifty-nine minutes and forty-eight seconds, beating eight competitors, who started in the race, but gave up before the end of the ten miles.

John Gildersleeve, a native of Huntington, L. I., was one of those concerned who won \$500 at New Orleans, March 30, 1845, going ten miles in fifty-nine minutes and fifty seconds. He had done the same distance in one hour over the Beacon course, New Jersey, October 16, 1844, winning \$600. On December 17, 1844,

Thomas Greenhalgh won \$1,000, running twelve miles over the same course in sixty-eight minutes and forty-eight seconds, going the last mile in five minutes and eighteen seconds.

The following extract from the records is of interest:

"May 1, 1665.—Loving friends, the inhabitants of Jamaica, wee kindly salute you:

"Whereas there was a request made by your Representatives Mr. Coe and Samuel Smith of the Little Plaines, and soe downe to the Swamp that goes into the Great Bay—that is to say—All the meadow that lyes on the west side of the great swamp, which you have formerly possessed. We the inhabitants of Hempstead doe condescend that you shall have all the Little Plaines, which our line doth comprehend, and all the meadow that lyes below the Little Plaines, that is to say, the meadow which lyes, on the west side of the Great River, which comes out of the Great Swamp."

"Tho^s Hicks, Clerke."

The following notices of persons connected with the history of this town are interesting:

Edmund Charles Genet, a gentleman of some distinction in the annals of diplomacy, once resided here. He was a native of France, of a respectable family, a man of finished education, and possessing some shrewdness as a politician, but at the same time inconsiderate, overbearing, and rash. He was the first minister from the French republic, and was sent here by the Directory in 1793. The friendship existing between this country and his own, during our struggle for independence, led him to believe that America would aid them in carrying on the war with

England and Spain; and he not only proposed to build and commission privateers in our ports, but also to raise a sufficient volunteer force to conquer the possessions of those powers, on this side the ocean. The attempt of his nation to establish a free government on the ruins of monarchy, was popular here, and taking advantage of this feeling, Mr. Genet acted as if he were independent of our government.

He was received at Charleston as the representative of a magnanimous people, and his journey thence to Philadelphia was more like the march of a victorious chief, than of a mere accredited agent to a friendly power. But Washington was too wise to allow himself to be deluded by the tide of popular sympathy. Attachment to France and detestation of England, had long been the common sentiment of the country. Now that the former had become a republic, the duty and interest of siding with France, were too apparent to admit of reasoning. The greater, then, is the estimation in which Washington should be held, since he saw through, and far beyond this excitement; and honorable to him was that steadfastness which opposed itself to the popular clamor.

Genet was astonished to find that he could not carry on the war from here, as he had expected, as our government was determined to adhere to the strictest neutrality; to this, Genet had no objection, provided he could carry on the war himself, as he insisted on doing; and when told that he would be resisted by force, he even threatened to *appeal from the President to the people*. The controversy with Mr. Genet was exceedingly embarrassing to the President and his conduct became so offensive, that his recall was demanded. He refused to return to France, but chose to resign his commission, and remain here as a

private citizen. In 1795 he purchased a farm in this town, upon which he resided several years, when he disposed of it, and removed to this village. His first wife was Cornelia Tappen, daughter of Governor George Clinton, who was born June 29, 1774, and died March 23, 1810; and his second, Martha B., daughter of Samuel Osgood, Esq. of New York. He subsequently resided at Schodack, near Albany, where he died July 14, 1834, aged seventy-two.

William Martin Johnson. In the year 1790 (says John Howard Payne), there was found at the head of a little school in Bridgehampton, L. I., a young gentleman of extraordinary genius, calling himself by the above name, appearing to be about nineteen years of age, a stranger in these parts; of unknown parentage and all that he thought proper to communicate of himself was, that he came from Boston. He was proficient upon several instruments, particularly the violin, which he played with wonderful accuracy and taste; and had, moreover, a genius for sketching and drawing. He was also a poet of no mean pretensions. Having a preference for the medical profession, he removed to Easthampton, and placed himself under the instruction of Dr. Sage, an intelligent man and excellent physician. His pecuniary resources being soon exhausted, his worthy preceptor assisted him in procuring employment in a school at Smithtown; and when his funds were as he thought sufficiently recruited, he again returned to the doctor. When his small stock of means was again expended, he made arrangements with a cabinet-maker in the place, to labor for him two days in the week, as a compensation for his board, for the remainder of the time. Here he exhibited fickleness of disposition, pursuing his studies in a very

desultory manner; spending a good part of his time visiting about the neighborhood, playing upon his violin, and sometimes upon the hearts of the ladies. Dr. Sage, who felt a deep interest in the stranger, says, he was well versed in the most common theories of physic; was a most ready mathematician and natural philosopher, and master of the principles of music. He possessed a critical knowledge of his own language, understood French, had some knowledge of Italian, and translated with ease any Latin author. He also appeared to have much taste and skill in architecture, could use almost all kinds of tools, and even excelled in many of the mechanical arts. It was surprising to think, that at the age of twenty years, and with such unstable habits, he should possess such variety and degree of knowledge. How and where he could have acquired it all, unless by intuition, could never be imagined. He was a runaway boy, and had been traversing the country, without friends, *poor, dependent, and wretched*. In the Revolution he taught school at Stamford, Conn. In the year 1795, we find him engaged as a teacher in Union Hall Academy, and highly esteemed for his ability and good conduct. In February, 1796, he sailed with Captain Gabriel Havens to the South and arrived in Savannah, where he spent a year, and returned to New York in August, 1797. He came shortly after to the village of Jamaica, where he fell sick, expired the 21st of September, 1797, and was buried at the expense of his friends in the Episcopal cemetery.

Joseph Robinson. Few of the old inhabitants are more kindly remembered than Colonel Joseph Robinson. He was born at St. Croix, in the Danish West Indies, 1742. His father and grandfather bore the same Chris-

tian name, and were of Scotch descent. The latter came to New York when a young man, and there married a Miss Lisenard, of a wealthy family, by whom he had a son, Joseph, born in 1717. He went to the West Indies, where he married Margaret Barnes, and had issue Barnes and Joseph. The latter, who is the subject of this notice, came to New York in 1760, and married a daughter of James Cebra, an inhabitant of this town, by whom he had five daughters, Margaret, Mary, Ann, Sarah, and Elizabeth, but no son. The last married William Bleeker, and died May 4, 1845, aged seventy. Mary married Nathaniel Hassard, by whom she had a daughter Maria; and after the death of her husband married David Gelston, Esq., 1811, who left her a widow again, August 21, 1828. She died October 11, 1848, aged eighty-four.

Colonel Robinson was a gentleman of good education and popular manners. He was made a colonel of the provincial militia at the commencement of the revolutionary war, and was in the regiment commanded by General Woodhull, whom he left but a few minutes before his capture at the house of Increase Carpenter, August 28, 1776. The island being taken possession of by the enemy, Colonel Robinson managed to get his family within the American lines, and lived with them at Woodbury, Conn., till peace was restored. He returned to Jamaica in 1783, and was made surrogate of the county in 1787, which office he retained thirty years, till his decease on September 17, 1815; enjoying the confidence of all that knew him as a man of the purest patriotism and integrity.

Dr. John Jones was born here in 1729, of Welsh descent. His grandfather, Edward, was a physcian of

eminence in his own country, and his son, Evan, father of the subject of this notice, a physician also. He came here in 1728, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Stephenson, by whom he had sons, John, Thomas, Evan, and James, and one daughter, who married Richard Harrison, a late eminent counsellor of New York. The eldest, John, having finished his classical education, studied medicine with Dr. Cadwallader of Philadelphia, and after visiting the schools in London, settled in New York. He was the first in that city who performed the operation of lithotomy, and was, upon the institution of a medical school in the college, appointed professor of surgery, where he gave several courses of lectures, and made known the improved modes of practice adopted in Europe. Viewing the science in its use and tendency to relieve human misery, he taught his pupils to despise the idea of making it the means of pecuniary gain only. In 1772 he again visited England, and obtained subscriptions for the establishment of the New York Hospital. In 1780 he was chosen to fill the place of Dr. Redman as physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and attended Dr. Franklin in his last illness. He died in June, 1791. His brother, Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter of Philip Livingston, was an eminent physician of New York, where he died. His three daughters married respectively, David S. Jones, Maltby Gelston, and De Witt Clinton.

Cornelius I. Bogert was an eminent lawyer of the city of New York, and though not born on Long Island, his memory has become in some measure identified with its history, particularly with Queens County, where he was extensively and favorably known, both from his professional business and practice in the courts of the county,

and his residence there in after life. He was born in the city of New York, on the 13th of October, 1754. His great-grandfather was Jan Lowse Bogert, who came from Holland, and was one of the original settlers at Harlem on New York Island. He graduated at Kings (now Columbia) College, and studied law with the elder Kissam, a lawyer of considerable note in his day, originally from Queens County, and was admitted to the bar about the time the Revolutionary War commenced. He was twice married. His first wife was Ann Murray, by whom he had two children, the late John G. Bogert, and a daughter, Abbey, who married Robert I. Thurston. His second wife was Mrs. Bartlett, a widow lady, to whom he was married in 1795, and who has survived him. About the year 1810 he purchased an estate at Jamaica, a part of the property of the then late Rev. Mr. Keteltas, where he built a country residence, to which he retired a few years afterwards and where he spent the remainder of his life. He died on the 16th of February, 1832, and was buried in the Episcopal churchyard in that village.

Mr. Bogert was a sound practical lawyer, distinguished for his knowledge of mercantile law, in which he had few, if any, superiors at the bar. He possessed a clear and discriminating mind, was an acute reasoner, and his arguments never failed to command the respect and attentive consideration of the bench, being remarkable for good sense, and always well timed and to the purpose. Beyond this, he made no pretensions to oratory, and could not be said to be eloquent, yet his manner was earnest, impressive, and dignified. In all the relations of life he sustained an irreproachable character.

“On January 1, 1898, the town of Jamaica became a part of the Borough of Queens, city of New York, and the form of town government was abolished.”

EDITOR.



